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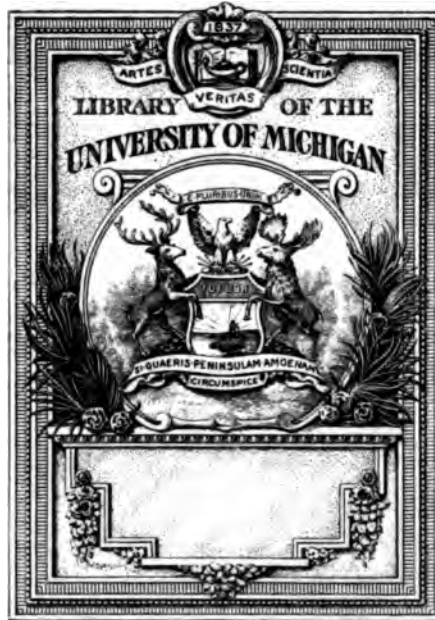
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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

VOLUME IV.

MILITARY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES; MILITIA AFFAIRS;
MILITARY PARKS, AND SOLDIERS' HOMES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1904.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

- Volume I.....**Secretary of War:
Chief of Staff.
The Military Secretary.
Inspector-General.
Judge-Advocate-General.
- Volume II.....****Armament, Transportation and Supply:**
Quartermaster-General.
Commissary-General.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Chief of Engineers, Military Affairs.
Chief of Ordnance.
Chief Signal Officer.
Chief of Artillery.
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
- Volume III.....****Division and Department Commanders:**
Atlantic Division—
1. Department of the East.
2. Department of the Gulf.
Northern Division—
1. Department of the Lakes.
2. Department of the Missouri.
3. Department of Dakota.
Southwestern Division—
1. Department of Texas.
2. Department of the Colorado.
Pacific Division—
1. Department of California.
2. Department of the Columbia.
Philippines Division—
1. Department of Luzon.
2. Department of the Visayas.
3. Department of Mindanao.
- Volume IV.....****Military Schools and Colleges; Militia Affairs, Military Parks, and Soldiers' Homes.**
Military Academy—
1. Board of Visitors.
2. Superintendent.
School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.
Artillery School.
School of Submarine Defense.
The Military Secretary, Militia Affairs.
Commissioners of National Military Parks—
1. Chickamauga and Chattanooga.
2. Gettysburg.
3. Shiloh.
4. Vicksburg.
Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia—
1. Board of Commissioners.
2. Inspection of.
Inspection of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
- Volumes V-IX.....**Chief of Engineers.
- Volume X.....**Chief of Ordnance.
- Volumes XI-XIV.....**The Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the Philippine Commission, and Acts of the Philippine Commission.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Report of the Board of visitors to the United States Military Academy.....	5
Report of Superintendent United States Military Academy.....	55
Report of School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.....	69
Report of Artillery School	73
Report of School of Submarine Defense	93
Report on the Militia	121
Report of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission.	247
Report of Gettysburg National Park Commission	255
Report of Shiloh National Military Park Commission	263
Report of Vicksburg National Military Park Commission	271
Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home	277
Report of the inspection of the Soldiers' Home	302
Report of the inspection of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.	311

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.**

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *May 28, 1904.*

SIR: The Board of Visitors appointed by law under sections 1327, 1328, and 1329, Revised Statutes of the United States, "to inquire into the actual state of discipline, instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution, and to report the same to the Secretary of War for the information of Congress," has the honor to submit the following report:

The membership of the Board of Visitors for the present year is as follows:

Appointed by the President of the United States.—(1) Gen. James R. Carnahan, Indianapolis, Ind.; (2) Prof. Brewster O. Higley, Athens, Ohio; (3) Gen. A. P. Wozencraft, Dallas, Tex.; (4) Hon. A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.; (5) Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, Washington, D. C.; (6) Mr. Henry Van Kleeck, Denver, Colo.; (7) Col. Allan C. Bakewell, New York, N. Y.

Appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate.—(8) Hon. Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyo.; (9) Hon. Hernando D. Money, Carrollton, Miss.

Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.—(10) Hon. Thaddeus M. Mahon, Chambersburg, Pa.; (11) Hon. George W. Prince, Galesburg, Ill.; (12) Hon. Robert F. Broussard, New Iberia, La.

The board met at West Point, N. Y., on Friday, May 20, at 12 o'clock noon, all the members being present except the Hon. Francis E. Warren and the Hon. George W. Prince, and organized by the election of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, as president, Hon. Hernando D. Money as vice-president, and Prof. Brewster O. Higley as secretary.

Hon. Francis E. Warren reported as a member of the board on the 22d instant.

Upon being notified of the organization of the board, the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, at once communicated with the board, in writing (Appendix A), expressing his earnest desire to aid the members in their efforts to inspect all departments of the institution, administrative as well as academic, and to assist the members in every possible way in the labors devolving upon them. Upon the receipt of the communication from the Superintendent of the Academy, the board adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock p. m., when it reconvened for the purpose of receiving the Superintendent of the Academy, who was accompanied by the

members of the academic board and his military staff, and, after introducing each officer to the members of the Board of Visitors, invited the latter to a review of the Corps of Cadets in honor of the board, upon the general parade ground.

At the close of the review the board was received by General and Mrs. Mills at the quarters of the Superintendent, where the members had the pleasure of meeting the officers and ladies of the post, the graduating class, and a number of distinguished guests visiting West Point.

The board met again at 7 p. m. Friday, the 20th instant, upon the call of the president, and the following committees were appointed:

Fiscal affairs.—Hon. Hernando D. Money, Hon. Thaddeus M. Mahon, Hon. A. G. Weissert, Hon. Robert F. Broussard, Mr. Henry Van Kleeck.

Increase plant, buildings, grounds, hygiene.—Hon. Francis E. Warren, Hon. Robert F. Broussard, Hon. Hernando D. Money, Prof. Brewster O. Higley, Mr. Henry Van Kleeck, Hon. A. G. Weissert.

Instructions, discipline, athletics, and examinations.—Prof. Brewster O. Higley, Hon. Thaddeus M. Mahon, Gen. James R. Carnahan, Gen. A. P. Wozencraft, Col. Allan C. Bakewell, Hon. George W. Prince.

Arms and equipment.—Hon. George W. Prince, Gen. A. P. Wozencraft, Col. Allan C. Bakewell, Hon. Francis E. Warren, Gen. James R. Carnahan.

The board met on the morning of Saturday, May 21, and unanimously selected Gen. James R. Carnahan of Indiana to deliver the address to the graduating class at the final exercises of the academic year, on June 15, 1904.

Daily sessions were held during the mornings, afternoons, and evenings of the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th of May, during which the board discussed the existing conditions of the Academy and the proposed extensive improvements, visited all points of interest at the post, listened to the recitations of the cadets, witnessed the drills and parades, inspected the library, mess hall, cadet barracks, cadet hospital, cadet commissary store, riding hall, gymnasium, academic building, the observatory, the reservoir, Cullum Hall, the officers' mess, the filtration plant, the beautiful cemetery, the chapel, Fort Putnam, and Constitution Island.

At the request of the board the following-named officers appeared before it during the week and gave their views, both orally and in writing, in reference to the condition of the institution and the duties immediately under their supervision: Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U. S. Army, Superintendent; Col. Samuel E. Tillman, professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology; Col. Valery Havard, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, post surgeon; Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, commandant of cadets; Maj. John M. Carson, jr., post quartermaster; Maj. Mason E. Patrick, instructor practical military engineering; Maj. Frank E. Hobbs, instructor in ordnance and gunnery; Capt. Thomas Franklin, treasurer Military Academy and quartermaster and commissary of cadets.

General Mills discussed the general subject of the Academy in all its phases, including the increase of plant, buildings, grounds, fiscal affairs, instruction and discipline, arms and equipment.

Colonel Tillman submitted his views upon the subject of the exten-

sion of the Academy and the possible necessity for its future division into two great military institutions.

Colonel Havard discussed the general subject of the hygiene of the post, the sewage and drainage, the condition of the cadet hospital, and the absolute necessity for the immediate construction of two small buildings for isolation wards for contagious diseases.

Colonel Treat took up the general subject of instruction, discipline, and athletics, the armament of the post, and the methods of supplying the cadets with everything necessary for their mental and physical wants.

Major Carson discussed the general subject of the fiscal affairs of his department, the increase of plant, buildings, and grounds.

Major Patrick presented a brief résumé of the present, past, and proposed future water supply, describing the final plans as adopted and approved by the Secretary of War, and for which Congress had already made the necessary appropriation.

Major Hobbs described the various batteries and the present arms and equipment used at the Academy.

Captain Franklin gave an interesting description of the work devolving upon his department, including the cadet mess, the method of supplying the cadets with clothing, books, etc., and the fiscal affairs of the corps.

The various committees gave close study to the branches assigned them and submitted detailed reports which were fully and freely discussed by the full board before final adoption.

The board has now the honor to present its views and recommendations as required by law, as follows:

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The subject-matters within the scope of the examination of the fiscal affairs have received all the facilities, both by oral and written statements and personal attention, that could be desired from the officers in charge of the respective departments, and the general condition has been found to be very satisfactory.

The accounts of the cadets are conducted in such a manner as to have the cadet constantly aware of his financial standing, with the purpose of having him graduate with a sufficient sum to his credit to procure the necessary outfit for an officer, it being particularly desirable that the graduates should not be oppressed by debt upon leaving the Academy.

Everything is done in the cadet commissary store to furnish all the necessities of a cadet, and a good many other requirements not absolutely necessary, but desirable.

The cuisine is excellent, and the diet is varied, wholesome, nutritious, and abundant, and conversation with cadets convinces us that they are satisfied and that their fare is better than heretofore within the experience of those now at the Academy. Attention is invited to the report of Capt. Thomas Franklin, U. S. Army, treasurer United States Military Academy, quartermaster, and commissary of cadets, attached hereto, marked Appendix C.

The quartermaster has made a detailed statement of his duties and the number of employees, civil and military, too various to enumerate.

He is the disbursing officer of the post, and like all other officers of responsibility, he has administered his office with great efficiency.

The discipline of the institution, so far as affected by its fiscal arrangements, is good.

We find that the associate professor of mathematics receives \$2,000 per annum. We do not believe that this pay is sufficient for the character of the work done and the ability necessary in this office, and therefore recommend that his pay be increased to \$2,500; and that hereafter the associate professor of mathematics shall have the pay and allowance of a major, provided that when a vacancy shall occur in this place the position shall hereafter be filled by the detail of an officer from the Army at large, for the several reasons given in the letter of Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy, dated February 17, 1904, attached to this report. (Appendix B.)

We further recommend an increase of the pay of the engineer of the electrical, heating, and refrigerating apparatus in the cadet mess from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum, and of the assistant engineer of the same from \$600 to \$900 per annum, for the reasons given in the statement of Maj. J. M. Carson, jr., quartermaster, United States Military Academy, dated May 24, 1904 (Appendix D), herewith submitted as a part of this report.

We further recommend an increase in the salary of the superintendent and keeper of the post cemetery from \$900 to \$1,200 per annum, and that he be hereafter designated as superintendent and gardener of the post cemetery, for the reasons given in the aforesaid letter of Major Carson, herewith submitted.

INCREASE OF PLANT, ETC.

Former boards of visitors have from time to time recommended the rebuilding in whole or in part of the Military Academy at West Point. Congress has, during the past few years, provided by appropriation and law, at an adequate limited cost, a sufficient fund to practically carry out nearly all the recommendations of former boards of visitors up to and including the administration of the present efficient Superintendent, Gen. A. L. Mills.

A general scheme of enlargement and improvement of West Point, so often heretofore urged, has been finally adopted and nearly \$6,000,000 provided for the purpose. Practical general plans have been adopted after careful examinations and reports made by the several committees, special and regular, duly appointed for the purpose, as per the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 21, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day in which the Board of Visitors express the wish to have me appear before it on Monday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of presenting in writing my views in reference to the proposed improvements at West Point, including the subject of the increased water supply. In reply I beg to state that it will afford me great pleasure to comply with the wishes of the Board and that I will report to you at the hour named.

In the matter of the improvements to be made at the Military Academy under the act of Congress of June 28, 1902, I beg to state that the work of preparing the necessary plans is making satisfactory progress. The Secretary of War gave his careful personal attention to the preliminary preparations for the work, and under his

instruction ten firms of architects, of established reputation throughout the country at large, were invited to submit in competition preliminary general plans showing the proposed arrangement of the buildings and treatment of the grounds to meet the various requirements of the Academy, together with an indication of the architectural treatment of the separate buildings. The jury of award in the competition was composed of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Messrs. Post, Cook, and Gilbert, expert architects. The unanimous award of the jury, which was approved by the Secretary of War, selected the plans of Messrs. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects, of Boston, Mass. The firm under its contract with the United States developed its preliminary plan into a general plan, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, and which I will take pleasure in placing before the Board. The result, it is believed, has been the securing of plans of improvement which will receive very general approval. It meets the practical requirements of the Academy, and will harmonize with the character of the landscape. Historic associations are preserved by the retention of the important old buildings with which the new ones will be made to accord; the whole making a satisfactory and complete plan. The plan is also one that can be constructed with economy.

In the matter of the increased water supply, I beg to report that the preliminary steps in this very important matter have already been taken. Congress has already made the necessary appropriation; the estimate for which was based upon the report of a board of especially experienced officers, who made a most careful investigation of this very important subject; their inquiry extending over a period of seven months. The recommendation of the board received the approval of the Secretary of War, and was submitted to Congress, which also acted favorably in the matter. The full proceedings of the board, with its recommendations, will be found on page 71 of the hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, on the bill making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and I take pleasure in transmitting herewith a number of copies of these hearings. I will also be glad to give the Board any additional information it desires on the subject.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MILLS,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

The Board, while regretting—on account of the historical interest attached to some of the old structures—the necessity of a few of the changes and removals made unavoidable by the adoption of general plans, feels assured, nevertheless, that the general result will be satisfactory, considering the amount of money available for buildings and improvements, the number of cadets to be accommodated at the Academy, and the possible wants of the future. Upon completion of the work now contemplated, two results should be obtained: First, a complete plant for the present corps of cadets, or for a moderately increased number of cadets at a very reasonable cost, compared with other similar schools in this country and abroad; and second, the grounds and buildings—while in an apparently completed stage—will yet be capable of taking on sufficient additions to enlarge the school 50 to 100 per cent, should it ever become necessary, without in any way marring the architectural effect either in landscape or in the grouping or external appearance of the buildings, or of impairing the internal conveniences or usefulness.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

There are yet a few debatable points regarding the removal of buildings and changes in the grounds which may be decided upon from

time to time hereafter by the Secretary of War, or those he may designate to represent him, and it is suggested that every reasonable effort be made to preserve intact the buildings and older structures of historic interest, as well as the newer and useful ones, and that in the grounds there may be preserved all the picturesque and ornate features now so much admired by West Point visitors. For instance, Execution Hollow, so called, should by all means be retained, and other depressions, mounds, hedges, and trees, the result of improvements of former times, should also be preserved.

REMOVAL OF THE OLD CHAPEL.

It is understood that the chapel, with its famous treasures and relics, reminding us of olden times and the heroic deeds of the Army, its officers and men, from the infancy of the Republic until the present day, will be retained, though the building itself must be removed from its present location. The Board can not too strongly urge that every feature of this historical structure and the contents shall be reproduced and preserved as a precious reminder of the past and a valued legacy for the future.

FORT PUTNAM.

The entire obliteration of old Fort Putnam should be prevented. The early memories and history that cluster around this post and the vicinity make it exceedingly interesting to those of the present, and it will be more and more interesting to students of American history who may come after us. Therefore, we strongly urge upon Congress the necessity of providing an appropriation which may be expended judiciously, from time to time within the next five years, in preventing further disintegration of the walls and the casemates of the remarkable fortification. There has been some question, in the way of newspaper reports, as to the early history of Fort Putnam.

We include the following with reference to date of construction, size of force, extent of armament, etc.:

25 JAY STREET, ALBANY, *February 26, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: Sometime ago I saw in a newspaper the statement that you desired to secure an appropriation from the Government to restore Fort Putnam, and that somebody in the War Department in Washington objected on the ground that Fort Putnam was not in use as a fort during the Revolution, but at a later period. To-day in looking at the Andre papers, taken from him at time of his capture, and which you no doubt know are preserved here in the State library in the capitol, I thought I saw evidence that the fort was in use as such, as you claim. I copied the heading of one of the papers, with names of a few of the various defenses given, which I inclose. I am a deputy factory inspector, and located in the capitol in that department. If I can be of service in any further information I will gladly render it. The papers describe minutely the condition of the defenses and, of course, are interesting.

Very truly, yours,

(Mrs.) ANNIE L. GREENE.

Colonel MILLS,
West Point Military Academy.

[Copied from papers of Major Andre, in the State Library, Albany, N. Y.]

Return of Ordnance in the different Forts, Bastions, &c., at West Point and its dependencies, Sept. 5, 1780.

Calibers:

Fort Arnold.

Fort Putnam.

Constitution Island.

So. Battery.

Chain Battery.

Lanthorne Battery.

Etc., a long list.

There is an old engraving of "the passage" with these papers, made in 1780, from a pen sketch of Major Andre, and, of course, a large number of interesting papers besides. You may know all this, however. I have copied exact the heading, spelling, capitalizing, etc.

[Second indorsement.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, LIBRARY,
West Point, N. Y., February 28, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the adjutant, United States Military Academy, after noting contents.

The Andre papers show that West Point was the key to the Hudson and Fort Putnam the key to West Point. These papers are printed in Sargent's Andre, now in the library. Work on Fort Clinton was begun March 12, 1778, and Forts Putnam, Wyllis, and Webb were built at this time. All these were completed before July 18, 1779. On September 24, 1779, General Du Portail reported to General Washington that the garrison of Fort Putnam should be 300 men, and that there was then 150 men lodged in its barracks and bombproofs. February 5, 1780, Jackson's and Tupper's regiments garrisoned Fort Putnam. November 30, 1780, the Second Massachusetts Brigade was to defend Fort Putnam. January 14, 1782, Fort Putnam was entirely complete. Its garrison (January 18) was the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. September 6, 1787, the guns of Fort Putnam were still in place. December 12, 1794, "the old wall of Fort Putnam facing Fort Clinton taken down and replaced." Nine bombproof arches were then complete, four incomplete. In the years 1794-1815, \$13,030.07 were expended on the fortifications at West Point; 1805, Fort Putnam rebuilt.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, *Librarian.*

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 21, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to renew the recommendations made to the last Board of Visitors that early steps be taken for the preservation of Fort Putnam. This historic place was the key of the defenses of the Hudson River during the Revolutionary war, and its retention by the Revolutionary army under General Washington at the most critical period of the war of independence had a vital bearing on the final success of the American armies. Clustered around the place are many of the most memorable points of Revolutionary history and interest, a fact which yearly draws many visitors to the fort. Its restoration and preservation is deemed to be a patriotic duty and can no longer be delayed with safety.

Although the fort has been subjected to the storms and winters of nearly a century and a quarter, it still retains its form enveloped in crumbled walls. Careful estimates made show the restoration of these walls and the dilapidated casemates will entail a maximum expenditure of not to exceed \$25,000. The parapet of the work is supported by rugged masonry walls originally laid in lime mortar, which has totally disintegrated and permitted the face stones of the walls to fall away from the backing over nearly the whole work. It is only a question of a short time more when all of these parts must also crumble away. A small annual appropriation for a number of years would enable the fort to be preserved, and it is recommended that the Board urge that such be granted.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MILLS,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION ISLAND.

Constitution Island, which lies in the Hudson River opposite West Point and directly under its eye—to give expression to the feeling as one looks down the river—should be owned by the United States as a part of West Point Reservation. Perhaps no one can visit West Point and leave it with a different opinion than that above expressed. While not needed at present for actual or remunerative use, yet the great need of it to preserve the beauty and comparative isolation—and we might almost say morale of West Point—is clearly apparent. Appalling negligence may be charged if this island is permitted to go into other hands than that of the United States when it passes from its present owner. We recommend consideration of its purchase.

WATER SYSTEM.

Preliminaries have been concluded and appropriations provided for completion of an adequate and excellent water system. It is believed that the amount now available will be never-failing and more than ample for the present needs and any enlargement that may hereafter be undertaken. In fact, it is stated by experts that the amount available will be ten to fifteen times as much as present actual needs. The quality of water at West Point now, and the new supply proposed, is excellent. A memorandum regarding same is herewith submitted:

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING,
West Point, N. Y., May 22, 1904.

GENERAL: In compliance with your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honor to invite attention to the copy herewith of my report to the Superintendent dated December 18, 1903, in which my "views in reference to the water supply of the Military Academy" are set forth at length. (Appendix E to Board's report.)

I also submit herewith a memorandum containing "a general statement of the plans for the new work to be undertaken."

Very respectfully,

MASON M. PATRICK,
*Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army,
In Charge of Water Supply.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army,
*President Board of Visitors, United States Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y.*

Memorandum for the President of the Board of Visitors, setting forth the plans for the new work to be undertaken in connection with the increase of the water supply of the United States Military Academy.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING,
West Point, N. Y., May 22, 1904.

The amount available for this work is \$400,000.

Having acquired the necessary land and water rights, it is proposed to bring the water to the reservation by gravity, tapping the source of supply at an elevation high enough to make this feasible, through a closed conduit, cast-iron pipe probably 20 inches in diameter.

Where this conduit leaves the source of supply a dam of suitable dimensions will be constructed. The detailed plans for this dam are now being made and its approximate location has been selected. One survey along a possible route for the pipe line has already been made and another survey along a different and probably better route is just being started.

That route will be adopted which is found to present the greatest number of advantages, taking into consideration all questions affecting the cost of the right of way, the cost of laying the pipe line, and of its maintenance after it is completed.

The new conduit, when it reaches the post, is to deliver into the existing Lusk Reservoir, which, in addition to its function as a storage reservoir, will then act as a distributing reservoir. A line of pipe is also to be laid from Delafield Reservoir to the cadet mess to deliver water to the gymnasium tank, to the cadet sinks, and to the refrigerating machine, and for street sprinkling. This is for the purpose of avoiding the draft heretofore made for these items upon the water in Lusk Reservoir, and thereby lessen the danger of a water famine until the increased water supply is made available.

An estimate of the cost of all this work is given below. This estimate is based upon known prices with a sufficient margin of safety, and I am confident that the work can be done within the limit of the amount now available:

Estimate of cost.

Land and water rights	\$100,000
35,000 feet cast-iron 20-inch pipe	140,000
Laying pipe line	100,000
Intake	10,000
Keeper's dwelling	4,000
Supply pipe from Delafield	4,000
Contingencies	42,000
Total	400,000

Very respectfully,

MASON M. PATRICK,
*Captain, Corps of Engineers,
 In charge of Water Supply.*

NEW BUILDINGS.

We do not consider it necessary or advisable to allude in detail at this time to the various new buildings contemplated and the enlargements and improvements of the old, nor to the desirable changes proposed in the grounds, such as converting the present artillery and cavalry plain into an addition to the present grass plain, and the preparation of a new cavalry plain at another point, etc. All of these are part and parcel of the general plan which has been taken up as a whole and duly approved by the Secretary of War February 27, 1904; but there are one or two conspicuous deficiencies, which, although amply provided for in the future under the new plans, demand prompt attention. The urgent immediate necessity of relief leads the Board to make the following suggestions:

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRESENT BARRACKS.

Among the first things considered and the first work done under the general plan should be the installation in present barracks of latrines, lavatories, and new plumbing proposed. The present conveniences, or inconveniences, which compel crossing of the open-area space in all kinds of weather, night or day, whether a cadet be sick or well (unless in the hospital), to reach the present establishment, is most objectionable.

CONTAGIOUS OR ISOLATION WARD OF THE HOSPITAL.

The Board recommends that Congress shall provide a small appropriation—perhaps \$5,000 would be sufficient—and make it immediately available for the construction of one or more wards. Cases of measles, mumps, and scarlet fever have appeared heretofore, and even small-pox might occur, and while a tent could be set up and arranged for a

temporary hospital in summer, yet, with the rigorous weather of this climate such a refuge would not be available during the winter months; and we earnestly urge immediate action in this direction. We submit herewith a letter from Colonel Havard, the post surgeon, upon this subject:

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
SURGEON'S OFFICE,
West Point, N. Y., May 24, 1904.

(Copy respectfully submitted to the Board of Visitors.)

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y.

SIR: Concerning the necessity for a contagious-disease hospital at this post, I have the honor to submit the following remarks and recommendations:

During the present year there have been so far in the Corps of Cadets 9 cases of measles, 4 cases of chickenpox, and 54 cases of mumps. In the absence of a separate building available for the purpose, one of the wards in the north wing of the cadet hospital was set apart for the above cases, the three diseases being admitted and treated in the same ward, the only one which could be used without almost certainly infecting the whole hospital building. Hospital tents were pitched near the hospital for use in case the number of patients should become greater than could be accommodated in the ward. Their use in severe winter weather would have entailed difficulties and hardships for both patients and hospital corps, so that it was deemed the lesser evil to treat the three diseases together in one room than to separate one of them in the tents. However, had these diseases been of a more serious nature, like diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox, for instance, the use of the tents would have been imperative.

It is my opinion that outbreaks of infectious diseases among cadets may be expected hereafter every winter and spring, on account of the large increase in the number of cadets and of the population of the post, the greater number of visitors, and the much more active intercourse with the outside world.

The necessity of a contagious-disease hospital is therefore obvious. I am informed that such a structure is included in the scheme of improvements now under consideration, but it seems impossible that under the most favorable circumstances this hospital can be erected in less than three years. Meanwhile some provision outside the cadet hospital should be made for contagious diseases. It is not desirable that any such diseases should be treated within this hospital, but even should an emergency require it, only one ward could be used, in which only one kind of disease should be admitted, its ordinary capacity being 10 to 12 patients.

I therefore respectfully recommend, after consultation with the quartermaster, that for temporary use two plain frame buildings, each 20 by 30 feet, with bathroom, water supply, and sewer connection, be erected in the vicinity of the hospital, and that the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for the purpose, these buildings to be erected and ready for use before next winter.

Very respectfully,

V. HAVARD,
Colonel, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Surgeon.

INSTRUCTION, DISCIPLINE, ATHLETICS, AND EXAMINATIONS.

Instruction.—The methods of instruction at the Academy, measured by results, indicate a high degree of proficiency on the part of the individual cadet. The recitations attended by members of the board revealed care and thoroughness of preparation, as shown by readiness in class work. The board commends the section system which prevails at the Academy, under which each cadet is expected to recite daily in every subject of instruction in the class of which he is a member. Such a system is conducive to the very best results. Our greatly increased intercourse with the Spanish-speaking people, especially on the American Continent, makes it necessary that our military officers be qualified to speak the Spanish language fluently. The board approves entirely the conversational system of instruction in Spanish

now pursued at the Academy, and recommends that the work in the study of the French language be made to follow the method which has proved so successful in the course in Spanish in the past year.

Discipline.—The discipline of the Academy is in a very satisfactory state. The practice of "hazing" new cadets no longer exists among the corps of cadets. The present state of affairs has the support of the cadets themselves, and thus gives assurance of permanency. It is but a matter of justice to all concerned to say that the Superintendent of the Academy, Gen. A. L. Mills, and the other officers, both academic and military, by their tact and firmness, have brought about the satisfactory condition that now prevails at the Academy.

Athletics.—The facilities for gymnastic training are temporarily somewhat limited, so far as floor space is concerned. This will be remedied, however, when the new buildings which are made possible by the recent appropriation of Congress, are completed. The gymnastic and calisthenic exercises constitute a very important part of the daily work of the cadets. The physical culture obtained through these exercises is of the highest importance in maintaining the general good health which exists at the Academy. The practical instruction in engineering, cavalry, artillery and infantry, is also helpful in giving to the cadets not only a thorough knowledge of those branches, but also a physical development which can be obtained in no other manner. The whole system of athletics and physical exercise given here, taken in connection with the academic instruction, is calculated to give the cadets that combination of physical, moral, and mental training which results in the development of the perfect man.

Examinations.—The examinations, as they are conducted at the Academy, furnish further proof of the thoroughness and efficiency of instruction here. The board commends the plan of excluding from final examination the cadets whose term average is not below 2.5 in a possible maximum of 3. Such a plan puts a premium upon good term work, encourages persistent effort on the part of the cadet, and leads to the formation of habits of study calculated to establish the highest state of efficiency among the cadets. On the other hand, those who fall below the 2.5 mark have an opportunity to increase the term mark by passing a good examination. In such cases an incentive is thus presented the cadets to continue their efforts to the end of the term.

Post school.—The board wishes to insert under this head the letters of the Superintendent of the Academy, Gen. A. L. Mills, and Lieut. M. J. McDonough, the officer in charge of the school. These letters explain fully the conditions as they exist, and bring out quite fully the rather peculiar situation in regard to education of children at this post. The board indorses, after a thorough personal investigation, every statement made by General Mills and Lieutenant McDonough, and approves of the recommendation for the employment of three female teachers and a male principal, as suggested by General Mills, and the officer in charge, Lieut. M. J. McDonough.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 21, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the Board of Visitors give consideration to the desirability of placing the children's school at West Point upon a basis to enable it to provide at least the foundation of a common school education for the more than 250 children residing here.

I feel this to be a most important matter. The conditions at West Point are such that there must always be many young children among its residents. The place is

isolated, and, especially in winter, the difficulty of access to neighboring towns is so great that the maintenance of a children's school is a necessity. The responsibility, under existing circumstances, is very largely the Government's, and I believe it is but right that it should assume the burden.

The existing school is most unsatisfactory, and contrasted with the educational work done at the Military Academy itself, it is the subject of proper and just criticism on the part of the public aware of the situation. The teachers in the school are enlisted men, and until lately the building occupied was devoid of the proper fixtures and of the equipment required to make the school the desirable place it should always be.

The use of soldiers as teachers for young children is objectionable for several reasons. In the first place they seriously cripple the organizations from which they are taken, and the saving in employing them is hardly appreciable, as their actual cost closely approximates the amount necessary to obtain trained teachers. Though the best men for the purpose are taken, they are not suitable to teach small children. Women should be employed for this purpose, as men are not comparable to them in handling little children—a principle which is recognized everywhere in all civil communities.

Owing to existing poor facilities many children have been attending the public schools in Highland Falls. The authorities of that village complain of this, and object to the burden it imposes upon the village. They claim they have expended in the past year the sum of \$1,800 for the education of West Point children, an amount their community is entirely too poor to spare for work the expenses of which they feel the United States is honorably bound to bear.

The provisions made for the improvement of the Military Academy include an adequate school building for children. If a sufficient appropriation can be obtained from Congress, it is the purpose to establish with it a regular graded school, on the same basis as the State schools and governed by their regulations. It will require but a small annual appropriation—not over \$3,000. That amount will be sufficient to employ an excellent male teacher at \$1,000 a year as principal, and three women at \$500 each as teachers. The balance of the appropriation will keep the school supplied with the necessary equipment.

If the above matter finds favor with the Board of Visitors, I respectfully recommend that mention be made of it in their report.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MILLS,

Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CHILDREN'S SCHOOL,
West Point, N. Y., May 25, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: On the matter of the improvement of the children's school at this post there are a few points that will be well to emphasize in order to lead to a clear understanding of the situation.

The Superintendent asks that Congress authorize the employment of a few permanent licensed teachers in this school in the manner that is now compulsory in most States of the Union. The purpose of this request is to supplant the present irregular use of enlisted men without license or experience for teaching. To most American people this demand needs no further explanation. The conditions at West Point are unique in the Army from the fact that the soldiers stationed here are not subject to change of station. Many of them have been here for twenty, thirty, and forty years. Some of them were born here. In the Army generally the marriage of soldiers is discouraged and the reenlistment of married soldiers is actually forbidden without special permission.

The exact reverse exists here. These troops all form a part of the Military Academy; they are not borne on the rolls of any battalions or regiments of the Army, nor are they under department or brigade commanders, but are part and parcel of this academy. Many of them, in fact, are not soldiers but enlisted laborers. They are the carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, teamsters, etc., who do the work of maintaining this large plant. In addition there are some cavalry, artillery, engineers, and band who perform strictly military duties but who are to an equal extent fixtures of the Military Academy. They belong to this institution and some of them have never been anywhere else. Under these circumstances the ban on their marriage is removed. The result of this is that while at large military posts

there will be for short periods ten to twenty soldiers' children, at this post there are nearly two hundred and fifty children of school age.

It has been stated in Congress that while the request for money to maintain a few certificated teachers at this school seemed just in itself, that such appropriation would be a precedent upon which the demands for similar appropriation for a number of military posts would be based.

Now, there is no other post in the Army which has the great number of children to educate which we have here, and there is no other post which has a fixed garrison.

At every post in the Army the regulations contemplate either that a school shall be organized by the detail of soldier teachers, or that the few children may be sent to the nearest civil school. The latter is always done where the post is close to a free school district. In these cases the children are usually packed into an ambulance and sent off to such school every morning. There is probably no post in the Army where they could load up two ambulances with school children.

In our school we are now endeavoring to educate 116 children up to the seventh grade, New York rating. Seventy-one more children are sent by their parents to Highland Falls, a distance of 3 miles in some cases. Many other children for this lack of facilities leave school younger than would otherwise be the case. Our school can not help them beyond the seventh grade, or, roughly, somewhat short of completing a grammar school education. Certainly the ambition of these humble soldier people which prompts them to send their little tots of 9 and 10 to 15 years every day over such distances, facing the severities of such winters as the last, in order that the children may obtain the knowledge which the parents themselves have lacked, is admirable.

It must then be clear that the conditions of this place are unique in the Army.

There are 250 children of school age here, most of them born in their present homes and expecting to live here indefinitely.

The State of New York forbids the employment of any teacher who does not hold the certificate or license issued by constituted authority for that purpose. We employ not only teachers without license or even experience, but we are limited by law to the employment of men for the very delicate task of developing the minds of these little children.

These men by the limitations of service are removed frequently and at the most inopportune times. We are now on the eve of the New York State regents' examination and we have this week lost one teacher, a soldier, whose enlistment has just expired. A cavalry soldier has been sent to take his place, a man without certificate or license to teach in this State. It is needless to say the year's work in that school can not now be brought to the proper degree of proficiency to pass the annual examinations.

Think of the feelings of American parents when they see their children thus buffeted about during the few years available for their education.

Within their limitations too much praise could not be given the present soldier teachers for the fidelity, patience, and loyalty, but these estimable traits do not make a trained teacher, and we must have women for our little children at any rate.

What then shall be said of a community under the exclusive control of the United States where 250 children are waiting to be educated, where the employment of licensed or certificated teachers is impossible, where a thorough common school training is denied except by going long distances to impose upon the long-suffering generosity of a civil community. There is in this matter the most serious responsibility for some party, which here seems to be the United States.

In the history of our national development no point stands out more strikingly than the promptness and the infinite care with which every community has established its free schools. The poorest of communities have everywhere started them in order that good schools might be provided to train the coming citizen. In the adjacent small town of Highland Falls, a union free school is maintained, which in its essentials I have not seen excelled throughout Massachusetts.

What is needed at West Point is a first-class public school. The military conditions are unique, and these children simply must be educated.

It is difficult to make people believe that such gross violation of the cardinal American practice has existed so long under the shadow of the Military Academy.

Very respectfully,

M. J. McDONOUGH,

First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, Officer in Charge of School.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

Present condition.—We find the Military Academy provided with the following arms and equipment:

ARMS.

Twelve 3.2-inch B. L. steel rifles, model 1897.
 One Colt automatic gun, caliber .30.
 Two Gatling guns, caliber .30 (10 barrels), model 1897.
 One Hotchkiss B. L. mountain gun, caliber 1.65 inches.
 Four Vickers-Maxim R. F. mountain guns, caliber 75 millimeters.
 Two 5-inch B. L. siege rifles, model 1898.
 Two 5-inch B. L. siege rifles, model 1890.
 Two 7-inch B. L. siege howitzers, model 1890.
 One 8-inch B. L. rifle, model 1888.
 One 12-inch B. L. steel mortar, model 1890.
 Six 7-inch B. L. steel mortars, model 1892.
 Five hundred and twenty-two United States magazine rifles, caliber .30, model 1903.

Equipment.—Without giving details, the equipment is complete in every respect, not only for the purposes of the instruction of the cadet in military science, but in gymnastics, riding, and various exercises. The academy is furnished with the ordinary equipment used for camping and cooking in the regular service in the United States Army, and the cadets are able to and do make practice marches across the country from the academy, camping at various places, and receiving in this manner information as to how such marches are conducted in the regular service.

In this connection we submit herewith report of Maj. F. E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, and instructor in ordnance and gunnery, which communication we have examined and fully approve.

Modern seacoast battery.—Special attention is called to the report of Major Hobbs (attached hereto) relative to the establishment at this post of a modern seacoast battery. It is the opinion of the superintendent and officers in charge of the Academy here that such battery is not needed, and this board concurs in this opinion:

First. Because such battery would be very expensive;

Second. Because no satisfactory target range could be found for practice for such battery, and

Third. Because we think that the very best results in the instruction of the cadets in handling this class of artillery can be obtained by periodical visits by the cadets to some seacoast battery, say at Sandy Hook, or elsewhere near by, at which place suitable targets are established, officers thoroughly familiar with this branch of the service are in charge, the fortifications are of the most approved and modern character, and altogether the cadet would receive more accurate information relative to the use of such artillery than could be given with the use of a battery at this post. Such visits would prove a pleasant recreation for the cadets and would not be expensive.

Target ranges.—The present target range for small arms is insufficient for the use of the improved rifles with which the cadets are now supplied, the range being 600 yards; but arrangements are now being made to extend this range to 1,000 yards. Considering the character of the improved rifle, we believe that this range could with advantage be extended. There is no range at this post for heavy artillery, and

from our observations none can be provided. A fairly good range for light artillery is found on the present reservation.

Needed arms.—The board is of the opinion that a complete battery of the new 3-inch field guns, model 1902, adopted by the War Department, is very much needed, and we are informed that application has been made for the same and that it is expected that such battery will be supplied by the War Department in the near future.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 25, 1904.

SIR: Complying with request of the Board of Visitors to submit in writing my views on the subject of the armament of the post, with such suggestions as to additional armament as, in my opinion, is necessary, I have the honor to inform you that the arms and armament for the Corps of Cadets are of excellent quality, of the latest service model, and sufficient in quantity for proper instruction.

As new models of guns, etc., are adopted for the service from time to time, the first products of the arsenals are issued for the use and instruction of cadets.

For example, the corps is now armed with, and is the first organization to receive, the United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903. This and other similar early issues have been made in recent years to the end that the young officers may be thoroughly familiar with the working of service material when they join their commands.

Commencing an enumeration with the smaller calibers, the armament of the post consists of the automatic and machine guns of so-called musket caliber, the Colt and Gatling; the mountain guns, Hotchkiss 2-pounder and Vickers-Maxim 15-pounder; the field guns of 3.2-inch caliber; the siege guns, howitzers, and mortars of 5-inch and 7-inch caliber; and the seacoast guns and mortars of large caliber, 8-inch and 12-inch. All these are used in the practical instruction of cadets, and in addition theoretical instruction is given in regard to various rapid-fire gun breech mechanisms and, the working of other automatic guns, all in connection with the handling of working models or actual guns, so the graduate may be fairly familiar with the mechanical principles involved, and will probably not be at a loss to readily understand the operation of any gun he may meet.

A new 3-inch field gun and carriage, model of 1902, has recently been adopted for our service and is now being manufactured in considerable number. I assume that so soon as they are produced issue will be promptly made to this post and, this accomplished, the academy will have a perfect modern armament in every respect except as to a seacoast battery.

The question of supplying a model battery of this character, with complete armament and equipment, has been very carefully considered and discussed during the past few years, and a proposition to erect such battery has received favorable recommendation. In its absence, however, and in view of the possible danger attending the firing of heavy guns with service charges at this place, a plan has been adopted during the past two years of sending the first class, in charge of the instructors of ordnance and gunnery, to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground and Fort Hancock, N. J., to obtain some practical experience in the handling and firing of heavy ordnance of all kinds. These visits have proved to be of great value, and the reports of the visits submitted by the cadets have shown that they absorbed a very considerable amount of information.

Considering on one hand the cost of a model battery, that firing could only be conducted here in any event with very reduced charges, that the cadets get in touch with all that is newest at Sandy Hook, and that the selection of a proper site for such a battery is especially difficult, and on the other hand, the good which is accomplished by the visits which have been made, I am inclined to the belief, from this experience, that it would be wise to let the proposition to erect such model battery remain in abeyance and to continue, and possibly extend, the plan of visiting places in the vicinity, where all that is desirable in this particular direction may be attained.

As a matter of possible interest to the board I may state that the programme for the visit of the class to Sandy Hook on the 7th of this month included:

Inspection of Battery Hallack and its armament.

Firing 12-inch gun, model of 1901, mounted on disappearing carriage.

Explosion of torpedo shell buried in sand on beach.

Inspection of 16-inch gun and torpedo shell crater.

Inspection of mortar battery.

Firing two salvos, at moving target, from mortar battery.

Firing high explosive shell from 7-inch Howitzer.

Firing 6-inch semiautomatic rifle.

Firing 5-inch and 15-pounder rapid-fire guns.

Firing Vickers-Maxim, 1-pounder automatic "Pom-pom" gun.

Firing shrapnel from new 3-inch field gun, at ranges from 300 to 500 yards.

On another visit to the Watervliet Arsenal, made by the first class in January each year for practical instruction, the following points were directed to be inspected, observed, and explained, and later to be reported upon by the cadets:

Engines and transmission of power.

Tool dressing, hardening, grinding, etc.

Hognose, reamer, and rifling tools.

Inspecting instruments and comparator.

Rough-finished forgings.

Machines and their driving.

Operations on the various machines.

Capping projectiles and manufacture of pads.

Crane operation.

Breech mechanism assembled.

A shrinkage operation.

The cost of these visits is now a considerable charge against the pay of the cadets and if they are to be continued, taking the place of instruction here and saving the cost of erecting a battery, it has been suggested by one of your members that it would be only fair to have all the costs of the visits covered by a special item in the Military Academy appropriation bill. In conformity with that suggestion I will submit an item to the Superintendent for incorporation in the next annual appropriation bill, if approved.

With reference to the instruction in the department of ordnance and gunnery, I may say that I believe it is in quite satisfactory condition, but steps are being taken to include in the course more of the elements of mechanical engineering than are now taught, and I hope in the next few years to see a very considerable increase in the amount of instruction in this direction, both theoretical and practical, for a knowledge of such subjects has come to be of primary importance to a very large majority of the graduates of the Academy.

Very respectfully,

F. E. HOBBS,
Major, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army,
Instructor, Ordnance and Gunnery.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army,
President of the Board of Visitors.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 25, 1904.

Respectfully transmitted to the president of the Board of Visitors.

The views of the instructor of ordnance and gunnery with respect to the installment of a model seacoast battery at West Point are approved.

In addition to the instruction cadets of the first class have received on visits to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground and Watervliet Arsenal, it is proposed to obtain authority to send the members of the first class to Fort Totten, N. Y., this summer to give them the benefit of three days' drill and instruction with the seacoast armament and submarine defense installed at that post.

A. L. MILLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 26, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your verbal request of this morning, I have the honor to report that the armament and the camp and garrison equipment on hand for the practical military instruction of cadets are excellent and up-to-date in every respect, except as to a model seacoast battery. The views of the instructor of ordnance and gunnery, and also my own, with respect to the installation of a model sea-

coast battery at West Point, were set forth in a communication forwarded to the president of the board yesterday.

The practical military instruction of cadets is so comprehensive that on graduation they are sufficiently trained to take up immediately on joining their regiments the practical duties falling to subaltern officers serving with troops. Throughout the graduating year the members of the first class are detailed in turn by roster for all duties, drills, and exercises, and every possible opportunity is given each member to exercise command and to perform as many as possible of the duties which devolve upon subaltern officers of the Army.

In the department of tactics the work accomplished embraces infantry, cavalry, and artillery drill and exercises, tactical and minor tactical exercises, target practice, tent pitching, field intrenching, mountain gun and pack instruction, practice marches of the three arms, and field exercises, stable management, and company administration. A detailed account of the practical work done last year will be found in the report of the commandant of cadets which is attached as an appendix to the report of the Superintendent for 1903, and copy of which has been furnished each member of the board. The scope of the practical instruction of cadets in military engineering will be found in Appendix C of the same report. The equipment in both these departments is ample and excellent in every respect. The target range for small-arms practice is somewhat restricted, but plans are under consideration to extend this range by moving the West Shore Railroad tracks to the east of Target Hill, and this, when accomplished, will give an excellent and ample target range. The range is now equipped with excellent butts and targets—ten short and mid-range and two long-range targets. An excellent and suitable range for field artillery is found in Eagle Valley, making Crows Nest Mountain the target, and this practice is carried on without danger to neighboring communities.

The commandant of cadets has informed me that he has already furnished the detailed information you desire covering the armament and other parts of cadet equipment, and herewith I append a memorandum of camp equipage and transportation available for their use.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MILLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

The PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF VISITORS,
West Point, N. Y.

LIBRARY.

It is earnestly recommended that Congress shall continue to make liberal appropriations for the library of the Academy. Separated from the large libraries of the great cities of the nation it is absolutely necessary for the instruction of officers and cadets that this library should be fully equipped with all modern, scientific, and military works as rapidly as they appear, and that everyone connected with the institution should have the opportunity of consulting maps and publications not only in reference to our own country, but in regard to the entire civilized world.

The history of the Military Academy forms an important portion of the history of our country. Its graduates have held the highest positions in the gift of the nation and the blood of its heroes has reddened many battlefields.

Its students come from every walk of life and all stand upon the same social plane from the moment they reach the Academy, class standing and military rank being determined by the ability, strict attention to duty, and the soldierly qualifications of the cadet.

The members of the board are more than ever impressed with the grandeur of the institution which has recently passed its centennial anniversary and believe that to-day it stands at the head of the great military schools of the world.

In closing its report, the board desires to express its high appreciation of the courtesies and assistance it has received in the discharge of

its official duties, not only from Gen. A. L. Mills, the gallant and accomplished soldier in command of the Academy, but from every officer and cadet connected with the institution with whom it has come in contact.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Retired,
President of the Board.

HERNANDO D. MONEY,
Vice-President.

BREWSTER O. HIGLEY,
Secretary.

JAMES R. CARNAHAN.

A. G. WEISSERT.

A. P. WOZENCRAFT.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL.

FRANCIS E. WARREN.

R. F. BROUSSARD.

HENRY VAN KLEECK,

THADDEUS M. MAHON.

GEORGE W. PRINCE.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE AT THE GRADUATION EXERCISES
AFTER THE RETURN OF THE CORPS OF CADETS FROM THE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.**

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 15, 1904.*

As indicated in the letters of the Secretary of War to the members of the Board of Visitors appointed by the President of the United States to attend the annual examinations at the United States Military Academy for the present year, the academic year practically closed on Saturday, May 28, and on that day the Corps of Cadets left West Point for the purpose of visiting the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis and remained absent until Friday, June 10.

On May 28 the Board of Visitors ordered that when it adjourned on that day it should adjourn to meet on Monday, June 13, when, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War, a committee of the board would reconvene at West Point and remain until after the conclusion of the graduating exercises on the morning of June 15. Authority was given this committee to adjourn the board sine die immediately after the graduation of the first class, Corps of Cadets.

In accordance with the instructions of the full board, a majority of the committee met at West Point on June 13 and remained on duty until after the close of the graduating exercises.

The ceremonies at graduation were deeply interesting and impressive, eloquent addresses being made by Gen. James R. Carnahan, a member of the Board of Visitors; by Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, and by Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

The class was the largest ever graduated from the United States Military Academy, consisting of 124 young gentlemen, representing nearly every State in the Union.

The committee present at the closing exercises consisted of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, president of the board; Hon. George W. Prince, Member of Congress; Gen. James R. Carnahan, of Indiana; Mr. Henry Van Kleeck, of Colorado, and Col. Allan C. Bakewell, of New York.

After the delivery of the diplomas by the honorable Secretary of War, the committee, in accordance with the authority conferred upon it, declared the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy for the year 1904 to be adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted.

For the members of the Committee:

JOHN M. WILSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, Retired,
President Board of Visitors for 1904.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

**AN ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE MILITARY
ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 15, 1904.**

GENERAL MILLS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING
CLASS: Virgil wrote—

Arms and the man, I sing

* * *

Much labored, too, in battlefield,
Striving his city's walls to build
And give his gods a home.

The world has ever honored the soldier who has placed his life in jeopardy for his country's weal.

Poets have sung of his prowess and manly virtues; historians have exalted his name and given to mankind, for all time, the story of his achievements and valor.

In heroic figures of bronze and monuments of marble mankind has sought to evidence the love and honor due to the courage and patriotism of the soldiers who, by risking their lives, have helped to found or preserve the nations of the earth.

This day we would pay our tribute to the American soldier. We would do honor to our soldiers of the past, to those of the present, to those who are to be.

At this time, and in this place, the merits and work of the American soldier can be most fittingly mentioned. We are on historic ground, a spot made memorable by the soldiers who, by their courage, their steadfast loyalty to the cause of liberty, founded a republic.

For a century, on this rocky promontory of West Point, the United States has gathered, taught, and trained her young men to be her defenders. Her sons have, in this Academy, so learned the science of war that they have not only equaled the soldierly qualities of those early defenders and founders of the Republic, but have outstripped them in all military tactics and have equaled them in patriotic ardor and devotion to duty. From this almost hallowed ground have gone men who in after years have performed such wondrous deeds of heroism, have wrought such marvelous achievements as soldiers and soldier leaders that their fame has encircled the great round earth, and soldier and soldier leader alike now receive the honor and credit due to honest merit and worth where only the highest mentality could have won and where only innate soldierly qualities could have stood the crucial test. To-day there will go forth from West Point Academy over six score of the courageous young men of this country, descendants of the men of the North and men of the South who have fought the battles of this nation. These young men have stood the test, the ordeal of four years of preparation, four years of faithful and arduous study and training. Many who started with them in the student cam-

paign fell by the wayside, but to the honor and credit of these young men they have won the battle and to-day are honored as victors.

Not yet are they soldiers; they go out equipped to become soldiers.

Heroes? No. In all the world's history there have been but few heroes, but there have been many, very many, splendid, world-famed soldiers. During the Spanish-American war, when many heroes were made by "war correspondents," a wounded and battered soldier, leaning on his crutch, was greeted and asked if he was one of our heroes. The soldier straightened up as best he could, saluted the young lady, and proudly replied, "No, I am only a Sixth Reg'lar."

Each of these young men should be proud to-day that he is a West Point graduate, though not yet a hero.

The United States has made rapid strides in the past decade; her boundaries have been wondrously extended; her influence has become world-wide. Six years ago the United States was a nation, to-day a world power. Now all nations consider her strength and influence before making a move on the world's political chessboard. To our Army and Navy, strengthened as they were and ever will be by the patriotism of our citizens and citizen soldiery, is due this great development.

West Point is the alma mater of soldiers whose names and records will stand forth as the greatest military leaders the world has produced. The portraits of many of these famous soldiers adorn the halls of this Academy, and the names of others illumine the walls of the historic chapel.

There are others yet to come, and from the class of 1904 there may be some whose names shall be placed with those of Grant and Sherman, of Sheridan and Thomas, or who shall be honored by their people as are Robert E. Lee or Albert Sydney Johnston, all sons of West Point.

All can not be famous, each can be the patriotic and devoted defender of his country's honor and her flag, and can win a place on the roll of honor of the American Army.

Peace is better than war, and a well drilled, thoroughly organized army, commanded by educated, trained, and disciplined officers is the surest peacemaker with the world until the millenium shall come.

When, however, the American soldier is mentioned, the historian can not confine himself to West Point or the Regular Army. The war of the Revolution antedated both. Praise to the officers and men of New York and Virginia, of Massachusetts and South Carolina, to the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont, and the minutemen of Pennsylvania, to the patriotic sons of each of the thirteen colonies, who, through hunger and lack of clothing, through the blasts of winter and the heat of summer fought on and on until independence was achieved—a free nation was born. They were the soldiers of the hour of need; theirs the spirit that creates and preserves a great people. The Puritan, the lover of the Christ, who in prayer and sacred song, in the church, and under the arching limbs of the grand old forests, in camp, and on the battlefield, with all Christian fervor, taught and lived that spirit of devotion to God and country that all of the skill and strength of the trained soldiery of England could not defeat or conquer.

The same Christian patriotic zeal and fervency of the early American soldier has been handed down to the armies of America, where,

from the regular and volunteer alike, from the enlisted man in the ranks to the commander of the armies, with uncovered heads and in fervent devotion, rises the anthem prayer:

“Our fathers’ God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom’s holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our king.”

Oliver Cromwell’s army prayed and fought, sung psalms and marched to the battlefield, and history records the fact that his men were never beaten, and with their victories came the greater England.

So, too, by men and soldiers of like character, God fearing, God trusting, was this Republic established, and by their descendants has been preserved and raised to its present greatness.

This Academy is the training school of and for the nation’s defenders. Here is the boy from the farm and from the crowded city, the son of the mechanic and the jurist, the boy poor in purse, but with high resolve, and by his side the heir to great riches, the boy of foreign parentage and the boy proud of his American birthright,—a battalion of as earnest, ambitious, and patriotic young men as can be found between the Atlantic and the Pacific. On one common level these young men, as American citizens, gather in the class room, in quarters, in the mess hall, together in work and sport. It is sometimes said that the tendency of West Point is to create an aristocracy, to foster class distinctions in the United States. It should be remembered that these young men are the sons of our people, are from American homes in our Northland, in our Southland, and from Plymouth Rock to the Pacific shore, and soon will be from the islands of the seas, and no aristocratic class could be created, unless it be such distinction as brain and brawn may give, such classification as come to young men who best store their minds and strengthen their bodies by active, earnest, and honest endeavor for all phases of life’s battles. There is a certain aristocracy in this country, but it is not confined to West Point men of the past, the present, nor will it be of the future; it is the aristocracy of the loyal-hearted sons of America, proud of their citizenship, proud of their country and her achievements—an aristocracy that leads men to consecrate themselves to the cause of good government, and noble, heroic purpose in life. The influence of every common school, college, and university of the land is in accord with the idea of a higher and better manhood and citizenship.

It can be no misstatement to say that the trend is toward a higher and more liberal education, whether at West Point or elsewhere—an education that gives a stronger manhood, intellectually and physically.

Emblazoned on the escutcheon of this Academy are the words Duty, Honor, Country. I would not for an instant think of changing these words. I would emphasize them, magnify them, if possible. Wonderfully potent words are they, strong in outlining the route over which the soldier should march; they should be “the cloud by day, the pillar of fire by night” to guide him. I would have the real intent of these words so thoroughly implanted on the conscience of every young man who comes under the teachings of this Academy that they would broaden the vision, ennoble the thought, raise the aspirations

toward noble deeds, so as to give to West Point, give to the nation, give to the entire world the grandest personification of the American soldier, the American citizen.

I would have the honor of our American soldier, his personal honor, so deeply grounded that nought, however alluring, could swerve him from the line of truth and duty.

A personal honor, it should be, that would never bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the mother who bore him, to the sister whose pride he is, to the wife who has given him her love and intrusted to his keeping her honor and her life. Yes, more than this. It should be a personal honor that will save a man from the sting of his own conscience; for a man may deceive others; he can not deceive himself. Honor leads one to deal justly with his fellow-man. If the officer fails in this he has wronged a man intrusted to his care, has injured the service, and has stained his own honor. The best officer is he who never forgets the position of honor and responsibility with which his country has clothed him.

The bravery so often praised in poetry and song is a myth. The wonderful prowess of the American soldier is induced not by what is commonly denominated bravery, it is the putting into action of the highest convictions of duty—duty to oneself, duty to others, duty to country—that can come to a reasoning and intelligent being.

It is said of the so-called brave man that he is unconscious of danger. If there is no consciousness of danger then there is no heroism, no courage, no daring deeds. The American soldier is a thinking, reasoning being; he realizes to the fullest extent the perils of the battlefield and meets them firmly and intelligently. You who have been in the thick of the fight, who have stood in line waiting for the signal for the charge, have seen the faces of officers and men alike grow pale, knowing as they did the fearful carnage that was to come; you who have heard the messages for loved ones at home pass from comrade to comrade, given by quivering lips in that fearful ordeal of suspense, know far better than it can be told the terrors of the moment. Those men had passed through the same experience before, had stood the test, and you knew that they would meet it again. The signal came and that entire line sprang away on its first sounding to meet the foe; many fell but the victory was won, and the world called them brave men. The American soldier meets the shock of battle because of his loyalty to his country, loyalty to the comrade by his side; further, because of a conscious sense of duty, and lastly, but not least, because of pride, personal honor, preferring death rather than that a stain should be placed upon his name as an officer, as a soldier, as a man.

In the hottest of the fight, when the roar and din of the battle is in your ears, when men are falling away from your side, the thought comes, What will be said of me if I falter or fail in the discharge of my duty, and with the thought pressing on you new resolves come, and with your comrades you press on. It has been the personal honor of the soldier that on many, very many battlefields, has changed defeat into victory. It has been the inborn fear of shame and disgrace that has won the severest battles of the world, and not poetic bravery that brought victory.

At the beginning of the civil war an aged father parted with his son, who had enlisted, with these words: "Good-by, my boy; God bless and keep you;" then, looking into the face of the boy, said calmly but

firmly: "I can bury you, if God wills, but never come back to your father's house with any stain on your name as a soldier; good-by, sir." Through more than four years of active service those words sounded in the ears of that young man and urged him on in many battles. Cadets of West Point, you will desire to return to West Point in future years.

In addition to his loyalty to country, the American soldier adds one more duty, which becomes one of the soldier's crowning virtues, loyalty to his comrade, a loyalty that begets and fosters a friendship stronger than all other ties which bind men together; stronger by far than that of a brother's love, unless that brother has in common with you shared the hardships and perils of a soldier's life. In the heat and carnage of the battlefield the bonds of friendship are welded, never to be broken save by death, then leaving to the survivor the sweet memory of the name and deeds of him whom he had called comrade.

So, to the American soldier, these great principles become foundation truths on which he has builded his character, his record; truths that have made and will ever make him the greatest, the truest, the best soldier the world has produced or can produce. All his fame must be builded on duty, honor, loyalty to himself, to his comrades, to his country and his God.

"Truths serene
Made visible in beauty,
That shall glow in everlasting freshness
Pure amidst the blood and dust of conquest
Never waxing old,
But on the stream of time from age to age,
Casting bright images of heavenly youth."

Young gentlemen of the graduating class, give to your country the strongest, the noblest, the best of your manhood. Seek as true American soldiers in all honorable ways to add to the greatness and strength of your country, and thereby will you most benefit your fellow-men. He who adds to the renown of the nation gives to it that which is of more value than the acquisition of territory, more than conquest. Honors achieved by noble deeds can not be taken away by time or accident; ships, territories, and riches may be wrested from a nation, but her honor will abide. The worthy deeds of her sons make the history of the Republic so glorious that it can never be dimmed or forgotten, and the renown of the men who wrought her greatness is beyond all mischance or accident. The valorous achievements of her loyal sons shall adhere to the nation's name, and will be immortal.

May the life of each of you be so interwoven with the life of your country that you would gladly yield up all—aye, life itself in order that it might live.

Take with you the words of a distinguished American statesman: "He who lets his country die lets all things die, and all things dying, curse him; he who saves his country saves all things, and all things saved, bless him."

Be your country's defenders, her strong walls of defense.

Young gentlemen, your course in the academy is finished, your first campaign is ended, and you are victors. West Point and your country commands Forward! May all the honors of the American soldier be yours.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 20, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date notifying me of the organization of the Board of Visitors. I shall take much pleasure in affording the board every facility for a thorough inspection of the workings of all the departments of the Military Academy—administrative as well as academic—and in general in doing everything possible to assist the board in its labors.

A programme of the examination and proposed military exercises has already been furnished each member. Prompt notice will be given if any change is made necessary in the programme by inclement weather or other cause. Capts. Charles B. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry; Palmer E. Pierce, Thirteenth Infantry; Gordon G. Heiner, Artillery Corps, and Charles W. Exton, Twentieth Infantry, have been named to report to the board in order to assist its members in prosecuting their duties.

I hope the board will communicate with me freely, both personally and officially, upon any subject connected with the Academy which may be of interest to its members or upon which information may be desired.

It is a pleasure to express to the Board of Visitors appreciation of the very generous attitude of Congress toward the Military Academy. Under the act of June 28, 1902, an adequate plant is assured. Satisfactory progress is being made upon the plans of the new buildings to be erected under that appropriation, and it is expected the work of construction will commence during the coming summer. Congress at the session just ended has provided for an adequate water supply and the preliminary steps in this important matter have already been taken. By other liberal provisions the efficiency of instruction as well as the comfort of cadets have been also materially increased.

I desire to call upon the board at the hotel at 4.20 p. m. to-day with the members of the academic board and military staff to pay our respects to the members of the Board of Visitors, and to conduct them to a review of the Corps of Cadets to be given in their honor. At the close of the review it will give me great pleasure to receive the members of the board, their families and friends, at my quarters, to meet the officers and ladies of the post and prominent citizens residing in this vicinity.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MILLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
No. 101. }

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 20, 1904.

[Extract.]

I. In honor of the arrival at the post of the Board of Visitors a salute of 17 guns will be fired at 4.25 p. m. to-day, under the direction of the commanding officer, detachment of ordnance.

II. The Battalion of Cadets will be reviewed by the Board of Visitors at 4.30 p. m. to-day.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Mills:

F. W. COE,
Captain, Artillery Corps, Adjutant.

The PRESIDENT BOARD OF VISITORS.

APPENDIX B.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the Board of Visitors give attention to the matter set forth in the inclosed correspondence, and that if it approve of the recommendation made, it be mentioned favorably in the report of the Board of Visitors. The item will be submitted in the estimates for the next Military Academy appropriation bill.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MILLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., February 17, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to request that when I am called before the committees of Congress in the hearings on the Military Academy appropriation bill I be authorized by the War Department to recommend the substitution for the item in the estimates, "For pay of one associate professor of mathematics, \$2,000," the following:

"For pay of one associate professor of mathematics, \$2,500; and hereafter the associate professor of mathematics shall have the pay and allowances of a major, provided, that when a vacancy shall occur in this office, the position shall hereafter be filled by the detail of an officer from the Army at large."

The reasons governing this request are:

1. To make the position of associate professor of mathematics at the Military Academy one to be filled by detail.
2. The detailing of the associate professor from the Army will have the important result of keeping him in touch with the needs of graduates upon entering the service.
3. When the office of professor of mathematics is vacant, the fact that the office of associate professor is one filled by detail will give a wider field of selection in filling the professorship.
4. Giving the associate professor of mathematics the pay and allowances of a major places him on the same footing as the associate professor of modern languages. It is but right that this be done. Both of these departments are of great importance in the educational scheme of the Academy. Each has to deal with the same two lower classes, and each in its own way lays a foundation upon which the later work of the curriculum must rest.

The functions of the two associate professors, each in his own department, are of equal importance and demand equal ability, judgment, and skill. Each is the principal reliance of his professor in any departmental work and takes full charge of the department in the absence of the professor. It is therefore but a matter of justice to the associate professor of mathematics and to the department which he serves that

he should be placed, as regards pay and allowances, upon an equal footing with his comrade who is performing corresponding duties and has corresponding responsibilities in the department of modern languages.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MILLS,

Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, February 26, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the request contained in your letter of the 17th instant, for authority to recommend to the committees of Congress, when called before them in the hearings on the Military Academy appropriation bill, a substitute for the item in the estimates "for pay of one associate professor of mathematics, \$2,000," to the effect that hereafter the associate professor of mathematics shall have the pay and allowances of a major, and that when a vacancy occurs the position shall be filled by detail from the Army at large, etc., has been approved by the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,

J. S. PETTIT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. A. L. MILLS,
Superintendent United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

APPENDIX C.

OFFICE OF TREASURER, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY OF CADETS,
West Point, N. Y., May 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish you with the following synopsis of the organization and management of the cadet supply departments.

The departments which are under the charge of the officer who is detailed as treasurer of the Military Academy and quartermaster and commissary of cadets are the treasurer's office, the cadet mess, the cadet store, the cadet laundry.

TREASURER.

The treasurer has in his charge all moneys belonging to cadets arising from their deposits and pay.

As the first complete outfit of clothing, bedding, etc., issued to a new cadet amounts to about \$150, and since it will take many months for the savings from his monthly pay over his necessary current expenses to pay for the same, he is required to deposit on entering the sum of \$100, which sum is placed to his credit on his account.

The pay of a cadet is \$500 per annum and 30 cents per day commutation of rations, and out of this sum he pays for his subsistence, bedding, clothing, shoes, text-books, stationery, stamps, washing, and, in short, everything that enters into his personal support at the Academy, except fuel and quarters and medical supplies.

Cadets and candidates upon reporting at the Academy are required to deposit with the treasurer any and all moneys in their possession. Any candidate who does not pass his examination has his money refunded to him, less the cost of his board at the cadet mess during his stay at the Academy, and any charge for loss of or damage to furniture issued to him for his use pending his examination.

The treasurer opens an account with each cadet, the same as a bank

does with a depositor, crediting him with his deposit, and each month with his pay, and charging him with all sums expended on his account that have the approval and authority of the superintendent. Every two months the cadets' account books are settled, showing to each cadet the state of his account with the treasurer, and a statement in detail of receipts and disbursements on his account during the two months.

Each month each and every cadet signs the muster and pay rolls, which, after examination by the treasurer to insure their correctness, are forwarded to the proper paymaster, United States Army, for payment. Payment consists in depositing the net amount on the rolls with the assistant treasurer of the United States, New York, N. Y., to the credit of the treasurer, United States Military Academy.

The books necessarily kept by the treasurer consist of a ledger, statement book, daybook, cash book, authority (to contract indebtedness) book, and check book.

Ledger accounts are kept as follows: Assistant treasurer, Athletic Association, Balance paid, Barber, Cadet (petty) cash, Cadet hospital, Cadet laundry, Cadet store, Cadet mess, Confectioner, Dentist, Deposits, Equipment fund, Expressage, Dialectic Society, Gas fund, Hops and germans, Miscellaneous fund, Miscellaneous items, Oath, Paymaster, Periodicals, Photographer, Policing of barracks, Young Men's Christian Association, and "Corps of Cadets" account in the ledger.

The treasurer's accounts are inspected every two months by an officer detailed by the Superintendent for the purpose, said inspection officer making a report to the Superintendent of the result of his inspection.

The treasurer pays all accounts for goods purchased for and services rendered to the various branches of the cadet supply departments, and all other accounts against cadets approved, authorized, or ordered by the Superintendent, charging the same to their respective accounts in the ledger. Proper vouchers for all such accounts are kept on file in the office. He also collects all bills against officers and others for supplies and services furnished by the cadet laundry, store, and mess, crediting the same to the proper accounts in the ledger.

Such items as board, hospital, and policing of barracks, also gas and equipment fund, are charged pro rata to the individual members of the corps, other items are charged to the cadet according to what he has purchased or for which he has otherwise incurred liability.

All express and freight packages received for cadets or sent away by them pass through the hands of the treasurer, a record of same being kept in the office.

When authorized by the Superintendent the treasurer issues "authorities" to contract indebtedness for confectionery, dentistry, periodicals, photographs, etc., which "authorities" are paid when presented at the office properly accomplished.

The treasurer pays to each member of the graduating class, by check, or cash, or both, the amount found to be due him upon settlement of his account to include (except as to pay) the day of graduation. He also pays to members of the furlough class such amounts, based upon the statement of each member's account with the treasurer, as may be authorized by the Superintendent. It is also part of his duty to pay to any cadet resigned, discharged, or dismissed the amount found to be due him on the day his connection with the Academy is severed:

discharged cadets being entitled, besides regular pay, to actual cost of transportation to their homes at the time of entering the Academy.

Pay due to cadets resigned, discharged, dismissed, or absent on leave at time of muster is collected from the paymaster on separate accounts, which are subvouchers to the regular muster and pay rolls, and are paid in the same way.

Payments of small accounts authorized by the Superintendent are also made to cadets going on short leaves of absence, for reasons deemed proper by the Superintendent.

A cadet who is discharged from the Academy because of deficiency in his studies, or for any other cause, is entitled to the cost of railroad fare from West Point to the place of his residence at the time he was appointed a cadet; the amount of said fare is determined by the Superintendent of the Academy, and is paid by the quartermaster of the Academy, usually through the treasurer of the Academy, when a cadet's account is finally settled. A cadet who resigns, is dismissed, or suspended is not entitled to railroad fare.

When cadets have been found deficient and are ordered to their homes to await the action of the War Department in their cases, the treasurer of the Academy advances them a sum sufficient to transport them to their homes, provide them with a berth in sleeper, and for their subsistence en route; the sum so advanced is charged against their account and is deducted from such amount as may be due them on final settlement.

When the account of a cadet is finally settled a statement on a prepared blank is sent to him, showing all credits and charges since the date of the last settlement of his account book, together with a receipt for the remainder due him for him to sign and return to the treasurer, properly accomplished, a check on the assistant treasurer of the United States, New York, is returned by mail to the cadet.

Cadets who go on their furlough receive from the treasurer all that they may be out of debt on their accounts, and, in addition thereto, have advanced to them their pay to the 1st of August of the current year.

In addition to such pay and advanced amounts cadets receive, through the quartermaster and commissary of cadets, a suit of civilian clothing, which is charged against their August pay.

It is optional with cadets whether or not they receive such clothing; if they do not, they will not be allowed to receive, before going on furlough nor while on furlough, the money value thereof, the object being to provide cadets before starting on furlough with proper-fitting custom clothing made of the best material by a reputable tailor at the most reasonable prices, which object is most satisfactorily obtained by placing all orders for furlough clothing with one firm.

CADET MESS.

The working of the cadet mess is under the direct personal management of the commissary of cadets.

All supplies are purchased in open market in large quantities and from first hands where possible, fruit and other perishable articles as required.

All supplies are received and cared for by a commissary sergeant, United States Army, detailed for duty in this department. A return of furniture, provisions, etc., received, issued, and remaining on hand

is made every two months. This return shows everything that has been received, from whom purchased and cost thereof, everything expended, all sales to officers and others living at the post, sales of scrap food, soap grease, etc.

The period covered by a return is termed a "settlement," and covers the period embraced in two calendar months. Settlement occurs at the end of February, April, June, August, October, and December. Thus there are six settlements per year.

The subvouchers for the return are: (1) The original invoices of supplies purchased; (2) daily issues of provisions at the cadet mess; (3) daily issues of contingent property, etc.; (4) statement of sales (handed in daily to office); (5) statement of stores received during previous day to that on which it is handed in; (6) pay roll of employees.

When a return is made a board of three officers, denominated the "board of inspectors," convenes according to regulations, examines all vouchers and determines the amount each cadet shall be charged for board for the two months.

The return and the proceedings of the board of inspectors (which become part of the return) is submitted to the Superintendent of the Academy for his action. The return having received the approval of the Superintendent the treasurer settles all accounts by check on the assistant treasurer of the United States, New York (or cash), taking a receipt therefor on the face of the voucher showing the purchases.

The mess is equipped with a 10-ton refrigerating machine of the ammonia absorption type, which cools the refrigerators, chills the sterilized milk and the filtered drinking water, and makes all the ice from distilled water used in the mess.

The milk, produced on a dairy under the supervision of the authorities of the Academy, is sterilized upon receipt at the mess and kept at 40° F. until used.

Light and power is furnished by a 40 kilowatt dynamo driven by a direct connected high-speed engine. An 18 kilowatt rotary transformer is also installed as a source of power when required, current at 500 volts being available from another source, which it transforms to 110 volts for use in the mess.

Ice cream is made and ice is chopped by machinery.

Potatoes are peeled and cut or sliced by machines.

The dishes are washed and the cutlery polished by machines.

In the bakery, in a marble floored room with white tile walls, the flour is stored, sifted, weighed, and kneaded by machinery, which insures an absolutely clean, uniform product of the best quality and increased output. Every labor-saving device possible to use is installed in the bakery.

All the storerooms are on the same level, dry and well ventilated, and in them is carried at all times such a supply of staple groceries as preclude the possibility of shortage from any temporary interruptions of the transportation lines supplying West Point.

All the clerical labor of the department is performed by a commissary-sergeant, who, in addition to the above-enumerated duties performed by him, has charge of all supplies, except the fresh meats, milk, and other perishable supplies, which necessarily are kept in the refrigerators and which are in charge of the chief cook and steward.

The chief cook, with one assistant cook, two kitchen men, two potato peelers, a fireman, and a floor man, prepares and cooks all meats,

vegetables, soups, and in fact everything except bread, pastry, coffee, and tea; he keeps the soup-stock boiler in constant operation, placing therein all suitable bones, scrap meats, etc.; he renders all beef kidney fat, the cracklings from which are deposited with the soup fat, while the rendered fat is used in cooking French fried potatoes and the many other articles which require to be fried in beef fat.

The rendered fat, being pure, can be used in a great variety of ways in cooking as a substitute for lard or butter.

A chief baker and one assistant bake all breads, cakes, and pies.

Besides the above-mentioned employees of the department, there are employed 1 head waiter, 1 linen keeper, 1 waiter to every 20 cadets, he attending to 2 tables of 10 cadets each, and the requisite number of scrub women.

The fresh meats are of the best quality obtainable in the market; all groceries, fruits, and vegetables are of the best quality in every case.

A menu, the result of a consultation between the commissary and the "chef," is made daily for dinner and supper the following day and for breakfast the second morning following. This plan affords the "chef" ample time to make his arrangements ahead, and to enable the commissary to vary the menu daily and keep well informed as to expenditures. The commissary has no regular times for making inspections; he is liable to drop in at any time.

Visitors are admitted at stated times and into every part of the establishment. Thorough and complete cleanliness in every place, visible and invisible, is insisted upon.

The tea and coffee urns used are of the most modern pattern and of great capacity and are under the immediate charge of the steward.

Two 40-tube Chamberland-Pasteur filters, connected with the post water supply, filter all water used by cadets during their meals. The water, after being filtered, passes to a tank through which refrigerating coils pass; thus the water is thoroughly chilled and filtered.

The crockery used is the white American hotel china.

The food is served in three courses: First, soup; second, meats and vegetables; third, dessert. All food unconsumed in the hall is carried out and turned over to the "chef," who disposes of it as in his judgment is best.

No employee has any perquisite outside of his wages and board. Liberal wages are paid, to the end that employees will have the interests of the department at heart and by practicing economy insure the continuance of their position and wages. Wages are as follows: Chief cook, \$75; assistant cook, \$35; first baker, \$60; assistant baker, \$30; fireman, \$25; scullion, \$25; peelers, \$17.50; steward, \$50; head waiter, \$50; waiters, \$22 each, and pantry girls, \$15 each, all monthly. All unmarried employees are furnished dormitories at the mess.

CADET STORE.

The cadet store under different forms and designations has existed from the foundation of the Academy. The object of the department is to supply to cadets, at actual cost, every article required by them for their support at the Academy, except their subsistence and their medicines.

Prior to 1876 supplies were charged to cadets at a reasonable profit. The accumulation of profits so arising in a long period constitutes the

cadet store fund, and it is the possession of this fund that enables the quartermaster of cadets to anticipate the wants of incoming classes and of the classes already in the Academy, and to purchase for them and have the same on hand ready when required all of the articles of every description necessary for the proper maintenance at the Academy other than, as stated above, his subsistence and medicines.

Since 1876 an effort has constantly been made to supply all articles to cadets at cost. Congress makes no appropriation for the salaries of clerks, cutters of clothing, and janitor, and as these persons are absolutely essential to the proper conduct of the business of the department their salaries must be provided for by the department. The actual cost of the supplies furnished is, therefore, what it costs to deliver the articles over the counter to the cadet, and an advance of 5 per cent over all invoices is charged to cover the transportation and the salaries of necessary employees.

Purchases of supplies are made either by proposals or in open market, as the interests of the department require.

Some of the supplies required can not be obtained in this country, and therefore imported articles are used—such as white linen duck, used for white clothing, Lisle and Berlin gloves, gold lace for chevrons, and some other articles. When domestic articles can be had suitable for the needs of the cadets, preference is always given to such.

Purchases are made so as to get all discounts for cash, and the prices paid, with stated discounts, are shown on the face of every voucher, the receipt of the payee being for the reduced or net amount.

The department consists of a store and warerooms requiring 4 clerks, a tailor shop requiring 2 cutters and about 30 tailors and tailoresses employed in manufacturing and repairing clothing, and a shoe-repairing shop in which 3 men are constantly, and often more men temporarily, employed in repairing shoes; all articles of uniform clothing are cut and manufactured in the department.

The numerous articles constituting the supply list at the store, stated in a general way, are as follows: The various articles of cadets and officers' uniform clothing, cadets' head wear, foot wear, underwear, and furnishing goods, room furniture, bedding, drawing materials, and all text and reference books, numbering in all 457 separate articles.

The first Monday in each month is the regular day on which cadets submit their requisitions for articles; these requisitions are acted upon by the commandant of cadets; the cadet receives the articles designated on his approved requisition and they are then charged against him in his account book and also in the account books of the store. Should sudden necessity arise for articles, cadets then submit special applications for them, through the proper channels, to the Superintendent for his action.

In addition to the inventory book, there are books used in keeping the accounts in the store with cadets and others, as follows: One cadet ledger, 1 officers' ledger, 1 new-clothing book, 1 clothing-repaired book, 1 shoes-repaired book, 1 measure book, 1 inspection book, 1 invoice book, and 1 book for the board of inspectors.

Every article of clothing, head wear, and shoes issued to cadets is inspected by an officer detailed for the purpose.

This inspection determines the question of exactness of uniform, uniformity in the appearance of the corps, and any question which

might arise in the mind of the cadet as to the fit and finish of the various articles issued to cadets that are subject to inspection.

The cadet store is essentially cooperative in its results, supplying at actual cost to the cadet the articles which he receives, giving to all articles of the same quality and supplying to each all of his authorized personal necessities.

The cadet store fund, which has arisen from the accumulation of profits, now amounts to \$40,000. It is by the possession of this cash fund that opportunity is given to purchase supplies for the store at cash discount prices. As a result, the cadet store is enabled to sell to the cadets articles at a low cash price.

CADET LAUNDRY.

The steam laundry was established in 1865. Previous to that time the washing for cadets was done by women living on the post or in its vicinity, but principally by the wives of members of the band.

In 1869 the laundry was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt, and in 1888 the laundry building was enlarged, and again in 1901 to its present size. There is in the laundry the following necessary machinery: Two 60-horsepower Fitzgibbon steam boilers; one 40-horsepower Ames automatic engine; 5 Troy brass washers, inside cylinder 36 by 62 inches, with partitions; 3 Troy 30-inch solid curb extractors, with friction pulleys; 1 Troy 100-inch duplex mangle; 1 Troy clothes tumbler; 1 Troy starch tumbler; one 50-gallon starch cooker; 1 No. 3 Troy collar and cuff starcher; 1 No. 2 Troy blower; 1 Troy 40-inch roll collar and cuff ironer, 7 rolls; 2 reversible body ironers; 2 old-style body ironers, short roll; 25 Fletcher sadiron heaters; 1 Troy roller collar shaper; 1 Troy shirt, collar, and cuff dampener; 1 Tolhurst extractor, 36 inches; 1 American body ironer, long roll; 1 Shaw collar and cuff shaper and edger; 18 short ironing tables; 12 assorting tables; 2 long ironing tables; 24 laundry baskets; 15 laundry trucks, and metal boxes into which the clothing is sorted.

The amount of work performed at the laundry is very great, as is shown by the fact that 1,114,551 pieces were laundered during the year ending June 30, 1903.

Charges for work at the laundry are such as will insure the cost of running expenses. The coal consumed is furnished by the General Government, but cost of washing material and wages paid to employees are paid out of the receipts of the laundry.

The prices charged to cadets and officers for work done at the laundry are very moderate, as the effort is constantly made to make the laundry no more than self-supporting. All the linen of the cadet mess and of the cadet hospital is washed free of charge. These two items amounted to 229,166 pieces for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The employees are as follows: One manager and engineer, 12 men and boys, and from 50 to 60 women.

Very respectfully,

THOS. FRANKLIN,
*Captain, Commissary, Treasurer of the Military Academy,
Quartermaster and Commissary of Cadets.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army, Retired,
President of Board of Visitors, U. S. Military Academy.

APPENDIX D.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER AND DISBURSING OFFICER,
West Point, N. Y., May 24, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 23d instant, I have the honor to submit the following with reference to matters pertaining to the office of the quartermaster and disbursing officer of the Military Academy:

The Quartermaster's Department is in general charged with the duty of providing means of transportation of every character, either under contract or in kind, which may be needed in the movement of troops and material of war. It furnishes the public animals employed in the service of the Army, the forage consumed by them, wagons and all articles necessary for their uses, except the equipment of cavalry and artillery. It furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipment, barracks, storehouses and other buildings, constructs and repairs roads, railways, and bridges; builds and chartered ships, boats, docks, and wharves needed for military purposes, and attends to all matters connected with military operations which are not expressly assigned to some other bureau of the War Department.

The duties of this department at West Point are set forth in the Regulations United States Military Academy, of 1902, as follows:

Paragraph 13. An officer of the Army shall be detailed as quartermaster of the Academy, who shall also be post quartermaster.

Paragraph 14. The quartermaster, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall have charge of the public lands and buildings thereon; of the materials for the erection of buildings and for repairs and improvements; and of all other public property for which no other person is especially responsible. He shall also, under the direction of the Superintendent, enter into contracts and make purchases for the Academy, and shall have prepared all accounts, returns, and rolls relative to the public property under his charge and to disbursements made by order of the Superintendent; have control of the workmen employed in the erection and repairs of the public buildings or in the improvement of the grounds.

The quartermaster of the Academy thus becomes responsible for the care and maintenance of all buildings on the reservation of West Point; all roads, paths, docks, and the general care and police of the reservation. This necessitates the operation of carpenter, paint, wheelwright, blacksmith, and tin shops, equipped with proper tools and machinery.

In addition to the above the officer detailed as quartermaster of the Academy is also designated as the disbursing officer of all funds appropriated for the support of the institution, except such as are provided for the salaries of officers, cadets, enlisted men, and permanent civilian employees, which are paid by an officer of the Pay Department.

Thus all appropriations in the Military Academy bill under current and ordinary expenses for the support of the various academic departments, miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, and buildings and grounds are expended by the disbursing officer.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the Superintendent, under date of March 9, 1904, designated the undersigned as the officer in charge of construction in connection with the new buildings and other improvements, provisions for which are made in act of Congress approved June 28, 1902.

The quartermaster is also in command of the detachment of army

service men, numbering at the present time 150 enlisted men, which the recent Military Academy appropriation act has increased to 175, beginning July 1, 1904; director of the gas works and in charge of the post cemetery. Under the provisions of the guard, police, and fire regulations of the post, there is established a department of police and a fire department. The former embraces the general care of public grounds and property and the preservation of cleanliness and good order. This department is under the control of the quartermaster, who is held responsible for its efficiency, and who is assisted in these duties by an officer detailed as his assistant and known as the officer of police. A corporal and two privates of the army service detachment are habitually on duty and are known as police corporal and police privates.

With the view of placing the work of extinguishing fires in charge of one person, the quartermaster is designated as the officer in charge of the fire department.

The fire apparatus consists of two steam fire engines, two hose trucks, and one hook and ladder truck. One engine, one hose truck, and the hook and ladder truck are manned by a fire company organized from the detachment of army service men, and the necessary horse teams are always kept ready to haul this apparatus in case of an alarm of fire. The other steam fire engine and hose truck is kept near the cadet guardhouse, and are operated by the cadets in case the other apparatus is insufficient to handle the fire.

With the exception of the larger public buildings, the Quartermaster's Department has planned and constructed officers' quarters, enlisted men's barracks, stables, storehouses, and other buildings that have been erected from time to time.

To assist him in this work the quartermaster has a force consisting of an officer of the Army detailed as an assistant, one chief clerk, one superintendent of construction, one post quartermaster sergeant, five civilian clerks, the army service detachment heretofore referred to, comprising clerks, janitors, mechanics, teamsters, laborers, engineers, firemen, etc. In addition to this there are several civilian foremen in charge of heating apparatus, electrical plant, consisting of telephone and fire-alarm systems, and other electrical apparatus; one master mechanic and one superintendent of gas works. Under these men are employed from current appropriations the necessary number of men to take care of the heating, lighting, and electrical plants and apparatus.

For the transportation of material and supplies and delivery of same at different points on the reservation the quartermaster has to maintain a stable of about 100 animals, and numerous wagons, drays, trucks, carts, etc.

For the maintenance and care of the grounds, roads, etc., he has a heavy steam road roller, rock-crushing apparatus, road sprinklers, grass-cutting machines, lawn mowers, rock-drilling apparatus, hoisting engines, etc.

For the lighting of the post and the buildings a large gas plant is operated, having a capacity of 83,000 cubic feet per day, and a small electric plant with capacity of 150 kilowatts for lighting several of the larger public buildings, and furnishing power for motors in several of them.

The quartermaster is also charged with operating a small central steam-heating plant from which the cadet hospital, cadet mess,

Academy building, cadet barracks, cadet gymnasium, cadet store and the offices of the commandant of cadets are heated.

He is likewise charged with the harvesting and storage of about 3,000 tons of ice which the post requires for its consumption during the warm weather.

The post quartermaster is charged with providing and keeping on hand fuel of all kinds for heating and cooking, clothing and equipage for enlisted men, forage for public animals, and material and tools to keep the public buildings, roads, etc., in a proper state of repair.

For the proper care and maintenance of the cemetery there is a superintendent, who is a permanent employee, and several laborers, the number of which varies according to the season of the year. This cemetery was first laid out in 1816 and the total number of interments to date is 1,247. The cost of caring for the cemetery is provided for in the annual appropriation bill.

In the report of my predecessor made to the Superintendent under date of July 11, 1903, he stated that "experience in the past has shown the necessity of a receiving vault at the post cemetery due to the increase in the number of bodies which are being brought here from other places for interment in this cemetery. In this connection I desire to invite your attention to the pay of \$900 given Mr. Rhodes, the superintendent and keeper of the post cemetery, who not only has charge of the interments, but the keeping up of the grounds and everything pertaining thereto. He should really be designated as the superintendent and gardener of the post cemetery, and his pay should be raised to \$1,200 a year, for he is well worth the same, and his duties more than warrant such a raise in his pay." In both of these recommendations I cordially concur. However, as it is the intention under the general plan for improvement to move the present cadet chapel to a suitable location in the cemetery and use it as a mortuary chapel, there will be no necessity for a special receiving vault, as something of this character will be provided when the chapel is moved. An effort was made last winter to have the salary of the keeper raised to \$1,200, but was not successful. This increase should be made, as the work which Mr. Rhodes does and is required to do is well worth the slight increase asked for, and his knowledge and experience in the care and maintenance of the cemetery and of landscape gardening is too valuable to lose.

The enlargement of the cadet mess, which has been going on for the past two years, has been completed, and for the purpose of giving this mess a complete plant, electrical and refrigerating machinery has been installed, which require the constant services of a competent engineer and assistant. The apparatus has cost for its installation about \$30,000. When the estimates for the Military Academy were forwarded last fall items were inserted asking for appropriations to employ an engineer and an assistant engineer for the cadet mess. After careful consideration of the character of services required the salaries were fixed at \$1,200 for the engineer and \$900 for his assistant. These salaries were considered the lowest that could be offered and for which we could get competent men. The appropriation as passed by Congress, however, allows only \$1,000 for the engineer and \$600 for his assistant. These salaries are not, in my opinion, adequate. It is true men can be obtained who will accept the posi-

tions for such salaries, but it is extremely doubtful whether they are the kind of men who can be trusted with this apparatus.

In addition to the damage which might occur through lack of knowledge on the part of the engineer or his assistant, there is also the discomfort and inconvenience which might be caused to the cadets should any serious breakdown occur, which could be avoided were competent men in charge. Should a breakdown occur in the refrigerating apparatus there would be a loss of many hundred dollars in the supplies which are kept in the refrigerators. I am most emphatically of the opinion that the salaries fixed in the estimate forwarded from here last fall, that is, \$1,200 for the engineer of the electrical, heating, and refrigerating apparatus in the cadet mess, and \$900 for an assistant engineer of the same, are the least that should be allowed for these responsible positions.

The disbursements of this office range from \$700,000 to \$750,000 per annum. Of this amount about \$600,000 come from the Military Academy appropriations and the balance from the funds allotted from the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department at large. In addition to these annual expenditures this office will, of course, be charged with the disbursement of the \$5,500,000 appropriated in 1902 for increasing the efficiency of the Military Academy.

It might be of interest to the members of the board to know there is reason to claim that the connection of the Quartermaster's Department with the Military Academy commences with the latter's inception. It is stated that the first suggestion of such an institution is due to Col. Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster-General of the Continental Army, as early as April 22, 1783. A committee of Congress having been appointed to propose a peace establishment for the United States, Col. Alexander Hamilton, its chairman, wrote to General Washington asking his sentiments on this subject, and Washington communicated a similar request to the principal officers then in camp. In his reply to this request, Colonel Pickering stated: "If anything like a military academy in America be practicable at this time, it must be grounded on the permanent military establishment for our frontier posts and arsenals, and the wants of the States, separately, of officers to command the defenses on their seacoasts. On this principle it might be expedient to establish a military school or academy at West Point. And that a competent number of young gentlemen might be induced to become students, it might be made a rule that vacancies in the standing regiments should be supplied from thence, those few instances excepted where it would be just to promote a meritorious sergeant."

Very respectfully,

J. M. CARSON, JR.,

Major and Quartermaster, United States Army.

Gen. JOHN M. WILSON,

President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

(Through Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy.)

APPENDIX E.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *December 18, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the water supply of the Military Academy and the post of West Point.

The subject will be treated under the heads: (1) Why an increased supply is necessary; (2) The amount of water that must be supplied; (3) The sources from which the increase may be obtained; (4) A discussion of their relative advantages; (5) Estimates of cost.

AN INCREASED SUPPLY NECESSARY.

In the prolonged drought of 1900 the streams feeding the present storage reservoir all went dry, and the stored water was drawn down to a dangerous limit, showing that, under conditions that may at any time be repeated, the present supply is inadequate for the needs of the post.

In June, 1903, the committee of the June, 1903, Board of Visitors reported all the streams supplying the post dry, the Lusk Reservoir, which should have been at that time filled to its full capacity, largely reduced, and the ordinary dry season just commencing.

These facts are sufficient to show that an increased water supply must be provided.

This committee of the Board of Visitors, after careful consideration, expressed the opinion that "The question of an adequate supply of water for the Military Academy is one of pressing importance," and "it is demonstrated that the provisions heretofore made for a supply of water must, in the near future, prove totally inadequate for the needs of the institution;" and further, "the Congress having made ample provision for buildings and grounds, and the plans being approved by the Secretary of War, as provided by law, insures a very large extension of the post in the immediate future, and makes more imperative than ever the necessity for immediate steps for an increase of water."

This matter was also investigated by a board of officers peculiarly well fitted for this duty by experience, by their intimate knowledge of this locality, and of this subject.

This board states in its report that "The present consumption of water at this post has been determined by careful measurements to be about 750,000 gallons per day; the present available storage capacity is about 110,000,000 gallons annually, enough for about five months with the present daily consumption, but involving a harmful drawing down of the reservoirs, affording practically no margin of safety, and exposing the post to the danger of a water shortage at any time of prolonged drought."

The independent opinions of these two bodies further emphasize the necessity for a substantial increase of the water supply.

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THE AMOUNT OF WATER THAT MUST BE SUPPLIED.

On account of the largely increased number of buildings already authorized by Congress, the increased number of cadets that will probably be authorized, there is no doubt that the future needs of this post will be much greater than the present.

After a careful consideration of all the elements entering into the problem, the board of officers deemed it wise to provide for a future daily consumption of at least 1,500,000 gallons of water.

Subsequent study has not resulted in any modification of its recommendation.

If a source of supply can be discovered whose minimum daily yield will equal or exceed 1,500,000 gallons, the acquiring of this supply will solve the problem in the most satisfactory manner; if such a source of supply can not be found, it will then be necessary to increase the storage capacity largely, in order to impound during times of plenty water which can be used in the dry seasons.

AVAILABLE SOURCES OF INCREASED SUPPLY.

A thorough examination and study of the lands in the vicinity of West Point has established the fact that there are but three possible sources of increased fresh-water supply, namely: (1) Bog Meadow Pond and the brook that flows from it; (2) Long Pond; (3) Popolopen Creek.

The committee of the Board of Visitors recommended a full investigation (1) of these sources of supply; (2) of the practicability of guaranteeing a full and ample supply of water under all conditions by constructing additional storage reservoirs to retain the water which now runs to waste in the rainy seasons, and (3) of the feasibility and cost of utilizing the water of the river for purposes for which it is suitable, and whether, if this were done, the fresh water obtainable from the present sources of supply would meet the demands of the post when the improvements now authorized are completed.

This committee also recommended that the United States should at once obtain options upon the Bog Meadow, Long Pond, and the Popolopen Creek properties.

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY AND THEIR RELATIVE ADVANTAGES.

The three available sources of increased fresh-water supply above mentioned were thoroughly investigated by the board of officers, and for a full discussion of all the questions involved attention is invited to its report. Its conclusions and recommendations are briefly summarized as follows:

First. Bog Meadow Pond: This pond lies in a fold in Crow's Nest ridge, about 1,400 feet above the level of the river; it is a small natural pond with its area and volume now considerably increased by a dam at the southern end; the area of its watershed is about 400 acres. In addition, and in connection with the pond, the Government can also obtain possession of the land for some distance along the brook leading from the pond, which would add an additional drainage area of about 800 acres. The yield from this watershed may be utilized by the construction of a single large reservoir at any one of three different sites, or by building three smaller reservoirs at three suitable sites.

The total cost with the single reservoir, depending upon its location, will vary from \$355,000 to \$431,500; the cost with the three smaller reservoirs in place of the one large one will be \$396,500.

The safe daily yield from this watershed, after proper storage is provided, added to the existing available supply, will about answer for the increased future needs of the post.

The advantages of this solution of the question result from the facts

that the area considered is adjacent to land already owned by the United States, that it can easily be guarded from pollution, and that its topographical relation to the existing reservation will allow it to be partially utilized as soon as the Government secures possession.

These advantages are offset by the limited amount of water that can thus be obtained. Furthermore, that offer, which if accepted would extend the ownership of the United States farthest down the brook and carry with it the largest amount of land draining into the brook, is coupled with the condition that a considerable amount of water—500,000 gallons per day—must be allowed to escape for the use of the village of Highland Falls, of which this watershed is the source of water supply. This would practically result in a divided ownership, and that of a property which in time may not be sufficient for the needs of either part owner, a condition of affairs which would be decidedly objectionable.

Second. Long Pond: This natural pond lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the Post, and just east of the pond is a ridge or divide, whose crest is about 100 feet above the present level of the pond. The water must be carried over this divide by pumping or under it by tunneling. The area of the watershed contributory to this pond is about 900 acres. The total safe estimated yield from this pond and watershed, in connection with the existing water supply, would still fall materially below the limit of daily volume established by the board as necessary for the increased supply contemplated. It would, however, go so far toward meeting the requirements of the situation that if it were the only available source of increased supply this deficiency in volume might be waived.

The board worked out careful estimates of the cost of overcoming the divide between Long Pond by pumping and by tunneling, and for each case considered the pond at its present level and also with the level raised 20 feet by a dam at the west end to provide additional storage.

Tunnel project:	
Pond not raised	\$368,000
Pond raised.....	318,000
Pumping project:	
Pond not raised	406,467
Pond raised.....	458,467

The principal advantage of Long Pond as a source of increased water supply would be found in the comparative ease with which its yield of water could at once be partially utilized at moderate expense.

The disadvantages are the limited size of the drainage area, the smallest of all considered, and the lack of sufficient yield; the unsatisfactory condition of the titles to some of the land under the pond, and also the fact that the riparian rights of certain owners below the outlet of the pond would be difficult to extinguish, and that it was found impossible to arrive at a safe estimate of the cost of quieting said rights, an item which might add largely to the figures given above.

Third. Popolopen Creek: This stream has a drainage area of about 29 square miles, and carries a very considerable volume of water at all seasons of the year. The population of this drainage area is sparse, and is not likely to increase. There is now no village or other center of population in the whole 29 square miles, and, owing to the rough and rugged character of the topography, none will probably ever exist. It is not regarded as practicable for the Government to acquire all this drainage area, but it is thought unnecessary to obtain more land than is needed

to secure the adequate water rights and storage facilities. This source of supply offers a volume of water practically unlimited as compared with any possible future needs of West Point. In this respect it is much more advantageous than either the Bog Meadow or the Long Pond project. In quality there is no reason to believe that the Popolopen supply would be better or worse than that of the other two, or than the existing supply, which is known to be excellent, with proper storage and filtration.

The Government has secured an offer of all the water rights along the lower course of this stream, with land on both sides of the stream, including the site for a reservoir, if ever such an increase of storage facilities is found desirable. Within the limits of the land offered to the United States there is a point where it is perfectly practicable to tap the stream at a height sufficient to enable the water to be carried to the present storage reservoir by gravity, using a pipe sufficiently large, and the owners who have offered this property have guaranteed a right of way for the necessary pipe line to the post. This pipe must be of large size, at least a 16-inch pipe, and probably a 20-inch pipe will be better, owing to its considerable length, about 7 miles, to the many bends that will have to be made, and to the fact that the height of the intake above the level of the present reservoir will possibly be not more than 62 feet.

As the low-water flow of the Popolopen Creek is considerably in excess of the amount deemed necessary by the board for the future needs of the post, an adequate pipe line will deliver all the water that the post will require for many years, and there will be no pressing necessity to build any additional storage reservoir for a long period of time.

The cost of the diversion of the needed amount of water from Popolopen Creek through a 20-inch pipe carried along the highway is estimated at \$354,333, with the storage reservoir omitted. The cost may be somewhat reduced if a right of way can be secured through private lands, as seems probable, and still further, if study establishes the feasibility of using a 16-inch pipe.

It should be noted that all the above estimates have been carefully worked out in detail (see the "estimate sheets" hereto annexed); that they include the cost of the necessary water rights, the cost of all labor and materials to bring the water to West Point, and, in addition, the capitalized cost of operation in each case, so that they are directly comparable.

After careful study of all the questions relating to the "subject of how the water supply at the Military Academy can best be increased and made sufficient for present and prospective future needs," and "having thoroughly investigated the merits of all the existing water-supply projects" the board strongly recommended the Popolopen project as best of all, "much superior to the Bog Meadow plan, which in turn is markedly better than Long Pond."

The relative cost of these three projects is as follows, taking the cheapest plan when there are several projects for utilizing the same source of supply:

Popolopen Creek	\$354, 333
Bog Meadow Pond	355, 000
Long Pond.....	368, 000

The Popolopen Creek project is the best of all, and these estimates show it to be also somewhat the cheapest.

Referring back now to the recommendation of the committee of the Board of Visitors that the practicability of increasing the storage facilities on the reservation be investigated with a view to determining whether it will be possible thus to secure an adequate increase of the water supply, it may be stated here that this subject has been carefully investigated. So many difficulties have been found to exist, due to the topography and other vital reasons, that it is regarded as entirely impracticable to solve the question in this way.

Again, referring to the same recommendation of the same committee that the river as a possible source of supply for purposes for which its water can be used should be studied to see whether such a use of river water would render the existing supply of fresh water adequate for all other purposes, a careful investigation has been made with the following results:

It would be practicable to use the river water on the post of West Point for the following purposes: (1) Sprinkling streets; (2) fire purposes; (3) flushing present and future closets and urinals of sinks in camps and barracks and other public buildings; (4) ice machine; (5) shower baths in camp and barracks; (6) condensers of condensing engines in new central heating and lighting plant; (7) swimming tank; (8) for flushing sewers; (9) hydraulic elevators.

The river water is considered unsuitable for the following purposes: (1) Sprinkling lawns (on account of salt); (2) steam boilers; (3) on account of the small consumption for flushing purposes in present officers' quarters it does not seem economical to make the change in the piping for so small a saving; (4) laundry purposes.

It must be remembered that if the river water is utilized then a double system of mains will be necessary, and that the salt water will cause more rapid deterioration of the mains and plumbing fixtures, which will necessitate an additional annual expenditure for maintenance, the amount of which it is difficult to estimate, but which will no doubt be considerable, and will certainly be not less than \$500 per year.

The total cost of thus using the river water for the purposes for which it is suitable is estimated to be \$121,368, including in this amount the capitalized operating expenses, as in all other estimates.

It is difficult to determine accurately what proportion of the present fresh water consumption is used for the purposes for which the river water would answer as well, but as nearly as can be ascertained this is about one-third of the daily consumption, or about 250,000 gallons.

It is reasonable to suppose that the same proportion would hold when the size of the post is increased, and that of the 1,500,000 gallons per day estimated by the board as necessary for all purposes, one-third, or 500,000 gallons, could be replaced by the river water, but this would still make necessary at least 1,000,000 gallons of fresh water per day, an amount far in excess of the present supply; in other words, even if the river water be utilized it will still be imperative to secure an additional supply of fresh water to meet the future needs of the post.

While it is true that the amount of the needed additional supply would not be so great, it must be remembered that the cost of any increase of the supply of fresh water is not proportional directly to

the amount of water obtained. No matter from which of the sources of possible fresh water increased supply water may be obtained, the cost of the water rights which must be purchased by the Government will be about the same, irrespective of the amount of water taken.

The principal savings would be in the lesser cost of a smaller pipe line, the lesser cost of maintenance, and the possible lesser first cost of the necessary dams and intakes in connection with the storing of the water and the bringing it to the post. One hundred thousand dollars is a very liberal estimate of the possible total saving on any of the three projects, Bog Meadow Pond, Long Pond, or Popolopen Creek, and against this must be put the cost of utilizing the river water as above, \$121,368.

In other words, the use of the river water will not decrease the total cost of procuring an adequate water supply; on the contrary, the aggregate cost of the two systems—river water for certain purposes and fresh water for other purposes—will be greater than the present estimated cost of providing a supply of fresh water ample for all purposes.

It may be added that, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee of the Board of Visitors, definite offers have been obtained from the owners of the water rights included in all three of the projects, and it is certain that these amounts will not be increased, provided the United States takes advantage of any one of the offers within a reasonable period.

ESTIMATES OF COST.

The total cost of each of the different projects has been given above. There are appended to this paper certain estimate sheets on which are given in detail the cost of the items considered in making up these totals.

Very respectfully,

MASON M. PATRICK,
Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
In charge of water supply.

Copy respectfully furnished the Board of Visitors.

MASON M. PATRICK,
Captain of Engineers.

The ADJUTANT,

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

• APPENDIX F.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
Surgeon's Office, West Point, N. Y.
(Copy respectfully submitted to the Board of Visitors.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND MILITARY HYGIENE.

The climate of West Point is severe and variable, with extremes of temperature and frequent sudden changes. July is the hottest month, with mean temperature of about 76° and the maximum from 95° to 100°. January is the coldest, with mean temperature of about 28° and mini-

mum of -10° to -15° . Winter begins early in December, and all outdoor exercises are impossible until April 1, or even later.

The chief advantages of this site for an educational institution, from a hygienic point of view, are its remoteness from cities and all infectious centers, good water supply, excellent natural drainage, volcanic soil, and free exposure to winds from all directions. Hence, although nasopharyngeal and bronchial troubles are frequent, they are seldom serious, while acute infectious diseases are rare and epidemics unknown.

For the medical service of the post two hospitals are provided, one for officers and cadets and the other for enlisted men, both equipped with the best modern appliances and instruments. For the benefit of the families of enlisted men there is also a dispensary conveniently situated between the two hospitals where treatment and medicines can be obtained at any hour of the day or night.

The cadet hospital is capable of accommodating at least 50 patients, or 10 per cent of the present number of cadets, giving each an ample cubic space and abundant fresh air supply. As the ratio in hospital seldom exceeds 4 per cent, under ordinary contingencies, it is seen that sufficient provision has been made for the expected increase of the corps of cadets for a number of years.

Sick call for cadets is at 7 a. m., except during the summer encampment when it is in the evening, immediately after parade. At this call all sick cadets in quarters are marched to the hospital where they are examined by the surgeon and given such treatment as their condition requires; they are either kept in hospital, excused from part of their duty for the day, or else returned at once to full duty. Any cadet requiring medical attendance at other times than sick call reports to the officer in charge who sends him to the hospital and notifies the surgeon.

The sick in hospital are not permitted to leave the hospital except to perform some duty or take exercise at such times during release from quarters as the surgeon may prescribe.

The sick in quarters, that is those not requiring hospital treatment and only excused from some specific duty, are likewise confined to their rooms or tents except to perform some duty or take exercise at prescribed times.

A contagious-disease hospital, for which an ample appropriation is available, will be erected as soon as possible. Such hospital has not been much needed in the past on account of the isolation of the post; but, in view of its rapidly increasing population, its greater accessibility, and of the large crowds which daily visit it in summer and fall, the comparative immunity from infectious diseases which it has until now enjoyed can not be expected in the future.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, there were 985 admissions to the cadet hospital, or at the rate of 205 per cent, the average number constantly in hospital being 12.30 or 2.55 per cent. Most admissions are for slight ailments or injuries, and, while under treatment, cadets may, if not confined to bed, study and attend recitations so that but little time is lost.

The largest number of admissions (126) for any disease was for influenza, which prevailed in a mild and subacute form during the winter and spring, fortunately without dangerous complications or sequels. Next in order of frequency are malarial fever (99), mostly

contracted in fall of 1902, indigestion and dyspepsia (93), tonsillitis and pharyngitis (71), intestinal diseases (54), and bronchial affections (52).

Of acute infectious diseases there were five cases of typhoid fever in March and April, caused by infected milk.

Of venereal diseases among cadets there were 7 cases of gonorrhea, 1 of epididymitis, and 1 of syphilis, all of which were contracted outside the post while on furlough.

During the year 157 surgical operations were performed, the total population of the post being about 2,000. Of these operations, 57 were performed upon cadets, including 2 for appendicitis, and one for removal of kidney; all others on cadets being of a minor character, including circumcisions, evulsion of nails, tonsilomies, removal of glands, etc.

One of the important duties of the medical department at this post is the examination of eyes, on account of defective vision, and the correction of refractive errors by glasses. It has been found necessary that one of the medical officers be an eye and ear specialist. The proportion of officers and cadets wearing glasses is constantly increasing, amounting now to about one-fifth of the whole number. This is not due to bad lighting or any other remediable hygienic defect, but is simply a local manifestation of the general weakening of the sense of sight among educated classes the world over. From February 1 to June 30, 1903, 108 persons had their eyes examined (about one-half being cadets), and glasses were prescribed for 73.

During the past ten years there has been but one death in the Corps of Cadets (in September, 1895) from remittent fever, complicated with hemophilia, giving a mean yearly mortality ratio of 0.28 per 1,000.

During these ten years three officers died (in 1895, from remittent fever; 1896, from angina pectoris; 1901, from pneumonia), giving a mean yearly mortality ratio of 4.65 per 1,000.

During the same period of ten years 11 enlisted men died; namely, 5 of disease (appendicitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, peritonitis, and epilepsy), 2 of self-inflicted, suicidal wounds, and 4 of accidents (2 by drowning, and 2 killed by passing trains); the mortality from disease being 1.35 per 1,000. Adding together cadets, officers, and enlisted men, the mean yearly mortality for the past ten years is found to be 1.08 per 1,000.

The almost complete absence of mortality and grave acute diseases among cadets is due, in part, to the scarcity of infectious organisms in air, water, and food, but in a greater measure to their fine physical condition, which enables them to resist the attacks of pathological germs; this exceptional physical condition being the result of their regular and systematic mode of living, in which studies, drills, gymnastic exercises, and athletic games are judiciously combined.

Mosquitoes being recognized as the cause of the propagation of malarial fever, every effort was made to prevent their breeding upon the reservation, and with the most gratifying results.

There was an evident decrease of malaria from previous years, the number of cases primarily contracted on this reservation during the year having been very few. Unfortunately, from the extensive marshes on the other side of the river, half a mile distant, swarms of mosquitoes are bred and occasionally blown over to this post, causing great discomfort among cadets in their summer camp. This was remedied to some extent by issuing mosquito bars and enforcing their use.

The water supply is ample and of good quality. It is entirely collected on this reservation, and therefore completely under military supervision and control. It is naturally free from ordinary causes of contamination, but to remove any possible danger it is filtered through sand beds according to the most approved modern methods. No disease has ever been traced to its use.

The food of the cadets is of excellent quality, varied, and well prepared. The kitchen, with all its dependencies, has been entirely reconstructed and is a model of its kind. Each day's bill of fare is sent to the surgeon for his examination and criticism. Large cold-storage facilities permit the keeping of all articles in excellent condition, and in the case of meats, until they reach their best flavor and highest digestibility.

The cadet barracks, constructed in 1851, have long ceased to be satisfactory, possessing very few modern comforts and conveniences, and being defective in ventilation and lighting.

The sewerage of the post is complete and very satisfactory, having plenty of fall and unobjectionable outlets into the Hudson River. The drainage, naturally very good, has been perfected by all necessary ditches, drains, and culverts. The garbage is satisfactorily disposed of by incineration in crematory.

In accordance with existing regulations a course of lectures on military hygiene is given to the second class by the post surgeon during the months of April and May. On account of the large size of the class it is divided for this purpose into two sections, each lecture being delivered one day to the first section and the next day to the second section. In order to make these lectures more interesting and instructive all the important subjects are illustrated by numerous lantern slides. The subjects of the last course of lectures were as follows:

(1) Object and scope of military hygiene; statistics of morbidity and mortality in the Army; (2) recruiting; (3) exercise and marching; (4) water; (5) food; (6) military ration; (7) air; (8) ventilation; (9) heating and lighting; (10) clothing and equipment; (11) disposal of excreta; (12) sewerage and garbage; (13) camps; (14) post, barracks, and quarters; (15) personal hygiene; (16) alcoholism and venereal diseases; (17) the prevalent diseases of the soldier; (18) malarial fever and yellow fever; (19) service in hot and cold climates; (20) infection and disinfection.

V. HAVARD,

Colonel, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Surgeon.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
SURGEON'S OFFICE,
West Point, N. Y., May 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith estimates of repairs, alterations, and additions to the cadet hospital required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and the following remarks upon the same:

The possible maximum number of cadets at the Academy under existing orders (so far as I am informed) is 524. It is believed that hospital accommodations for 8 per cent of that strength (or about 40) would be much more than usually necessary, and sufficient for emergencies. These accommodations can be provided by the two wards of the south wing, the large ward in the main building, and the upper ward of the north wing, leaving the lower ward of the latter wing available for other purposes.

The hospital corps is badly provided for in the third story of the main building, occupying rooms which should be reserved for officers, privates, and infectious patients. I would therefore recommend to remove completely the hospital corps from said floor and transfer it to the lower ward of the north wing (which is untiled and least suitable for patients) and to the basement of the south wing, using the ward as dormitory and the basement as kitchen and mess room. This basement, being raised above the outside level, is perfectly dry and can be made to answer this purpose in a very satisfactory manner.

Making necessary arrangements in basement of south wing for mess room and kitchen for hospital corps, including plastering, plumbing, and cooking apparatus \$1, 250. 00

The third floor of the main building of seven rooms would then become available for much needed uses—for officers; for private, dangerous, or infectious cases; for eye examination, X-ray machine.

Changing and renovating kitchen and dining room on third floor for use as wards or rooms for patients 250. 00

This floor needs a bathroom, for which there is a suitable place.

One new bathroom, third floor, with fixtures and tiling 1, 100. 00

As the hospital is constructed, an ambulance containing a disabled patient can not get any nearer to it than the front gate, so that the patient must be carried on a litter up the steep gravel slope and the 22 stone steps to the first floor, a difficult and even dangerous undertaking, especially in winter. It seems, therefore, necessary to provide for an easier access, and this can easily be done by an iron bridge 50 feet long and 6 feet wide, connecting the wagon road in rear with the north hallway. Over this bridge patients could be carried from the ambulance to the ward without change of level. This bridge should be connected by a stairway on each side.

Iron bridge across court, and stairways leading to court 750. 00

The operating room is necessarily large and correspondingly difficult to keep surgically clean. As major operations are comparatively rare, it is now mostly used for minor (often) septic cases, and as a dressing room, which uses defeat the primary purposes of an operating room. It is therefore recommended that it be divided by a suitable partition into two rooms, one to be strictly reserved for serious operations and the other to be used for the daily treatment and dressing of minor surgical cases, as well as for anesthesia.

Subdividing operating room so as to make a room for minor cases, dressing, and anesthesia, with corresponding tiled walls 500. 00

The cadet mess room is now too small, and, with the expected increase of cadets, will be quite inadequate. It can easily be enlarged by taking in the space now occupied by the kitchen and constructing a new kitchen in the basement, mess room and kitchen being connected by dumb-waiter. The refrigerating room and pantry can also be accommodated in basement.

Enlarging and renovating present cadet mess rooms 250. 00

New kitchen in basement with plumbing, cooking apparatus, refrigerator, pantry, and dumb-waiter 1, 300. 00

As the kitchen in the basement will block the passage from court to basement, it will be necessary to open new doors into basement from the rear, one under each hallway.

Making two new entrances to basement 300. 00

A new bathroom is necessary on the lower floor in main building, the best place for it being one of the pantries of the cadet kitchen.

One new bathroom, first floor, with fixtures and tiling 1, 100. 00

The removal of the hospital corps kitchen from the third floor rendering the elevator unnecessary, the shaft can be covered on each floor, thus providing a much needed linen room on each floor.

Making necessary arrangements to close elevator shaft and fitting up three linen rooms 225. 00

The following estimates, also deemed necessary, need no explanatory remarks:

For repainting walls and woodwork of hall, wards, lavatories, and repainting generally 600. 00

For material for rebronzing radiators and piping 30. 00

For a suitable prepared wax for polishing floors 50. 00

For purchase of flowers and shrubs for hospital grounds 100. 00

For purchase of suitable incandescent lights, droplights, mantles, tubes, etc	\$40. 00
For carpets and furniture and appliances for cadet hospital and for repairs of damaged articles and for miscellaneous expenses	150. 00
For 120 window screens to protect patients from flies and mosquitoes, at \$10 each	1, 200. 00
Total	<u>9, 195. 00</u>

All the above alterations and additions are recommended after examination and discussion with Mr. Goding, the architect of the Quartermaster's Department, who prepared the above estimates, and with the full concurrence of all the medical officers at this post.

Very respectfully,

V. HAVARD,
Colonel, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Surgeon.

The ADJUTANT,

United States Military Academy.

(Copy respectfully submitted to the Board of Visitors.)



Report of Board of Visitors M. A., 1904.



Report of Board of Visitors M. A., 1904.



Report of Board of Visitors M. A., 1904.



Ponton Bridge Building





Bayonet Exercise

Report of Board of Visitors M. A. , 1904.

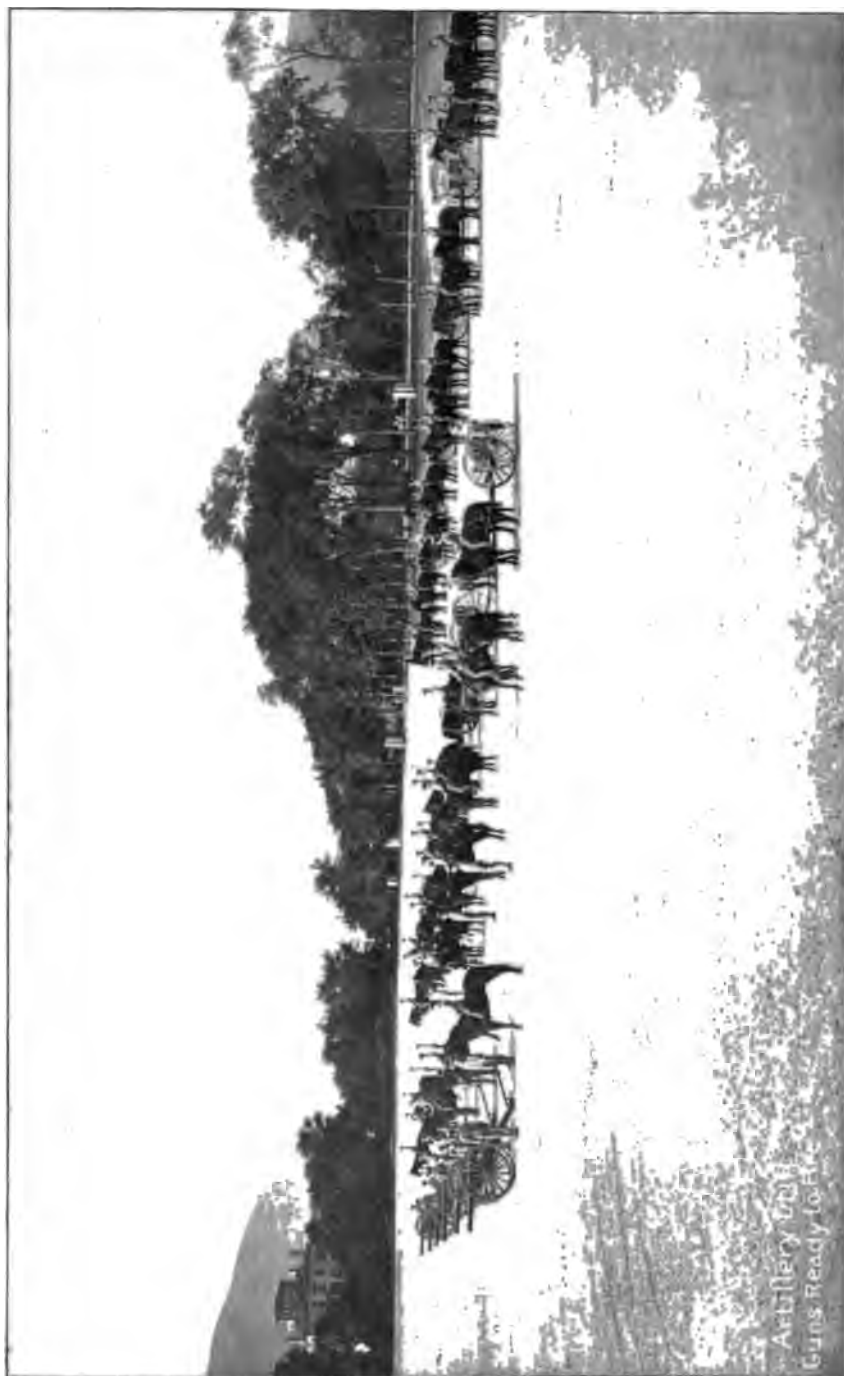


Bayonet Exercise

Report of Board of Visitors M. A. , 1904.



Report of Board of Visitors M. A., 1904.

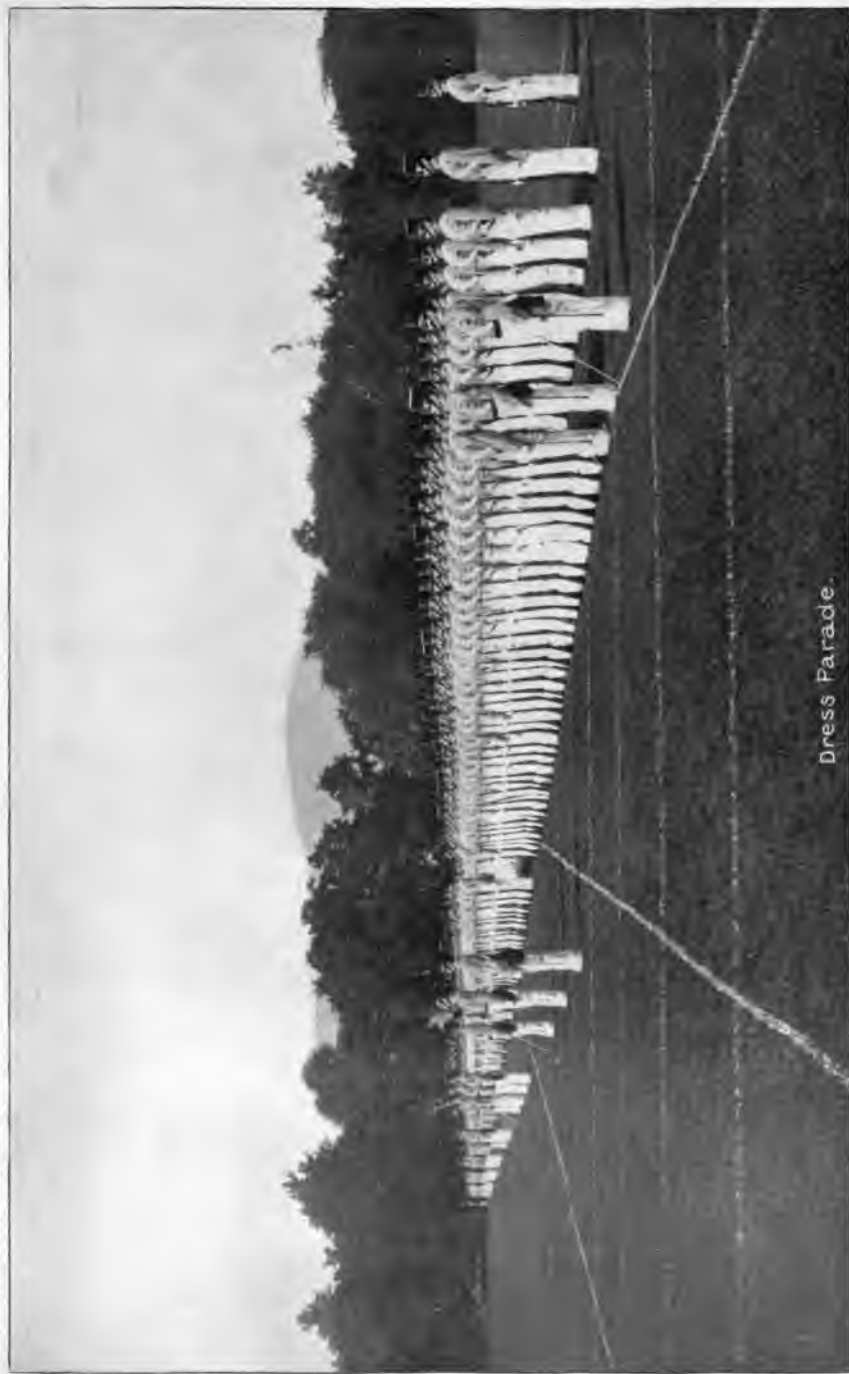


Report of Board of Visitors M. A., 1904.



Cavalry Drill.

Report of Board of Visitors M. A., 1904.



Dress Parade.

Report of Board of Visitors M. A., 1904.



Ice Box - Cadet Mess

Report of Board of Visitors M. A., 1904.



Academic Building.

Report of Board of Visitors M. A. 1904.



Post Cemetery



Battle Monument.

**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.**

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., September 12, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Military Academy for the year ending August 31, 1904:

I have performed the duties of Superintendent throughout the year, except for a leave of absence from July 30 to August 6, 1904, and for other short periods of time when absent in connection with the affairs of the academy.

PERSONNEL.

The number of officers and instructors assigned to duty here September 1, 1904, was 7 professors, 1 associate professor, 79 commissioned officers, 1 librarian, 1 chaplain, 1 contract dental surgeon, 3 civilian instructors in languages, and 1 teacher of music, a total of 94. In addition, 1 officer was present on temporary duty.

The total for duty September 1, 1903, was 89. The difference in the totals between this year and last is accounted for by an increase of three officers and three civilians as instructors and a loss of one officer as associate professor.

The personnel of the academic board during the past year suffered a severe loss in the death of Lieut. Col. Wright P. Edgerton, professor of mathematics. A copy of the order announcing his death is attached hereto (Appendix A).^a Lieut. Col. Charles P. Echols, then captain and associate professor of mathematics, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Another change in the personnel of the board has been the relief of Maj. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, from duty as instructor of ordnance and gunnery after four years of efficient service as the head of that department, and the detail as his successor of Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department. In addition to the performance of his duties as instructor of ordnance and gunnery and as ordnance officer of the post, Major Hobbs, as a member of the board convened by the Superintendent to act in an advisory capacity during the preparation and development of the complete plan for the improvements at the Military Academy, devoted himself to the serious consideration of the many matters referred to the board, and, with the other members, rendered excellent service to the academy in the performance of this duty.

In addition to the usual duties pertaining to the department of practical military engineering and the position of officer in charge of water supply, Maj. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, has had

^a Not printed.

charge of the large amount of work entailed in carrying out the act of Congress providing for an adequate water supply for the post. This work became so burdensome during the past summer that, with the sanction of the War Department, Capt. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers, was detailed as instructor of practical military engineering, relieving Major Patrick of this much of his work.

The accompanying roster (Appendix B)^a gives the names of all officers and shows the particular duties they perform.

The maximum number of cadets is 523, which includes 1 cadet from Costa Rica receiving instruction under a joint resolution of Congress. The academic year opened with 481 on the rolls of the academy, divided among the four classes as follows:

First class	115
Second class	78
Third class	130
Fourth class	158

The following changes occurred during the year:

Discharged for deficiency in studies	21
Discharged for deficiency in conduct	3
Discharged for physical disability	1
Total discharge	25
Resigned	16
Graduated	124

The graduating class was the largest in the history of the academy.

But one examination of candidates for admission was held this year, the regular one at various army posts beginning May 3, May 1 falling on Sunday. For this examination there were appointed 353 candidates, including principals and alternates, and including also 11 former cadets. Of this number 74 failed to report, 6 failed to complete the examination, 20 were rejected by the medical boards, being qualified mentally, 47 were rejected upon the mental examination, being qualified physically, and 13 were rejected both mentally and physically. There were no vacancies for 42 qualified alternates.

There were admitted in June, 138; in July, 1; in August, 12—a total of 151. The following table gives the number of those admitted who qualified by examination, by certificate, etc.:

Former cadets taking physical examination only	10
Accepted on certificate, 80 principals and 20 alternates	100
Accepted on examination, 37 principals and 4 alternates	41
Total	151

HEALTH.

The health of the command generally has continued good throughout the year. It is worthy of note that there has not been a single case of typhoid fever among officers, cadets, or enlisted men, and it is gratifying also to report that malarial fever has been very much diminished, due, it is believed, to the continuation of the vigorous methods pursued to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. Up to the present time there is no record of a case of this fever having been contracted at this post this year. Of infectious diseases, there were a number of cases of measles, mumps, and chicken pox. They emphasize the necessity for an infectious-disease building apart from the

^aNot printed.

regular hospital. Such a building is included in the scheme of general improvements, but it will be a number of years before it can be made ready. In the meantime the recommendation of the surgeon that a temporary infectious-disease building be constructed is approved, and the necessary estimate has been submitted. The report of the surgeon is hereto appended, marked "C."^a

CADET ALLOWANCES AND SUPPLIES.

The provision in the current Military Academy appropriation bill under which the Government bears the expense of cleaning and lighting barracks and maintaining the cadet baths, which expense has been borne by cadets heretofore, makes a welcome addition of about \$21 per year to the allowance of each cadet. Advantage of this has been taken to increase the fund retained for each graduate's equipment by \$1.50 per month, making it in all \$9.50 per month, which will go well toward enabling him to pay for his outfit on graduation and to enter the service without debt—a most desirable end to attain.

The accompanying report of the treasurer and quartermaster and commissary of cadets (Appendix D)^a gives the operation of the departments relating to the pay and accounts of cadets. The supplies of clothing and other articles provided during the year have been of excellent quality. The food furnished has never been better in quality and in variety. The unusual high prices of all food supplies that have prevailed during the year have materially increased the cost of subsisting cadets, which has averaged 64.3 cents per cadet per day as against 53.9 cents for the previous year. The increased cost is due in part, however, to maintaining an extra table during the season of athletic games and to the visits of instruction the classes have made during the year.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of cadets continues to be satisfactory. The battalion maintains its soldierly appearance as well as its perfection at drills and other military exercises.

The regard of cadets for the regulations governing the treatment of fourth classmen has been excellent, and springs, I believe, not alone from the fear of results which follow infractions of this rule, but also from an increasing disposition to willingly comply with authority and adhere to regulations. In other respects the standard among them of courtesy, character, and efficient performance of duty is most gratifying.

PRACTICAL MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The appended very interesting reports of the commandant of cadets (Appendix E)^a and of the instructor of practical military engineering (Appendix F)^a give in detail the character of this work which was accomplished during the year, and attention is invited to both. Visits by the first class to the battlefield of Gettysburg, to Watervliet Arsenal, and to the Sandy Hook proving grounds were made again this year, and, in addition, the class spent three days in camp at Fort Totten, N. Y., where, through the cooperation and courtesy of Maj. Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, commanding, the class was exercised in the service of seacoast artillery and submarine defense. The

^a Not printed.

second class was again afforded an opportunity to visit for a day the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

It is a pleasure to record the privilege which, by the courtesy of the Fair Commission and the assistance of the War Department, was extended to the entire Corps of Cadets to visit in June the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The annual examinations and the usual June exercises before the Board of Visitors were held earlier than usual this year, enabling the trip to be made between May 28 and June 11. In the report of the commandant of cadets, who was in command of the organizations attending, will be found a résumé of the important incidents connected with the visit.

ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

The academic instruction of cadets has been maintained throughout the year at its usual standard of thoroughness, and the degree of proficiency attained in the several classes has been highly satisfactory.

The isolation of the Military Academy from all other institutions of learning in this country, except the Naval Academy, is in no respect more marked perhaps than in the manner by which instructors are obtained for the academic departments. The position of instructor is generally recognized to be one requiring selected men and demanding a thorough training in the exercise of the art of teaching. That the Military Academy successfully depends upon the services of its graduates, given by four-year periods scattered throughout their careers, speaks well not only for the character of the institution's product, but also for its system of instruction. The element of this system, on which especial emphasis is placed, is the effort to make the course of instruction a training school for the mind as well as affording the opportunity for the acquisition of information. It is vitally important, however, for the welfare and continued success of the academy, that educational results and methods should not be subordinated to other requirements, but that the academy should continually improve and keep abreast of the progress in educational matters throughout the country. To accomplish this end it is indispensable that the academy should receive every consideration, compatible with other equally important interests, in the choice of the officers to serve here as instructors. It is a matter where general rules governing details should not be allowed to hamper the selection of a particular individual to perform the particular duties for which his qualifications are established.

The rule that an officer shall have four years of service after graduation before he returns to the academy for duty often results in officers who would make the most suitable instructors being secured for other important duties before the expiration of the four years. The four-year rule was previously established by law, but the act of Congress now in force prescribes two years of duty between graduation and a detail as instructor. In certain branches the sooner an officer returns to the academy after graduation the better qualified he is for his work as instructor and the better instructor he makes. This is particularly the case in the mathematical departments and also in the department of languages, unless the officer has had an opportunity to keep up his study of languages. I believe that a rule requiring three years of service after graduation and before detail at the academy would have all the good effects of one requiring four and none of the

disadvantages of one requiring two. The present rule of the War Department regarding the proportion of officers belonging to the various arms of the service which is to be maintained at the academy and the requirement that the officer applied for shall be on duty in this country and shall have had a tour of duty in the Philippines frequently entail further difficulties in obtaining the officers most desirable for the important work required of instructors.

It seems but just that the academy should have the benefit of its best production, and the remark of the late Professor Church that "the academy is the goose that lays the golden eggs" should not be forgotten.

Another element which it appears to me will have the effect of rendering more difficult the selection of the most efficient corps of instructors is the organization of the General Staff and the detailed staff. The number of officers rendered ineligible for the position of instructor on account of staff duty is theoretically increased 50 per cent by the detail staff system and practically increased by probably considerably more. An officer detailed on the staff becomes ineligible not only during his period of service but also for two years after his service on the staff is completed. It is expected that second details to the staff will be the rule, especially when efficient service is performed during the first detail.

Under the present system of detailing instructors at the academy it is of course possible for an officer to have two tours of duty here, but such a second tour, instead of being regarded as evidence of a difficult task successfully performed, is often looked upon as a successful attempt to again evade duty with the officer's corps or regiment and to throw upon other shoulders additional work.

I believe that all of these questions would be fairly met and overcome, that the efficiency of the academy would be increased, and that higher ideals would be sought and obtained in the educational work by making all instructors at the academy members of the detailed staff, the period of service therein to be fixed by law at not more than four years, with at least two years between the expiration of one detail and the commencement of another, and appointments thereto causing vacancies in the branches of the service at large to be filled by the regular order of promotion, the same as in the details to the staff departments at the present time. Such action by Congress would afford relief in no small measure to the organizations throughout the service which are now taxed to provide the academy with officers, and the result to the Military Academy and through that to the Army would, in my opinion, far more than justify the slight proportional increase in the expense of maintaining the military establishment.

In the line of improvement the department of modern languages now has the services of a civilian instructor in French and two in Spanish, natives, respectively, of the countries indicated. It is believed their services will be of great value in increasing the interest of cadets in the study of the two languages by improving their knowledge of pronunciation and their conversational ability. It has not seemed advisable, at least at the outset, to intrust the entire management of sections to civilians without previous experience in the recitation methods of the academy. For this reason a plan has been adopted utilizing their services in conjunction with those of the regular instructors and enabling their efforts to be distributed over the entire class or concentrated on particular portions of it, as may seem advisable to the head of the department.

The course of instruction in French and Spanish is now completed at the end of the third-class year. There is consequently a lapse of two years between that time and the cadet's graduation, during which period much of the practical knowledge of both languages which has been acquired is abandoned or forgotten. It is, therefore, the intention to supplement the present course of instruction by requiring cadets to spend a small portion of their time—perhaps one hour each week—during their last two years at the academy in conferences or conversations with instructors who speak fluently either French or Spanish. The civilian instructors will be extremely useful in assisting with this work. They will also be of much benefit to the officers who are instructors in the department of languages, and who will be thus afforded excellent opportunities to perfect their pronunciation of these languages and to obtain a practical knowledge of foreign manners, usages, and modes of address.

Attention is invited to the report of the instructor of ordnance and gunnery (Appendix K),^a particularly to that portion of it referring to the practical instruction of cadets in machinery. The remarks of Major Hobbs on this subject deserve very careful consideration.

The vacancy in the office of associate professor of mathematics, caused by the promotion of its late incumbent to the office of professor, has not been filled, it being the intention of the War Department to recommend to Congress an amendment of the present law which will enable the position to be filled hereafter by the detail of an officer from the Army at large. The basis of this recommendation is to give a wider field for selection when a vacancy occurs in the professorship. The detailing of an associate professor also will have the important result of keeping him in touch with the needs of graduates upon entering the service. It is hoped Congress will approve the recommendation and also place the associate professor of mathematics on the same footing regarding pay and allowances as is the case with the associate professor of modern languages.

THE LIBRARY.

The accompanying report of the librarian (Appendix G) "gives briefly the work which has been accomplished during the past year in the library. The liberal appropriation for the support of this feature of the academy is expended with the greatest care, the aim being to make of it an efficient aid in accomplishing the purposes of the institution.

ATHLETICS.

The differences between the athletic associations of the Naval and Military academies, which for a time last year threatened to result in a suspension of inter-academy athletic sports, have happily been adjusted. The Superintendents of the two academies, having been requested to represent the respective associations, agreed, after a full consideration of the subject, to the adoption of a set of rules to govern the annual football game for three years, thus settling for that period all questions at issue.

I believe the stimulus which annual games of football and baseball between the two national academies give to athletics at this institution is a most desirable one. With no final competition at the close

^a Not printed.

of each athletic season to which cadets may look forward as something to diligently strive for, athletic interest and spirit must dwindle more or less and active participation will be confined to smaller numbers. The object of athletics at any school is not only its good effect upon the physical development of the portion of the student body participating therein, but also the beneficial influence exerted over all the students by providing, in hours of recreation, amusement and interest which will remove from their minds for the time being all thought of books and studies. Each will return to the more sober work of his life with renewed zest and vigor, and the net result in scholarship will invariably be increased over that which would have been gained had the entire time been devoted to books.

While believing that interest in athletics should be cultivated at the academy, and that no one thing more effectually accomplishes this result than annual games of baseball and football between the two national academies, I also believe it absolutely essential that there should be fostered in the minds of both officers and cadets a true spirit of sportsmanship which can suffer defeat with the same hearty good will for the opponent that results from the achievement of a victory. At the beginning of athletic relations between the academies the unusual incident of a football game caused exceptional rivalry which, in certain cases, may have degenerated into too ardent partisanship. Whatever the result in the past, that such a condition exists now can, I am sure, be emphatically denied. The annual game is not only beneficial, but a natural sequence of the positions in this country occupied by these two institutions.

Inquiries are frequently made as to the privileges granted cadets who engage in various forms of athletics at the Military Academy and as to the effect of athletics on the scholarship of the participants. The following letter shows most of the privileges granted to the football squad, and as the training for football demands more time and care than the training for any other branch of athletics, even more privileges are given to football players than to cadets engaging in other sports:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., August 31, 1904.

SIR: The Superintendent directs me to say that he authorizes the following for the present football season:

1. The establishment of a training table in the mess hall. In the interests of economy he desires admissions to the table regulated so that only those cadets for whom its advantages are intended are admitted to it.
2. Cadets practicing football may be permitted to wear their hair longer than is ordinarily allowed.
3. Cadets practicing football may be excused from police duties before breakfast when they exercise on the plain or in the gymnasium at that time.
4. By reporting their departure and return to the officer of the day members of the football squad in ordinary confinement may be permitted to exercise in the gymnasium or on the plain before breakfast, and to attend the regular meetings and practices of the football squad.
5. Members of the first two teams (about 24 cadets) may be inspected under arms in the area of barracks on Saturdays of regular match games.
6. The supper for members of the football squad may be delayed on week days in October until half an hour before call to quarters when it is desired.
7. Authority is granted for members of the football squad to send to the laundry such articles as may be prescribed by the commandant of cadets as necessary in excess of the weekly allowance; notice to be given by the commandant to the quartermaster and commissary of cadets.
8. Visiting teams may be authorized to take their meals at the cadet mess.

9. Permission is given for one trainer to take his meals with the cadets at the training table if it is desired.

10. On the afternoons when cadets practice football only members of the football squad will be allowed to use hot water in the cadet bathrooms after 4 o'clock.

11. The cadet captain of the football team and the cadet football manager are authorized to visit the quarters of Captain Pierce, the quarters of Lieutenant Boyers, and the office of the Army Athletic Association at such times as will not interfere with any duty. Visits during call to quarters will be made only when desired by the officer concerned, and in such cases departure and return will be reported at the guardhouse.

Very respectfully,

F. W. COE,

Captain, Artillery Corps, Adjutant.

The COMMANDANT OF CADETS,

Present.

In addition to the privileges extended by the above letter, cadets are allowed to have their hours of instruction so arranged that after the 1st of November all football players may, if they so desire, attend recitation in the afternoon from 2 to 3 p. m. when, according to the regular schedule, they attend from 3 to 4. All cadets average only one hour of recitation or attendance at duty in the afternoon between the hours of 2 and 4.

During November football practice is allowed between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. This period is taken from the regular study hours, and is the only time employed in football training outside of the regular recreation hours. The regular recreation hours in September and October available for practice are from 4 to 6 p. m. Wednesday afternoons and from 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday afternoons. In November the regular recreation hours available for practice are the same, on Wednesday and Saturday, as in September and October, and in addition from 4 p. m. until dark (about 5.30 p. m.) on other week days.

The privilege of practicing football from 3 to 4 during November implies no excuse from any duty, nor allows a lack of preparation for recitation in any department. The time thus taken up from the usual study hours must be made up, if necessary, during some other recreation period. This principle, that football practice and training must not interfere with the preparation of any lesson or the attendance at any duty, has been rigidly maintained since football was established at the Military Academy.

At the beginning of each athletic season each member of the academic board is furnished with a list of all cadets who are practicing for athletic contests. When, in the opinion of any department, any such cadet is in danger of being found deficient in any course of study prescribed for that department the fact is reported to the Superintendent. If, upon investigation, it appears likely that the elimination of such a cadet from the athletic squad will improve his standing, he is forbidden to engage in further practice with the squad.

Various investigations have from time to time been instituted to determine whether or not the practice of football at the Military Academy has had any influence upon the standing of the cadets engaged in it. The results of such investigations have shown invariably that participation in this sport has not had the effect of lowering the class standing of the average cadet engaged therein. At the end of last season the football squad numbered 29 men. During this season, taking their standing for September, October, and November, these 29 men had gained in class standing, on the whole, 838 places and lost 744 places. Taking their positions in each subject studied during that time there were 50 cases of a loss in standing, 52 cases of

a gain in standing, and 3 cases where the standing was the same in November as in September. As results sometimes fail to follow immediately the causes producing them, it may be interesting to carry the investigation a step further: Taking the same 29 men, their standing at the end of November and their standing at the end of the term (September to December), it was found that in 50 cases there was a loss of standing, in 49 cases a gain, and in 6 cases no change. These figures are derived from a table (Appendix II)^a which gives the standing of each of the members of last year's football squad in the various subjects of study for the months of September, October, and November and at the end of the term.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The report of the quartermaster (Appendix I)^a gives in detail the large amount of work accomplished and improvements made during the year. The most important improvements completed are the cadet mess building and the south wing of the cadet hospital. The latter adds to the hospital service two much-needed wards which have been built to accord with modern requirements. The remodeled cadet mess building is proving most convenient in its arrangements. Its excellent equipment, noted in detail in the report of the commissary of cadets (Appendix D),^a provides everything essential for the care, proper preparation, and economical service of food. Especial credit is due the officers who have been directly charged with the construction and equipment of this building.

The new road giving access from the south dock and the railroad station to the south end of the reservation is open for traffic and nearly completed. It is a much-needed public convenience, and will also greatly facilitate the delivery of material for the new buildings to be erected at that end of the post.

The provision made at the last session of Congress insures for West Point the obtaining of an abundant and excellent water supply, not only ample for present needs, but sufficient for any future change likely to be undertaken. In consequence, this vexatious and perplexing problem can now be considered as satisfactorily solved. The approved project consists in bringing water by gravity from the Popolopen stream at Fort Montgomery to the Lusk reservoir. The stream has a drainage area of about 29 square miles and carries a considerable volume of water at all seasons of the year. The necessary steps have been instituted to acquire the land and water rights, and the survey for the location of the pipe line is almost completed. Fortunately, abundant rains during the past summer have enabled the present supply to fairly meet all necessities.

The work upon plans for the new buildings and other improvements provided for in the act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, is being prosecuted with all diligence. The general block plan, fixing the location of the buildings to be erected under the appropriation made and the lines which it is believed any future expansion of the plan should follow, was approved by the Secretary of War January 27, 1904. The plans and specifications for the riding hall, cavalry barracks and stables, artillery barracks, stables, and gun shed have been completed and approved; and those of the cadet barracks, cadet headquarters and store, and double and triple sets of officers' quarters

^a Not printed.

are practically ready for approval. It is hoped to commence the construction this winter of the officers' quarters which are to take the place of those now located on the site of the new cadet barracks. The new barracks are much needed, but can not be built until the site is cleared by the removal of the old officers' quarters now occupying it. The construction of the heating and lighting plant—the plans and specifications for the boilers, engines, and electrical machinery of which have been completed and approved—will also be commenced at an early date.

In my last annual report reference was made to important forestry work to be undertaken, having for its object the proper management of the forest lands of the reservation. A plan of management has been perfected by the United States Bureau of Forestry, and the work has been entered upon in accordance with the principles of scientific forestry. The plan provides for extensive improvements to the present stand of timber, for re-forestry worn-out areas and unused cleared lands, for protecting the forests from fires, and for the administration of the forest reservation. Ten years will be required to carry out the plan, and it is expected that the wood, cut in improvement trimmings, will cover the cost of all the improvements to be made.

It is of interest to note also that, with the approval of the Secretary of War, a contract has been made with Messrs. Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, for the preparation of a general plan for landscape improvements at West Point—such a one as can be systematically and gradually carried out as means and labor are available. This plan, combined with the forestry and building plans, constitutes a complete plan for improvements which, having been carefully formulated and duly approved by the Secretary of War, will be respected as a permanent guide and will enable the executive officers of the academy to pursue for the future a consistent and continuous policy in directing these highly important matters.

The approved building plan has evoked some criticism. In one instance the criticism has been due to a misconception concerning the lines along which the plan was developed. In others it has arisen owing to extremely conservative views regarding the functions of the Military Academy. Criticism was to be expected, and has been welcome and helpful when well directed. It can be freely stated that no pains have been spared to obtain the views of persons best qualified to judge the subject, and, in deciding upon the many features involved in the plan, their views have been given the closest study and consideration. I believe the result is one which in all its essential features will receive the approval of unbiased judgment. The plan meets the present requirements of the Military Academy and the requirements which will come from its natural growth for many years. It is susceptible of expansion if at any time it becomes the policy of the Government to materially increase the number of cadets, but this feature is not obtained at unwarranted expense or at the expense of any of the practical requirements of the academy. The plan retains all the important old buildings which can be saved, meets and overcomes the natural restrictions of the site, and in the opinion of competent experts it is not only a plan that can be constructed with economy, but one that will harmonize with the character of the landscape. The provision for a possible considerable increase over the present number of cadets has been made in such a way that the present buildings

and ones to be constructed at the present time will form an integral part of the final result and not have to be torn down in any possible future projects.

ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are forwarded with this report. The necessity for the few new items embodied is fully explained in the remarks following them. It is hoped all will meet with approval. Especial attention is again invited to the item for maintaining the Children's School. The object of this is to put this school upon a basis to enable it to provide at least the foundation for a common school education for the many children, mostly soldiers', residing here. West Point is isolated and, especially in winter, the difficulties of access to neighboring towns are so great that a school for young children is a necessity. I feel the responsibility for this work largely rests upon the Government and that it should assume the burden as a matter of right and justice.

In conclusion, I have the honor to express grateful appreciation of the help I have received from the officers on duty at West Point and of the cordial support the War Department has given in all matters tending to improve existing conditions at the academy.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MILLS,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

The MILITARY SECRETARY,

War Department, Washington, D. C.

**REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR
CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY.**

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

FORT RILEY, KANS., *August 31, 1904.*

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of paragraph 139, General Orders, No. 115, War Department, current series, I have the honor to report the progress and needs of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, for the year ended August 31, 1904.

I arrived at Fort Riley April 23, 1904, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 25, War Department, January 30, 1904, and assumed command of the school and post.

At that date the theoretical course of the winter season was practically completed, and I therefore invite special attention to the reports of the directors which enter minutely into the details of the work accomplished.

On May 1 the cavalry command began target practice. The season turned out to be unusually rainy, and progress was necessarily slow. Although the target season as prescribed for this command comprised the months of May, June, and July, the range, by direction of the division commander, was surrendered on July 9 for the use of the division competition, and the record practice of the squadrons of cavalry is therefore incomplete. Since that date practically all instruction at the school has terminated. The division competition was succeeded by the army competition on August 11, and that, in turn, by the national match on August 22. The latter is still in progress. The large fatigue details required to pitch the army camps, to serve as scorers, markers, and pasters, and to construct and establish the new national range, have so depleted my command of both officers and men that carrying out the schedule of instruction approved by the War Department has been impossible. A modified schedule has been arranged for the remainder of the year. This is the best that can be done under the circumstances.

As there are many other posts at which these annual competitions could be held, it is earnestly recommended that in the future they be not held at a post where there is a school of application, and that troops while at the school be not required to attend competitions either as competitors or laborers in the camp or on the range. During my brief station at Fort Riley, I can say that on account of the interruptions referred to above, less time has been given to practical application and instruction here than at any post at which I have ever been stationed.

I concur in the recommendations of Colonel Steever, concerning the necessity of ballammunition for battle exercises of the cavalry. Indeed, I requested such a supply in a letter of May 11, but the request was not favorably considered. The exercises at Aldershot and in the

French and German armies have proved of undoubted benefit. A school of practice appears to me the proper place for an experiment of this kind, and I therefore renew my request for sufficient ammunition for the purpose.

I concur in the recommendations of the director of the School of Field Artillery.

This command has been increased to such an extent that one riding hall is no longer sufficient. A single organization is allowed the use of the hall for less than an hour, in which time little can be accomplished; and, in order to permit all troops to drill, the hall must be used several hours with electric light, which is expensive and not particularly satisfactory. I strongly recommend the building of another riding hall identical with the present one.

I wish to again invite attention to the necessity of rebuilding the bridge across the Kansas River, for which plans and specifications were forwarded on September 5, 1903. The Smoky Hill flat is at present cut off from use, and it is without doubt the finest drill ground in this country. The loss of this drill ground is seriously felt, as constant target practice and firing of the artillery batteries render portions of the reservation on the north of the river unsafe for use. In former times, during the seasons of actual target practice, all other parts of the command were busily engaged at drill on the Smoky Hill flat. The estimate provides for a steel-cement bridge, which would have the required solidity to enable the command to cross continuously and rapidly, which, of course, is an essential feature for a command of this size.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS MOORE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commandant.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY,

War Department, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.



REPORT OF THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the Artillery School for the year which ended August 31, 1904:

The command of the Artillery School has devolved upon the following officers during the year: Col. John P. Story, Artillery Corps, to January 24, 1904, when he relinquished command, having been appointed Chief of Artillery; Maj. Albert S. Cummins, Artillery Corps, from January 24, 1904, to February 21, 1904, by virtue of his rank, being the senior artillery officer on duty at the school. The undersigned was assigned to the command of the Artillery School by Special Orders, No. 18, paragraph 8, War Department, January 22, 1904, and assumed command February 22, 1904.

The work of the school during the year has been conducted in accordance with the orders, regulations, and special instructions governing it, and the progress made has been very satisfactory, the student officers generally evincing proper interest in the instruction given. The instructors have been zealous and efficient in the performance of their duties. During the period covered by this report instruction was given in the subjects prescribed by General Orders, No. 115, War Department, June 27, 1904, namely, ballistics proper, ballistic machines, seacoast engineering, power, electricity proper, mines, explosives, artillery proper, and coast defense. A statement showing more in detail the character of the instruction in each department follows:

The warm interest shown by the Chief of Artillery in the Artillery School and his unfailing support of the recommendations of the school staff have contributed greatly to its efficiency.

SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BALLISTICS AND SEACOAST ENGINEERING.

Instructor, Capt. Frank S. Harlow, Artillery Corps.

Assistant instructor, Capt. Frank E. Harris, Artillery Corps.

Sixty school days are allotted to this department.

This time is assigned to subjects as follows: Ballistics proper, 44 days; ballistic machines, 8 days; seacoast engineering, 8 days.

1.—BALLISTICS PROPER.

(a) *Exterior ballistics.*—Gunnery definitions, ballistic coefficient, coefficient of form; values to be employed in absence of experiment; resistance of air to the motion of oblong projectiles; empirical formulas for same; ballistic formulas and tables, their construction and use.

1. *Direct fire.*—General formulas for same; auxiliary tables; jump. Numerical solution of all important problems involving range, time of flight, muzzle velocity, angle of elevation, angle of departure, angle of fall, striking velocity, coefficient of form, striking energy, perforation of armor, drift, effect of head, rear, and cross wind. Correction

for altitude; principle of rigidity of trajectory; plotting trajectories; determination of danger spaces; velocity of rotation of rifle projectiles. Probability of fire; calculations of 50 per cent zones and probable rectangles. Method of computing a general range table, effect of variation of different elements; preparation of battery commander's and gun commander's tables. Shrapnel range tables.

2. *Curved fire*.—Formulas and tables for low-velocity firing; application to curved fire and numerical solution of important problems in same.

3. *High-angle fire*.—Formulas and tables for same. Euler's and Ingalls's methods. Numerical solution of problems.

(b) *Interior ballistics*.—Inflammation and combustion of grains and charges of powder. Comparison of curves of pressure of fine-grained and coarse-grained powders; of quick and slow powders. Gravimetric density, density of loading, initial air space. Combustion of grains of different forms. Velocity and pressure at any point in bore of a gun; construction of velocity and pressure curves. Amount of powder burned in gun. Characteristics of powder. Maximum pressure on projectile. Maximum pressure on breech. Sarrau's binomial and monomial formulas. Formulas for smokeless powder.

II. BALLISTIC MACHINES.

Boulengé chronograph. Practical work in measuring muzzle velocities and jump. Setting up and adjusting apparatus.

III. SEACOAST ENGINEERING.

Laying out and accurately measuring a base with steel tapes. Corrections for sag, stretch, temperature, and level. Determination of azimuths of lines by observations of Polaris. Execution of a triangulation for determination of harbor base lines. Adjustment of the triangles. Orientation and graduation of gun and mortar circles. Leveling. Principles of hydrographic surveying.

A list of the text and reference books used in the course of instruction in this department follows:

Issued for temporary use by student officers:

Artillery Circulars M and N.

Logarithmic Tables.

Ingalls's Interior Ballistics.

Ingalls's Ballistic Machines.

Furnished by the student officer:

Artillery Notes Nos. 10 and 11.

SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

Instructor, Capt. Henry C. Davis, Artillery Corps.

Assistant instructors, Capt. William P. Pence, Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Artillery Corps.

Ninety school days are allotted to this department.

This time is assigned to subjects as follows: Power, thirty days; electricity proper, forty-five days; mines, fifteen days.

The time allotted for each day is divided between recitations and discussions and practical work with the instruments and machines. It is hoped that by continually handling and running the apparatus

familiarity will be acquired in addition to the necessary knowledge. Observation indicates that the former is as important as the latter in the instruction of student officers, enabling them more easily to master the practical problems at their posts.

I. POWER.

1. *Mechanics*.—Relation between energy, force, and path, and the units involved. Representation of force, path, velocity, and energy by geometrical magnitude; their composition and resolution. Simple laws of fluid pressures.

Practical: Working problems involving the principles applied in engines and other machines and apparatus used in the service.

2. *Machines*.—Theory of simple machines and their application to the transmission of power and motion.

Practical: Problems illustrative of the subject; manipulation of such simple machines and models as are available.

3. *Boilers and engines*—(a) Boilers: Types of boilers used in the service with necessary and other accessories; their action in use; principles of stoking, etc.; the hammer and other tests.

Practical: Observation of firing; operating injector and other accessories, testing steam gauges, and applying hydraulic tests to boilers.

(b) Steam engines: Study of the general characteristics of single expansion slide-valve steam engines of the service types; action and use of the piston, crosshead, fly wheel, throttling governor, and eccentric; principles of the wheel governor from diagram and engine; of the slide valve from Zeuner's diagram, modified, and from a model; of lubrication, as to kind of oil for different parts and method of application; in making I. H. P., B. H. P., and steam consumption tests, and in reading and working up indicator cards; in starting up, running, and stopping.

Practical: Running, caring for, stopping, seeing to lubrication. Setting the slide valve for symmetry and lead on the model and then on the engine. Taking indicator cards and discussing valve setting, as thereby indicated. Calculating I. H. P. graphically and with the planimeter from the indicator cards taken. Preparing apparatus and making B. H. P. tests. Calculating steam consumption from indicator card and then determining the three efficiencies. Reversing the model and then the engine.

(c) Oil engines: Study of principles and methods involved in the operation of oil engines, especially of those used in the service and as illustrated by the two and four cycle types on hand; the setting up and use of the accessories

Practical: Starting, running, and stopping the engines; caring for same; testing for "troubles;" making tests for O. H. P., I. H. P., and B. H. P., and calculating the efficiencies.

The practical working in this course is continued incidentally in those following it.

II. ELECTRICITY PROPER.

1. *Theory of currents*.—Study of manifestation and flow, electric circuits, electric units and their relation. The magnetic field and its relation to direction and strength of current.

2. *Measurement of currents*.—Principles of the galvanometer and bridge: Of testing sets; of voltmeter; of ammeter, shunt and series; of wattmeter; ohmmeter and voltmeter.

Practical: Using these instruments continually. Attention is devoted wholly to service tests and measurements, lack of time forbidding delicate laboratory work.

3. *Production of currents chemically.*—Principles of primary cells and their combination into groups.

Practical: Setting up, maintaining, and testing such types as are furnished to the service and testing them for adaptability to open and closed circuit work.

4. *Production of current mechanically.*—Elementary theory and description of generators of different types; magnetic circuit; relation of field, rotation, and E. M. F.; characteristic curve; testing accessories.

Practical: Connecting up machines as series, shunt or compound, and in parallel and running them; adjusting voltage and load and distributing load among those in parallel; noting necessity for equalizer; run for heat and capacity tests; taking characteristic curve; measuring resistance of armature and field by "drop" and by bridge; making other service tests.

5. *Uses of current with—*(a) Motor: Elementary theory; similarity to and difference from generators; motor accessories.

Practical: Running generators as motors and the reverse; applying necessary accessories; regulating motor speed, two methods; testing together with generator for combined efficiencies.

(b) Telautographs: Study of theory and the details of circuits, interior and exterior.

Practical: Installing, adjusting, and operating.

(c) Telephones: Study of theory, details of circuit, care and tests.

Practical: Installing telephones, as series or bridge (after determining the type) at three stations, with and without a central and operating the system; inspecting for and locating faults.

(d) Telephoto: Operating it.

(e) Telegraph: Study of instruments and circuits.

Practical: Establishing in the laboratory three stations complete. (No attempt to instruct in operation.)

(f) Bells: Principles involved.

Practical: Installing bells in series, parallel and in various combinations and altering from vibrating to single stroke and the reverse.

(g) Arc lights: Study of the feed mechanism of the C. C. and the C. P. from the lamps.

(h) Incandescent lamps: Study of distribution on the two and three wire systems.

Practical: Installing lamps, fusing and wiring sockets, rosettes, plugs, etc.; measurement of current required at different voltages, to give a specified C. P.

(i) Searchlights: Study of the details from the light itself and running it.

(j) Laffin and Rand exploder: Study of the details from the machine, using it and testing its capacity to fire fuses in series and in parallel.

(k) Fuses: Measuring the resistance and the firing current of a fuse and calculating voltage and current necessary to fire several in parallel or series.

6. *Storage of electrical energy.*—Study of the theory of the storage battery. Methods of preparing the plates in service types. Tests and management.

Practical: Setting up and charging a storage battery, making tests of voltage and electrolyte; discharging and putting out of and in commission; inspection for sulphate or other defects and measuring internal resistance; determining normal current of a battery by size and number of the plates; making capacity and efficiency tests.

7. *The switch board.*—Its use and instruments on it.

Practical: Operating, preparing, and setting overload and underload switches, circuit breakers, fuses, rheostats, etc.; tracing circuits on the board.

III. MINES.

Recitation and discussion on torpedo manual.—**Practical:** Each officer to identify by sight all the material for (a) casemate, (b) loading room, (c) boat service. Familiarization with the switch board, its accessories and instruments on it, including their uses, batteries, operating box, and instruments, and circuits for testing table; tests of circuit regulators, fuses, disconnecter and operating box; making daily tests; making connections and joints, and assembling all parts necessary for planting a group of mines.

The system is laid out on the floor of a long shed, with a mine suspended, so as to receive a motion similar to that when struck.

PROBLEMS.

Many details and principles are brought out in these, which are taken in connection with the practical work in all three subjects.

SEARCHLIGHTS.

The searchlights obtained last school year from different sources have been turned over to the post and installed as a part of the fortifications.

They may be used by the class for advanced work, but, owing to their distance from the school building and the number of officers to be instructed, it is not practicable to use them for that purpose during the preliminary stages.

A list of text and reference books used in the course of instruction in this department follows:

[Books marked thus * are principally for reference.]

Issued for temporary use by student officers:

Power and Power Transmission. Kerr.
 Notes on the Steam Engine.* Major Homer.
 Practical Lessons in Electricity. Swoope.
 Dynamo Electric Machinery.* Thompson.
 Handbook for the Use of Electricians. Major Anderson.
 Manuals, Nos. 1 and 3.* United States Signal Corps.
 Standard Wiring.* Cushing.
 Storage Battery Engineering.* Lyndon.
 Professional Notes, No. 27.* United States Corps of Engineers.
 Current literature in the form of pamphlets, bulletins, etc.
 Torpedo Manual. United States Corps of Engineers.
 Notes on Mechanics by the instructor.

Furnished by the student officer:

Telephones, Artillery Notes, No. 17.
 Telautographs, Artillery Notes, Nos. 4 and 6.
 Storage Batteries, Artillery Notes, No. 18.
 Oil Engines, Artillery Notes, No. 17.
 All Artillery notes on the subject-matter treated of in this department.

SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Instructor, Capt. J. D. Barrette, Artillery Corps.

Assistant instructor, First Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, Artillery Corps.

Seventy-eight days are allotted to this department.

This time is assigned to subjects as follows: Explosives, seventeen days; Artillery proper, forty-one days; Coast defense, twenty days.

I. EXPLOSIVES.

Principles of chemistry; ingredients of explosives; progressive explosives; disruptive explosives; detonators; storage and handling of explosives; daily individual laboratory work by each student officer; laboratory apparatus and its use; the analytical balance; the blowpipe; tests for the principal bases and acids; nitrocellulose; colloids; picric acid and picrates; nitro-benzenes; dynamite; gun-cotton; tests of nitro-cellulose powders; demolitions; visit powder factory.

II. ARTILLERY PROPER.

Guns and carriages; visit gun factory; sights; quadrants; position finders; plotting and relocating devices; using crusher gauge and star gauge; taking impressions of bores; care and use of hydraulic jack; using equipment of range section; fire command artillery practice.

III. COAST DEFENSE.

Classification and identification of ships; kinds of armor and its distribution; armor attack sheets; visit modern war-ships in commission and building; targets offered by war ships to coast artillery; number and kind and location of guns, mortars, mines, searchlights, and marine obstructions; torpedoes; land fronts; forms of naval attack on coasts; principles of defense against various modes of attack; relation of navy to coast defense.

COURSE OF LECTURES BY SPECIALISTS.

During the course, as a part of it, and in connection with the subjects under consideration at the time, a course of lectures is delivered to the class by specialists. The subjects for the year 1903-4 were as follows:

1. Shrapnel. Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, Artillery Corps.
2. Armor Tests. Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, Artillery Corps.
3. Torpedoes. Lieut. Commander F. K. Hill, U. S. Navy.
4. Armor Protection of *Virginia* and *West Virginia*. Lieut. Commander W. S. Smith, U. S. Navy.
5. New Plotting Board. Maj. G. N. Whistler, Artillery Corps.
6. New Range Arm. Capt. C. C. Hearn, Artillery Corps.
7. Equipment of Battery Commander's Station. Capt. W. Chamberlaine, Artillery Corps.
8. Ruler for Mortars. Capt. P. P. Bishop, Artillery Corps.
9. Armor Protection of Battle Ship *Missouri* and Supply of Ammunition on Same. Lieut. T. C. Hart, U. S. Navy.

In connection with the course, visits for the purpose of study were made to the Gun Factory at the Washington Navy-Yard; the naval

powder factory at Indian Head; the battle ship *Virginia* and cruiser *West Virginia*, building at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company's yard, and the battle ship *Missouri* in commission in Hampton Roads.

A list of text and reference books used in this department follows:

Issued for temporary use by student officers:

Ordnance and Gunnery. Fullam and Hart, 1903.

Notes on Naval Progress, 1902.

Breech Mechanism for Service Seacoast Cannon. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Instructions for Mounting, Using, and Caring for Disappearing Carriage (L. F. Model 1897) for 12-inch B. L. Rifle. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Description of 12-inch B. L. Mortar and Instructions for its use. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Instructions for Mounting, Using, and Caring for Mortar Carriages (Model of 1896) for 12-inch B. L. Mortar (Steel). Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Descriptions and Instructions for the Care of the 5-inch and 6-inch R. F. Guns. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Instructions for 4.7 Armstrong (120 mm.) Gun. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Instructions for Mounting, Using, and Caring for Driggs-Seabury 15-pounder Rapid-fire guns and Their Masking Parapet Mounts. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Instructions for Mounting, Using, and Caring for 6-pounder R. F. Guns and Parapet Mounts. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Handbook of Sights for Cannon. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Instructions for Using and Repairing Dudgeon's Hydraulic Jacks. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Crusher Gauges. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Description of Azimuth Instruments (Model 1900). Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Description of the Swasy Depression Position Finder, Type A. Ordnance Department pamphlet.

Notes on Coast Defense. Department of Artillery, 1904.

Notes on Coast Artillery Projectiles. Department of Artillery, 1904.

Notes on Chemistry. Department of Artillery, 1904.

Laboratory Notes. Department of Artillery, 1904.

Furnished by the student officer:

Artillery Notes, Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 16.

Journal United States Artillery.

All the World's Fighting Ships. Fred T. Jane. Latest edition.

Artillery Circular, "D."

STUDENT OFFICERS.

The class of student officers for the year consisted of the following named officers, arranged under each head according to lineal rank.

HONOR GRADUATES.

First Lieut. Dan T. Moore, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Moses R. Ross, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Artillery Corps.

GRADUATES.

Capt. Henry M. Merriam, Artillery Corps.

Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Henry B. Clark, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Stopford, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Hugh J. B. McElgin, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. William H. Burt, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. Fred L. Perry, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. William K. Moore, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. David Y. Beckham, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. John O. Steger, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. Rex Van Den Corput, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. James A. Thomas, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. James D. Watson, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. John C. Ohnstad, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. James H. Bryson, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles D. Winn, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Frank T. Hines, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Totten, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Artillery Corps.

COMPLETED THE COURSE, BUT FAILED TO GRADUATE.

Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. William W. Ballard, jr., Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles F. Donnohue, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Roger O. Mason, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, Artillery Corps.
 Second Lieut. Frank R. Weeks, Artillery Corps.

FAILED TO COMPLETE THE COURSE.

First Lieut. Harry L. James, Artillery Corps, absent sick from November 12, 1903; retired from active service April 13, 1904.
 Second Lieut. William J. Whitthorne, jr., Artillery Corps, died March 25, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, Artillery Corps, dismissed April 5, 1904.
 Second Lieut. William B. Brister, Artillery Corps, resigned August 28, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Winslow H. Reaves, Artillery Corps, absent sick from May 9, 1904.
 Second Lieut. Donald W. Strong, Artillery Corps, transferred to infantry arm December 26, 1903.

SCHOOL FOR MASTER GUNNERS.

This school under the provisions of paragraph 80, General Orders, No. 115, War Department, 1904, is a part of the Artillery School.

The course of instruction during the year was in accordance with the programme prescribed in General Orders, No. 74, War Department, 1904, except that the course in drawing did not begin until about December 1, due to delay in receipt of material.

The class consisted of twenty-one men, as follows:

COMPLETED THE COURSE AND GRADUATED.

Edward J. Cullen, sergeant, One hundred and eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Jacob M. Row, sergeant, Fifth Company, Coast Artillery.
 John A. Pixley, sergeant, Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery.
 Edward E. Feehly, sergeant, Sixteenth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Jacob Bernson, sergeant, Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Claude L. Kishler, sergeant, Forty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
 Joseph Twyman, corporal, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Thomas M. R. Herron, corporal, One hundred and twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery.

Edward E. McCartney, private, Fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

COMPLETED THE COURSE BUT FAILED TO GRADUATE.

Edward Berg, first sergeant Thirty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Erasmus G. Johnson, sergeant, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery.

Norman N. Pearson, corporal, One hundred and fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

George W. Brown, mechanic, One hundred and fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Walter H. Woods, private, One hundred and seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

RELIEVED FROM THE SCHOOL ON THEIR OWN APPLICATIONS.

James E. Hall, first sergeant One hundred and twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery.

George M. Hausman, sergeant, Forty-third Company, Coast Artillery.

Wilton A. Ward, corporal, Fifty-second Company, Coast Artillery.

DISCHARGED AND FAILED TO REENLIST.

William A. Wampler, sergeant, Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Hans August Madsen, sergeant, Sixteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Edward N. Jerry, sergeant, Eighty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

George E. Elkington, private, Thirty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Attention is invited to the failure of four men discharged during the session to reenlist, notwithstanding their written statements of their intention to reenlist, in accordance with General Orders, No. 74, current series, War Department.

It is believed that a failure to reenlist while at the school should in future be indorsed on the soldier's discharge certificate and that he should be debarred from enlistment thereafter.

The scope and extent of the instruction is shown by the programme of instruction, General Orders, No. 74, quoted above, and the examination questions which will be found in Appendix C.^a

During the course in mathematics and artillery practical instruction was given at the batteries in the methods and material of the fire-control systems at this post.

The class was also present at all record artillery practice of the post and Artillery School.

In addition to the work incident to the regular course of instruction in drawing, the class constructed twenty-nine large difference charts for various artillery posts.

Graduates of the school for master gunners have been taken from their companies for nearly one year to receive instruction to qualify them for the highest grade of work required of the artillery soldier. There should be not less than three master gunners in each company of Coast Artillery.

The following summary will give a good idea of the work they are qualified to execute and which should be performed under the supervision of the district artillery engineer:

Surveying and triangulation to determine the length and azimuth of horizontal base lines.

Orienting guns and determining the height of gun trunnions and position finders above mean low tide.

^aNot printed.

Construction of various harbor charts for use by battle, fire, and battery commanders.

Construction of difference charts.

Construction of topographical maps of the country and coast of the artillery district with a view of providing proper defense against landing parties and land attacks on the forts.

Computations and blueprints.

Experience has shown that it is impossible to keep men of such attainments in the Coast Artillery for the pay given to other men in the companies.

Legislation should be asked to provide for graduates of the school for master gunners sufficient rank and pay to induce them to remain in the service.

For such purpose the following legislation is recommended:

AN ACT To increase the efficiency of the Coast Artillery, United States Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the approval of this act any enlisted man of whatever grade of the Coast Artillery, United States Army, who holds a certificate of proficiency in the course of instruction for qualification as a master gunner, prescribed or to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall receive fifteen dollars per month in addition to the pay of his grade and length of service: *Provided, That* no company of Coast Artillery shall have more than three master gunners: *Provided, That* the benefit of the certificate of master gunner shall be forfeited if the holder thereof be out of the Coast Artillery service for more than three months: *Provided further,* That any enlisted man of the Coast Artillery holding such certificate at the date of his retirement shall be retired with the pay and allowance of his grade, inclusive of his additional pay as master gunner.

Examination papers of fifty-five candidates for the next class were received under General Orders, No. 47, current series, War Department.

Twenty-nine men passed satisfactory examinations and twenty-six failed in arithmetic.

Twenty-one of the successful candidates, the greatest number that can be properly accommodated, were recommended to constitute the next class.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The additions to the library during the year have been limited to such books on military subjects as have been purchased from the school appropriation or have been furnished from the War Department, the other Government Departments, and a few other sources. The library has been used constantly by the student officers in their studies and investigations and by others who are accorded the privilege.

The library now contains on its shelves 13,261 volumes, including duplicates, 2,010 pamphlets, and 1,664 maps. During the year 356 volumes, 73 pamphlets, and 14 folios of maps of the United States Geological Survey have been added to it.

The library also has the benefit of the exchanges of the Journal of the United States Artillery, which is printed on the Artillery School Press. These exchanges comprise 150 foreign and domestic periodicals. Collectively, these offer to the student officer the current professional thought of the world on military, naval, engineering, and other scientific subjects. It is estimated that the annual value of these exchanges amounts to over \$500.

The back volumes of these periodicals are bound at the school bindery and the bound volumes are then entered in the catalogue of the library.

In this way, year by year, a very complete collection of military and modern technical artillery literature is being made which is of great value to all artillery officers.

The most pressing need of the library and one that should receive immediate attention is the erection of a building of modern construction, designed to meet present requirements, with due allowance for future accessions, and so arranged as to offer to officers proper facilities for using the library in connection with their work at the school. The present building is wholly unsuitable for the proper shelving and arrangement of books, and its interior arrangement is such that officers wishing to read or do any serious work in the library at present suffer inconvenience and constant interruptions.

The building now used is an ordinary frame structure, 60 by 35 feet, heated by stoves, and lighted by electricity. It is walled and ceiled on the interior with yellow pine. A fire starting from any cause would instantly spread and make it impossible to save any considerable portion of the library.

The capacity of the building is far too small, and the building itself entirely unsuited to the requirements the library should fulfill in its relation to the school. A large number of books and pamphlets have been stored in an old ordnance stable, thus rendering them comparatively inaccessible.

In the library itself, the shelves are practically all filled, so that the insertion of new books in their proper places in the scheme of classification is very difficult and sometimes impossible without complete rearrangement of the whole section. The point has now been reached at which it becomes necessary to keep a number of the books on the floor, as there is no other space available.

It would seem that the library, with its large amount of useful reference material properly classified and well arranged, so as to be readily accessible, should form an important feature of the school. But this is possible only in a new building suitably planned to answer the needs of a modern library.

It will be seen, therefore, that a new library building of larger capacity and fireproof in its construction is most urgently needed. This building should be of such capacity as not only to contain the present library, but also to allow for future additions at the rate of about 1,000 volumes a year.

In view of the special character of this library and its importance to the artillery service, it is urgently recommended that its proper housing receive immediate attention. It is most necessary that its condition be brought to a high standard and maintained there.

"The library is the principle of life of every institution of instruction, whose tone can never rise higher than the means for teaching its instructors."

CLERICAL INCREASE NEEDED.

In 1894 a civilian clerk was appointed to the Artillery School. At that time the clerical work was well within the capacity of a competent man, but as the classes of the school were enlarged, and after the organization of the artillery board at the school, the work increased

beyond the capacity of one man, however competent he might be. Up to August, 1903, Ordnance Sergt. Thomas V. Turney, a very competent clerk of long experience, employed for many years in the adjutant's office, was available for school work. In this connection, attention is invited to the statement of my predecessor as commandant of the school:

It is within my knowledge that the civilian clerk, Mr. Keller, and Ordnance Sergt. Turney have habitually worked beyond office hours in the day and frequently worked late at night in order to keep the work of the school finished up to date. Mr. Keller is also at his desk on Sunday.

It is a fact within my knowledge that conditions have not improved, and, as the class now consists of 50 student officers, there will be a commensurate increase of clerical work in the records of the Artillery School. Ordnance Sergeant Turney was retired in August, 1903, and no enlisted man of this command has ever been found competent to replace him. All the more important work has therefore devolved upon Capt. George T. Bartlett, adjutant, and Mr. Keller, the civilian clerk, with the assistance of such enlisted men as could be found in the command, and, but for the fact that the usual business hours are utterly disregarded—the work going on day and night—it would fall hopelessly behindhand. It is an obvious fact that both Captain Bartlett and Mr. Keller are greatly overtaxed, and it is equally obvious that the present condition of affairs can not continue. The expedient of detailing enlisted men has been faithfully tried for years, but, with the single exception of Sergeant Turney mentioned above, has proven wholly unsatisfactory.

In the first place, competent clerks and typewriters are not frequently found in the ranks, and when found there is generally some disqualification as to habits or otherwise which accounts for their being there. Such men are wholly unreliable, and it is usually necessary to take any man who can write a fairly good hand, and try and qualify him for the position, with very unsatisfactory results. Such details are not sought by enlisted men, and they soon tire of them on account of the exacting and confining nature of the work, and either apply to be relieved or are appointed noncommissioned officers. A man detailed for or continued at such duty against his inclinations or interest does not make a reliable clerk. The clerk of the Artillery School (Mr. Keller) keeps the records of the artillery board, the Artillery School board, and all disbursements for the Artillery School, including the disbursements for the printing office and book bindery, artillery notes, memoranda, etc. He has charge of all correspondence relating to the school and to student officers and the master gunners' class. It will appear from the following statements that the amount of work greatly exceeds the powers of any one man, the increase in recent years being as follows:

Letters received from January 1, 1901 to 1903, an increase of 400 per cent.

Letters sent from disbursing office for same period, an increase of over 200 per cent.

Records of artillery board for same period, an increase of over 300 per cent. Since 1903 the amount of work has not greatly increased, but on account of the present larger class of student officers it will necessarily be greater from now on. In view of the foregoing, it is urgently recommended and requested that an additional clerk of the

classified service, who shall be a stenographer and typewriter, be allowed the Artillery School, and that the salary of \$1,200 for such additional clerk be included in the estimate for the fiscal year 1906. It is also urgently recommended that an increase of \$200 per year in the salary of the present civilian clerk, Mr. Keller, be also provided for. He has worked honestly and faithfully, entirely without regard to hours, and has justly earned this small increase in salary.

The want of a stenographer has been most seriously felt, and the office work of the commandant and adjutant greatly increased in consequence. The outdoor work of the commandant, who is also the commanding officer of the post of Fort Monroe, in supervising drills, parades, etc., consumes almost the entire forenoon, so that office work is relegated to the afternoon, and can rarely be completed before 6 o'clock p. m. It is believed that all public offices of importance and other service schools are more liberally provided with clerical assistance than is the Artillery School at the present time.

REMARKS.

Especial attention is invited to a matter of great importance to the artillery arm resulting from recent considerable increase of the personnel of that arm. Many officers have received appointments who have not had the advantage of a technical education and service who are sadly deficient in proper education of any kind. Strictly speaking, no man can become an efficient artillery officer who can not successfully complete the courses of instruction in the garrison schools and at the Artillery School, and such an officer is an absolute detriment to the service. If he can not master the technical duties he is almost useless as a company officer, and obviously unfitted to command a company. Experience has shown that there are officers who receive the course of instruction at the Artillery School, who study zealously, in point of fact, do their best, and are yet unable to reach the standard of proficiency which will entitle them to a diploma of graduation. With this class of men it is a question of ability, which no amount of instruction can supply. Any man who does his best is entitled to consideration, and some have shown considerable aptitude and efficiency in a practical way, but were unable to qualify in the technical requirements of the artillery service. Such men can not graduate unless the standard of proficiency is lowered, which is obviously undesirable, and the question remains whether or not they should be continued in an arm of the service for which they can not qualify and the duties of which they can not master. Officers who have the necessary ability, but from disinclination to apply themselves fail to graduate should be dealt with rigorously. As long as an officer can qualify for promotion by passing the examination required, without regard to his standing in the garrison school and at the Artillery School, the situation will be taken advantage of by those lacking in a proper sense and appreciation of their duties and obligations as officers of the Army. An officer can then qualify for and actually receive promotion while at the Artillery School and at the same time be pronounced deficient in his school work. It thus appears that an officer forfeits no claims to promotion by failure at the school, and there is no way in which he can be disciplined unless his neglect is so great as to justify trial by court-martial.

It is therefore recommended that Congress be requested to enact the legislation necessary to eliminate from the Army artillery officers who, after a course of instruction at the Artillery School, have demonstrated their unfitness for the artillery service, or that no officer in the artillery arm shall be promoted against whom stands a record of failure at the Artillery School or until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the entire course; in the case of a second failure the officer to be discharged, as is now provided by law in case of an officer examined for promotion.

R. D. POTTS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery Corps, Commandant.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX B.

List of subjects reported upon by the Artillery Board during the year September 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904.

No.	Subject.	Date of report.	Nature of report.
A. S. 1903. L. R. 760. L. R. 868.	Pamphlet on electric power plants by Mr. Schneider. Examination of officers desiring transfer to the Artillery Corps.	Sept. 14, 1903 Sept. 14, 1904	Arrangement not satisfactory. Not recommended for publication. Examination to be in mathematics, mechanics, optics, chemistry, electricity. Certificate of graduation accepted. Also an examination in such coast-artillery material as may be selected.
L. R. 774.	Hagood's tripod mount for telescopic sights.	Sept. 14, 1903	Suggestions good. Recommended publication in Journal U. S. Artillery.
L. R. 879.	Fergusson: Device for continuous laying of guns in elevation.	Sept. 18, 1903	Recommended that \$250 be allotted by Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for construction and test.
L. R. 883.	Junken-Treadwell range-finder. Request to submit more complete drawings.	.....do.....	Will be considered if drawings show complete details, method of synchronism, and how difficulties of former similar instruments have been overcome.
L. R. 799.	Rafferty azimuth instrument for test and report.	Sept. 25, 1903	Advantages and disadvantages stated. Defects mentioned. Not recommended.
L. R. 979.	Otto Van Beek: Automatic drift correction device.	.....do.....	Inventor to prepare a description of device, with plates, for publication in Journal U. S. Artillery.
L. R. 412.	Hubbard: Artillery correction device for test and report.	.....do.....	Tested by board of officers. Satisfactory, and recommended to be made and issued to posts having 10-inch rifle, for service test. Action approved by Artillery Board.
L. R. 1005.	Question as to scope of examination for second-class gunners.	Oct. 2, 1903	Examination to be limited to weights of charges and projectiles given in paragraph 13, General Orders 99, 1903, excepting brown prismatic powder for guns.
L. R. 1049.	Material target for rapid-fire guns. Chief of Ordnance requests report as to best device to adopt.	Oct. 16, 1903	Form, material, and dimensions given. Canvas, 20 by 5 feet, stretched between two masts mounted on a raft of logs.
A. S. 1903. L. R. 1095.	(Question of supplying fort commanders' stations with range finders type A.	Oct. 30, 1903	Recommended that for the present these stations be not equipped with range finders, type A.
L. R. 1132.	Hess fire direction system.	.....do.....	Device worth investigation. Lack of data prevents forming an opinion. Inventor invited to submit model or working drawings.
L. R. 1094.	Question of at what angles of incidence 8, 10, and 12 inch capped shell will bite and enter deck armor. Programmes of tests submitted by Ordnance Board with request for any modifications that may be suggested.	.....do.....	Programme 133 and supplement fully cover the point in question. Firing with 8-inch rifle suggests the subject of deck perforation by mortar fire, certain firings recommended to determine this point and value of cap for mortar projectiles.

List of subjects reported upon by the Artillery Board during the year September 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904—Continued.

No.	Subject.	Date of report.	Nature of report.
L. R. 403 .	Digest of orders, circulars, etc., affecting care and use of seacoast armament.	Nov. 6, 1903	Manuscript submitted. Request made for orders, etc., from Departments of California and Columbia.
L. R. 1167 .	Officers at post schools. Having failed in one subject must again take the "entire course!" Interpretation of words "entire course."	.....do	Examination of the orders connected with subject shows that failure in one subject necessitates taking all the subjects of that course again during next annual term of instruction.
L. R. 1029 .	Bishop: Combination range and drift ruler for mortars.	.....do	Inventor invited to write description of device for publication in Journal U. S. Artillery.
L. R. 1162 .	Muzzle velocity for the day and muzzle velocity of successive shots of a series.	Nov. 20, 1903	Suggestions merit investigation. Requests authority for a series of experiments with ballistic firing to determine law of change in M. V. of successive shots.
L. R. 1065 .	Parkhurst: Recommends limiting number of kinds of projectiles for larger caliber guns.	.....do	Views not concurred in. Recommended both A. P. shot and A. P. shell be retained for service. Question as to their destructive effects should be determined.
A. S. 1903..	Commanding officer, artillery district of San Diego:	Nov. 27, 1903	Not considered a service condition.
L. R. 1166 .	Furnishing company commanders with data of splash. Sub-water section for targets.		
L. R. 1200 .	Range table for 6-inch B. L. R. and determination of value of c.	Dec. 2, 1903	Accepted the results of the firings at the proving grounds and recommended construction of table in accordance therewith.
L. R. 1239 .	Chief Signal Officer. Publication of artillery circulars.	.....do	Recommended C, series 1892, A, C, E, F, series 1893, as obsolete; new editions of H, I, and K, series 1893.
L. R. 1253 .	Use of Artillery note No. 11, as text-book.	.....do	Recommended use of Artillery Note No. 11 as text-book in post schools, instead of Johnson's Surveying.
L. R. 1257 .	Increase of time allotted for instruction in telephones and telautographs.	.....do	Recommended that no change be made at present, but that question be duly considered in future revision of General Orders, No. 21, A. G. O., 1903.
L. R. 1007 .	Draft of proposed general order for government of Artillery School and regulating examinations for promotion.	.....do	Draft of order revised.
L. R. 156 .	Instrument for the observation of fire, issued by Ordnance Department.	.....do	Tested by board of officers and found unsatisfactory on low sites. Inadvisable to purchase at present any additional instruments.
L. R. 1274 .	Rafferty range finders...	Dec. 11, 1903	Tested by board of officers. Considered that no instrument involving such defects in its azimuth features should be adopted for service.
L. R. 1276 .	Lights in observing stations.	Dec. 18, 1903	Attention of Chief of Ordnance invited to necessity for lighting range windows of type A, P. F. instruments, cross wires of telescopic sights, elevation scales of gun carriages.
L. R. 1288 .	Major Marshall: Report on locks for doors at fortifications.	.....do	Report concurred in and action of board of June 5, 1903, amended accordingly.
A. S. 1903..	Hearn: Report on target practice and method of determining M. V. for the day.	Dec. 18, 1904	Amount and kind of ammunition recommended for test of variation in M. V.
L. R. 1162 .			
L. R. 1189 .	Drawings and description of remodeled Lewis D. P. F. type A.	Dec. 31, 1904	Modifications designed to overcome principal objectional features of present instrument. Recommended construction of experimental instrument for test.
L. R. 1336 .	Scheme for reflecting sights for seacoast guns.	Dec. 31, 1903	Device merits consideration. Recommended that an instrument be constructed for practical test.
L. R. 805 .	Clothing for use of artillery troops at guns.	.....do	Distinctive working suit necessary for use at guns. Recommended that allowance for suit be added to clothing allowance for coast artillery troops.
L. R. 1311 .	Bishop: Elevation indicator for mortars.	.....do	Recommended allotment by Board of Ordnance and Fortification for making model for service test.

List of subjects reported upon by the Artillery Board during the year September 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904—Continued.

No.	Subject.	Date of report.	Nature of report.
L. R. 1251	Cloke: Relocating board.	Jan. 8, 1904	Satisfactory device. Pratt spanner simpler and operated more quickly and readily and with less chance of error. Adoption not recommended.
L. R. 1377	Proceedings torpedo board as to instruction in submarine mines and submarine mining at post schools.	.....do.....	Views concurred in as to importance of instruction and recommended that period of 40 hours be devoted to it.
L. R. 1092	Hubbard: Modified telescopic sight.	.....do.....	Tested by board of officers. Modifications recommended.
L. R. 412	Hubbard: Artillery correction device.	.....do.....	Tested by board of officers. Recommended that several of the most recent design be made and issued for practical test.
L. R. 1292	Description of new Swasey type A ranger finder.	.....do.....	Changes in nomenclature recommended.
L. R. 7 1903	Major Marshall: Azimuths and distances constituting basic elements of fire-control system for forts.	Jan. 15, 1904	Recommendation of Chief of Engineers concurred in, with modification as to determination of length of base line.
A. S. 1903 .. L. R. 1378	Long nozzle shot tray for loading trucks.	.....do.....	Considered desirable to avoid use of separate loading tray. Recommended that truck with long tray be made for test with 12-inch gun.
L. R. 1212	Recommendations concerning school for master gunners.	Jan. 22, 1904	Course of instruction recommended. Number of candidates, one from each company. Master gunners not to exceed 3 to company, to wear distinctive chevron and be excused from guard and fatigue.
L. R. 1245	Equipment school for master gunners.	.....do.....	Equipment should include all the latest material of use in fire control and fire direction.
L. R. 863	Draft of general order providing for examination of officers for transfer to Artillery Corps.	Jan. 29, 1904	Draft of order prepared.
L. R. 32, 41 .. 1904	Wetting of parapets prior to practice with high power guns.	.....do.....	Water should be used where practicable. Batteries should be provided with water-pipe connections.
L. R. 56 1904	Changing charges of smokeless powder.	Feb. 5, 1904	Recommended that district ordnance shop be provided with facilities for making powder charges; that storage magazines be provided with scales for weighing.
L. R. 1162	Hearn: Report on target practice and method of determining M. V. for the day. Publication of correspondence as an artillery memorandum.	.....do.....	Suspension of test approved in action of board November 20, 1903, recommended. Publication as artillery memoranda approved.
L. R. 20	Use of data regarding atmospheric conditions in artillery fire.	Feb. 19, 1904	Recommended that firing test be not pursued in view of new system in which corrections are quickly made.
L. R. 58 1904	Proceedings of torpedo board relative to scheme of instruction for a torpedo company, etc.	.....do.....	Draft of proposed general order amended.
A. S. 1904 .. L. R. 85	Minimum qualifications required of militia officers in fire control and direction and means of giving them instruction.	Mar. 4, 1900	Companies should be independent and attached to regular companies for instruction. Militia companies most useful at R. F. batteries. Recommendations in detail.
L. R. 91	Operation of azimuth instrument, model 1900.	Mar. 4, 1904	Method of operation recommended.
L. R. 105 ..	Examination of gunners.	.....do.....	Amendments to General Orders, No. 100, A. G. O., 1903, recommended.
L. R. 1212 .. 1903	Course of instruction, school for master gunners, and insignia for gun commanders, observers, etc.	Mar. 11, 1904	Modified programme of instruction and designs for insignia for gun commanders, observers, and master gunners submitted.
L. R. 139 ..	Special course A, small arms target practice for coast artillery companies.	.....do.....	Recommended discontinuance of special course A for coast artillery troops and limit of instruction to gallery practice.
L. R. 166...	Instruments to be supplied to artillery district ordnance officers.	Mar. 18, 1904	Recommended issue of 1 clinometer, 1 bore rest for clinometer, and 1 set of bore sights for each type of 12-inch mortar and each caliber of gun 6 inches and above.

List of subjects reported upon by the Artillery Board during the year September 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904—Continued.

No.	Subject.	Date of report.	Nature of report.
L.R. 143...	Determination of the 50 per cent zone by means of artillery practice at fixed targets.	Mar. 18, 1904	Ballistic firing can not be combined with artillery practice. Board does not recommend giving up artillery practice for ballistic firing.
L.R. 182...	Use of difference charts in mortar firing.	Mar. 25, 1904	Recommended that one difference chart be provided for each pit, directing point at center of battery.
L.R. 159...	Recommendation that second-class gunners should qualify again under present order before taking examination for first-class gunner.	.....do.....	Second-class gunners should be examined only in courses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), page 16, General Orders 100, A. G. O., 1903.
L.R. 160...	Recommendation that gunners' examination include the use of tools.	.....do.....	Disapproved.
A. S. 1908...	Minimum qualifications required of militia officers in fire control and direction and best means of giving them instruction.	.....do.....	Action of Mar. 4, 1904, amended. Coast Artillery reserve companies should be organized as a corps. With too limited instruction would not acquire a degree of knowledge and training to render them of value as a means of coast defense.
L. R. 85...		.....do.....	Recommends use of combination primer, local firing battery of low voltage, double pole safety switch, and firing key.
L. R. 1333...	Primers and electric firing circuits.	Apr. 9, 1904	Recommends no action in view of improved plotting board to be issued soon.
L. R. 216...	Ashburn: Combined plotting and relocating device.	.....do.....	Recommends practical test.
L. R. 212...	Warner and Swasey type B instruments.	.....do.....	Examination should be limited as indicated in paragraph 18, General Orders, No. 99, A. G. O., 1903.
L. R. 222...	Examination of gunners as to projectiles and powder charges.	.....do.....	System of wiring for firing circuits submitted. Main circuit not grounded, local firing batteries of low voltage, double pole firing plug and safety switch.
L. R. 122...	Firing switch box for mortars.	.....do.....	Draft of revised course prepared.
L. R. 127...	Revision of course of instruction for artillery officers, General Orders, No. 21, A. G. O., 1903.	Apr. 13, 1904	These men liable for duty in fire commander's stations and should be trained and rated as gunners.
L. R. 206...	Opinion of Judge-Advocate-General as to gunners' examination for noncommissioned staff officers of artillery.	Apr. 15, 1904	Draft revised.
L. R. 176...	Draft of proposed order of prescribing subcaliber practice.	Apr. 22, 1904	Form of record prepared.
L. R. 139...	Special course A, small-arms firing.	Apr. 29, 1904	Attention invited to action on L. R. 1333, Apr. 9, 1904.
L. R. 242...	Firing circuits of electrical installation at Portland, Me.	.....do.....	Draft of order prescribing method of inspection prepared.
L. R. 257...	Proposed method of artillery inspection.	May 6, 1904	Recommends publication as an artillery note.
A. S. 1904...	Topical index of artillery subjects.	.....do.....	Recommends issue of supplies and test of photographic system of determining errors.
L. R. 300...		.....do.....	Recommends compliance with recommendations in report on L. R. 182.
L. R. 311...	Photographic supplies for use to determine errors in target practice.	May 13, 1904	Recommends rule for finding quadrant elevation corrected for curvature and height of gun.
L. R. 339...	Difference charts and directing point for mortar batteries.	May 20, 1904	A range table and a battery commander's table computed.
L. R. 304...	Graduation of quadrant elevation scales.	June 3, 1904	Draft of proposed order revised.
L. R. 1200...	Range table for 6-inch gun.	.....do.....	Draft of forms submitted.
L. R. 370...	Revision General Orders, No. 100, A. G. O., 1903.	June 12, 1904	Not recommended in view of issue of improved Whistler-Hearn plotting board.
L. R. 416...	Forms for publication with revised general order.	.....do.....	Experiment with small-arm bullet not accepted as conclusive in regard to projectiles of sea-coast guns.
L. R. 428...	Cloke: Plotting, relocating, and predicting board.	June 17, 1904	
L. R. 353...	Experiments to determine whether 12-inch mortar shells are deflected toward surface.	.....do.....	

List of subjects reported upon by the Artillery Board during the year September 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904—Continued.

No.	Subject.	Date of report.	Nature of report.
L. R. 271 ..	Training heavy artillery of the militia for duties of coast artillery in war.	June 17, 1904	Not sufficient time to become efficient with heavy batteries. Most useful at rapid-fire guns.
L. R. 414 ..	Winslow: Modification for chain hoists.	....do	Modification will increase efficiency of ammunition service.
L. R. 397 ..	Hubbard: Gunner's corrector adapted to Whistler plotting board.	....do	Delay construction pending test of other devices.
L. R. 437 ..	Harlow: Supplement to artillery circular M.	....do	Recommends publication.
L. R. 437 ..	Meteorological stations ..	June 24, 1904	Recommends dimensions and equipment.
A. S. 1904 ..	Recommendations relating to change in artillery practice.	....do	Recommends two or more targets to prevent delay when one is destroyed.
L. R. 487 ..	Creation of class of master gunners throughout the Coast Artillery.	....do	Approved as amended.
L. R. 113 ..	Fort record and emplacement books.	July 8, 1904	Recommends form and contents.
L. R. 106 ..	Range-finding instruments for R. F. guns.	July 15, 1904	Complete equipment for guns with effective range of over 5,000 yards, instrument with self-contained horizontal base or D. P. F. for guns of less range.
L. R. 332 ..	Hearn: Device for determining range and deflection corrections.	....do	Recommends allotment for construction of device for test.
L. R. 1284 ..	Range table for subcaliber tube for 12-inch mortar.	July 22, 1904	Range table prepared.
L. R. 298 ..	Device for illuminating range and azimuth scales.	July 29, 1904	Tested and modifications recommended.
L. R. 595 ..	Handle for elevating handwheels for mortar carriage.	Aug. 5, 1904	Similar device test at post. Very satisfactory.
L. R. 588 ..	Proposed change in approved system of communications for fire control and direction.	....do	Not recommended until approved system is thoroughly tested.
L. R. 589 ..	Values of hits made R. F. guns after time limit.	....do	No credit should be allowed.
L. R. 587 ..	Determination of speed of target for R. F. guns.	....do	Speed to be determined from plotting position of target at time of first and last shot.
L. R. 587 ..	Device for training gun pointers.	....do	Applicable in training gunners to follow moving targets in azimuth. Test in progress.
L. R. 71 ..	Storage of powder at posts.	Aug. 19, 1904	Draft of proposed general order on subject.
L. R. 623 ..	Ketcham: Device for making range and deflection corrections.	Aug. 26, 1904	Similar in principal to Pratt ballistic board without all the advantages of the latter. Not recommended.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

FORT TOTTEN, N. Y., *August 15, 1904.*

SIR: In accordance with paragraph 111, General Orders, No. 115, current series, War Department, I have the honor to submit the following report on the School of Submarine Defense for the school year ending August 15, 1904.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL STAFF.

Since my last annual report (October 15, 1903), the following changes in the school staff have taken place:

On November 10, 1903, Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, was, at his own request, owing to ill health, relieved from duty at the school and from the command of the torpedo company (Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery), by Special Orders, No. 74, War Department, 1903, and on the same date and by the same order Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Artillery Corps, was assigned to duty as instructor in the School of Submarine Defense, and to the command of the torpedo company (Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery), to take effect upon his relief from duty at the United States Military Academy, December 31, 1903.

Captain Landers had previously left the school on sick leave of absence, September 29, 1903. Captain Davis reported for duty January 2, 1904, and was assigned to the department of electricity, mines, and mechanism.

On March 12, 1904, Capt. John W. Ruckman, Artillery Corps, was, on account of ill health, relieved from the command of the One hundred and fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and from duty at the School of Submarine Defense as instructor in the department of chemistry and explosives, to take effect March 15, 1904, by Special Orders, No. 60, current series, War Department, and Capt. Wirt Robinson, Artillery Corps, was assigned to duty at the school by the same order.

Captain Robinson reported March 29, 1904, and was assigned to duty as instructor in the department of chemistry and explosives.

On April 25, 1904, Second Lieut. Lee Hagood, Artillery Corps, was assigned to duty at the school by Special Orders, No. 93, current series, War Department. Lieutenant Hagood reported May 17, 1904, and was assigned to duty as assistant instructor in the electrician sergeants' department.

OFFICERS' DIVISION.

On October 15, 1903, the class of student officers for the year, consisting of the following-named officers of the Artillery Corps, reported for duty per Special Orders, No. 31, War Department, 1903: Capt. George F. Barney, Capt. Wilmot E. Ellis, Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, Capt. Harry F. Jackson, Capt. Lloyd England, Capt. Percy M. Kessler, Capt. George T. Patterson.

On August 5, 1904, these officers completed the course prescribed for student officers in a highly satisfactory manner, were given certificates of proficiency under the provisions of paragraph 116, General Orders, No. 115, War Department, 1904, were reported to the War Department as graduates, and on August 15 were relieved from further duty at the school.

For special reports by the instructors of the two departments of the officers' division of the school, on the work of their respective departments during the school year, see Appendixes A^a and B^a.

ENLISTED MEN'S DIVISION.

Electrician sergeants' department.—On November 1, 1903, the following-named enlisted men, candidates for appointment as electrician sergeant, having reported at the school, began work as a class: Electrician Sergt. William H. Shelby, U. S. Army; Sergt. William C. Schmit, One hundred and twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery; Sergt. John C. Cooley, One hundred and twenty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Sergt. George Nelson, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery; Sergt. William Coles, Ninety-first Company, Coast Artillery; Sergt. Wilson H. Nutt, Eighty-second Company, Coast Artillery; Sergt. Max H. Hagenah, Company I, Second Infantry; Corpl. Frank Frohn, Eighty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery; Corpl. William J. Varnes, Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery; Corpl. Fred Smith, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Corpl. Charles M. Thornburg, Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery; Private Lee A. Drake, Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; Private August Rink, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery; Private Frankline F. Brown, Fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Private William H. Mowdy, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery; Private Ralph R. Pomeroy, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery; Private Mark T. Lampp, One hundred and first Company, Coast Artillery; Private Frank B. Carpenter, One hundred and twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery; Private George Burpo, Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery; Private Joseph Stirni, general service; Private Kenneth W. Kimble, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Private Lee A. Berry, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Private Myer Silverman, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Private William F. Cooper, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Private Luke B. Roberson, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Private Robert A. Parks, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Private Charlie E. Smith, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery; Private Burson De Hart, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

On recommendation of the school board three of these men were relieved by the War Department from duty at the school during the school year on account of their evident unfitness for the position of electrician sergeant and ordered to return to their respective companies.

The following men of the class were discharged on account of expiration of their term of service during the school year and failed to reenlist: Corpl. Charles M. Thornburg, Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery; Private Lee A. Drake, Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; Private Ralph R. Pomeroy, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery.

^a Not printed.

lery; Private Charlie E. Smith, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

The remainder of these men, with the exception of Sergt. Max H. Hagenah, Company I, Second Infantry, who was appointed master electrician in the meantime, and Private Fred Smith, general service, completed the course in this department satisfactorily on August 15, 1904, were given certificates of proficiency by the school board, and were reported by the commandant to the War Department for appointment as electrician sergeants under the provisions of General Orders, No. 115, War Department, 1904.

For special report by the instructor of the electrician sergeants' department on the work of this department during the school year, see Appendix C. ^a

Master electricians.—Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 63, Adjutant-General's Office, 1903, a theoretical examination of applicants for appointment as master electrician was held at various places throughout the country on February 10, 1904, a notice of the examination having been previously published in electrical journals and other periodicals. Thirteen enlisted men and 6 civilians reported for the examination.

This theoretical examination was passed successfully by Electrician Sergt. John L. Davis, U. S. Army; Electrician Sergt. Byron J. Brown, U. S. Army; Electrician Sergt. William E. Mapes, U. S. Army; Electrician Sergt. Sog F. Williams, U. S. Army; Sergt. Max H. Hagenah, Company I, Second Infantry.

The marriage disqualification having been waived by the War Department in the cases of Electrician Sergt. Thomas E. Bouchier, U. S. Army; Electrician Sergt. Robert W. Davis, U. S. Army; Electrician Sergt. Charles E. Pease, U. S. Army; and both the marriage and age disqualifications in the case of Electrician Sergt. Charles M. Beer, U. S. Army, all of whom had successfully passed the preliminary theoretical examination June 15, 1903, the list of eligibles was increased to nine. The equipment of the school not being sufficiently great to properly carry on the two months' practical examination required by General Orders, No. 63, Adjutant-General's Office, 1903, of all the eligibles at the same time, the following men only from this list were ordered to the school for their practical examination by Special Orders, No. 72, current series, War Department: Electrician Sergts. Beer, Bouchier, Robert W. Davis, Pease, John L. Davis, and Sergeant Hagenah. The practical examination of these men was completed June 3, 1904, and upon recommendation of the torpedo board the following-named men were appointed June 10, 1904, master electricians of the Artillery Corps by Special Orders, No. 138, current series, War Department: Master Electrician Charles M. Beer, U. S. Army; Master Electrician Thomas E. Bouchier, U. S. Army; Master Electrician Robert W. Davis, U. S. Army; Master Electrician John L. Davis, U. S. Army; Master Electrician Max H. Hagenah, U. S. Army; and excepting Master Electricians Beer and Hagenah, who were ordered to remain on duty at the School of Submarine Defense, were assigned to duty in different artillery districts. The remainder of the eligibles, Electrician Sergeants Brown, Mapes, and Williams, were ordered to the school July 14, for their practical examination, which has not yet been completed.

^a Not printed.

Torpedo company.—On September 26, 1903, a board of artillery officers, composed of three members of the last class at the school, was ordered by the War Department to convene at Fort Totten on October 19, for the purpose of examining all men of the torpedo company reported qualified for examination. As a result of this examination, published in General Orders, No. 64, War Department, 1903, fifty-four men were found qualified as first-class gunners, and thirty-six as second-class gunners.

On April 6, 1904, in accordance with General Orders, No. 9, Adjutant-General's Office, 1903, thirty-seven enlisted men of this company, specially qualified in submarine mine work, were transferred to other companies of coast artillery, per Special Orders, No. 81, current series, War Department, and on May 4, 1904, forty-seven men were transferred to the torpedo company from other companies of coast artillery.

On June 20, 1904, the designation of this company was changed from "torpedo company" to "torpedo depot company" by General Orders, No. 108, current series, War Department (see Appendix D).^a A portion of this order relates to the instruction and recruitment of the torpedo depot company, and is amendatory to General Orders, No. 9, Adjutant-General's Office, 1903, which originally defined the status of the company. It was published upon recommendation of the torpedo board, and contains such modification as past experience has demonstrated as necessary. (For special report by the commanding officer of this company on the submarine mine work of the company see Appendix E.)^a

PROGRAMMES OF INSTRUCTION.

The programmes of the different departments for the school year of 1904, as arranged by the school board and approved by the Commanding General of the Army, and as published in my report for the year 1902-3, were followed during the past school year. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 115, current series, War Department, recommendations for revised schedules of instruction were submitted on July 19, 1904. These schedules were approved by the Chief of Staff August 2, 1904, and will be followed until hereafter modified by authority of the War Department. They are as follows:

Department of electricity, mines, and mechanism.—Instruction will be given daily (Sundays excepted and Saturdays ordinarily so) from December 12 to August 1, inclusive, in the subjects enumerated below. At least eight hours' work per day will be required.

THEORETICAL COURSE.

- (1) Fundamental laws of electricity and magnetism and their application in electrical engineering.
- (2) Submarine warfare.

PRACTICAL COURSE.

- (1) Electrical and magnetic measurements.
- (2) Oil engines.
- (3) Steam engines and boilers.
- (4) Direct-current apparatus.
- (5) Alternating-current apparatus.
- (6) Testing new devices.
- (7) Planting and operating mines.

^a Not printed.

An examination of a practical nature will be held at the end of the course.

Department of chemistry and explosives.—Instruction will be given daily (Sundays excepted and Saturdays ordinarily so) from September 1 to December 11, inclusive, in the subjects enumerated below. At least eight hours' work per day will be required.

THEORETICAL COURSE.

- (1) Elementary chemical principles.
- (2) Principles of qualitative and quantitative analysis, especially as applied to explosives.
- (3) Theory, classification, manufacture, properties, tests and employment of explosives.

PRACTICAL COURSE.

- (1) Chemical manipulations, preparation and use of apparatus.
- (2) Analyses and service tests of explosives.
- (3) Employment of fuses and use of high explosives.
- (4) Tests of relative strength of explosives.

An examination of a practical nature will be held at the end of the course.

Electrician sergeants' department.—Instruction will be given daily (Sundays excepted and Saturdays ordinarily so) from September 1 to August 1, inclusive, in the subjects enumerated below. At least eight hours' work per day will be required.

THEORETICAL COURSE.

- (1) Arithmetic, elementary algebra, and mensuration.
- (2) Electricity and magnetism.
- (3) Elementary physics.
- (4) Oil engines.
- (5) Steam boilers and engines.
- (6) Submarine mines, telephones, and telautographs.
- (7) Army Regulations.

PRACTICAL COURSE.

- (1) Machine-shop practice. (a) bench work; (b) lathes, planers, milling machines, etc.; (c) repairs to boilers, engines, dynamos, motors, etc.
- (2) Care and operation of (a) oil engines, (b) steam boilers, (c) engines, (d) dynamos, (e) motors, (f) searchlights, etc.

Schedule for the torpedo company.—The schedule followed in the instruction of this company in submarine mine work during the closed season is given in Appendix F.^a Two hours and a half daily, four days out of every five, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, were devoted to this work, the extra and special duty men receiving at least thirty minutes' instruction daily. In addition the entire company, including extra and special duty men, received ten minutes' instruction in calisthenics and twenty minutes' infantry drill four days out of every five, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

A revised schedule of instruction (see Appendix G^a) for this company was approved July 31, by the torpedo board, in accordance with General Orders, No. 115, current series, War Department, and will be followed during the coming year.

During the open season the entire company, except extra and special duty men, was given ten minutes calisthenics, twenty minutes infantry drill, and three hours and a half submarine mine work four days in

every five, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. The extra and special duty men during this period received one hour and twenty minutes instruction in submarine mine work daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

The period from July 1 to October 1 is the open season. During May and June, however, practical work on the water was carried on in addition to the work as scheduled in Appendix F.^a

WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

This, as indicated in the foregoing programmes of instruction, has been continued along the same general lines as last year, but, due to the completion of the school buildings and the installation of much apparatus heretofore so badly needed, the work has been more satisfactory than that of any preceding year. The amount and character of the work done in each of the departments of the school are shown in the reports of the different instructors (see Appendixes A, B, and C).^a As these reports indicate, every effort is made to make this a practical rather than a theoretical school, the theoretical course being limited as nearly as possible to what is necessary to enable the practical work to be carried on properly or to what is needed under service conditions.

The repair work done in the electrician sergeant's department, as shown in detail in the report of the instructor, is not only a great benefit in the practical training of the class and a great saving in expense to the Government but also a great saving in time, as it is difficult to have minor electrical repairs, necessitating skilled labor, made within a reasonable period by any commercial company.

The mine work done by the student officers' class and the torpedo depot company has also been specially noteworthy. The practical experiment in judgment firing described in the report of the instructor of the department of electricity, mines, and mechanism, and illustrated herewith, has never before been equaled, so far as known. The success of the experiment was so complete, when the miniature man-of-war was blown up and scattered in fragments on the first trial by such firing at a distance of nearly 2,100 yards from the primary observing station, as to make it appear to a spectator almost like a piece of "hippodroming." No one who witnessed this experiment and knows the circumstances under which it was made can ever again have any doubt as to the efficiency of judgment firing with a trained personnel when proper installations therefor have been made.

Regarding this practical work of the school, Major General Körner, chief of staff of the Chilean army, who lately visited the school by authority of the War Department, stated on leaving that within the last year in the interests of his Government he had officially visited and inspected every prominent military training school of Europe, and that he considered this school, without exception, by far the most practical school he had yet seen.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE POST.

The work in connection with the approved scheme for the improvement of the post and school (see Appendix K^a) has progressed rapidly

^a Not printed.

and satisfactorily. Since my last report the following buildings have been completed and turned over: One bath house, two boathouses, and one wharf storage shed.

A new sewer and water system has been installed, and the leveling of the parade ground has been completed. In addition, much grading and terracing of the broken and uneven grounds of the post has been completed, and the new system of roads and walks has been finished as far as funds appropriated would permit. About three-fourths of the sea wall along the northeast shore of the reservation is practically completed.

The following buildings are nearly completed, and, unless the existing building strike prevents, should be turned over in a short time for use: The administration building, a bachelor officers' building for eight officers, a double set of married officers' quarters, two double sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters, kitchen and dining room additions to three barracks, a torpedo storehouse, and a loading room.

Funds have been allotted and the contracts will soon be let for the following constructions: Two single sets of officers' quarters, four double sets of married officers' quarters, four double sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters, a gymnasium; converting the consolidated mess building into a post exchange building; a hospital, and a hospital sergeants' quarters.

While an excellent start has thus been made upon the work called for in the approved scheme for the improvement of the post and school, much yet remains to be done to complete the scheme and thereby place the school on a proper basis as regards buildings, and the post in such condition as to render it a credit to the Government.

An estimate of the amount necessary to complete so much of the scheme as relates to the Quartermaster's Department, with such additions as to developments of the school since the scheme was prepared have proved to be necessary, is given in Appendix L.^a This estimate was forwarded on August 17, 1904, through military channels to the War Department.

The following buildings called for by the approved scheme, and which relate to the Engineer Department, yet remain to be completed: A torpedo depot repair shop, two torpedo depot storehouses, and an electric power plant.

Funds have this year been allotted for the repair shop, and in the general estimate for buildings needed for submarine mine work throughout the country there have been included the two storehouses (or rather a storehouse and a cable tank) and the power house.

Regarding this electrical power house and its accompanying plant, attention is specially invited to the following recommendation as made in my last year's report:

That special effort also be made to secure an appropriation of \$70,000 for a model power plant at this school like and at least equal in capacity to any of the plants being erected by the Engineer Department elsewhere, for use both for instruction and war purposes. In this connection it will be remembered that the artillery is being called upon to provide the necessary skilled men to care for and operate the large and expensive plants already erected and being erected by the engineers at various coast artillery posts, which plants have heretofore been cared for by civilian experts employed by the Engineer Department; and further that upon the commandant of this school largely devolves the responsibility for the proper training of artillerymen for these important duties. This training, which should without question be almost

^aNot printed.

wholly practical, can not be properly given without a suitable and adequate plant for instruction purposes. On this subject the president of the Army War College board stated in an indorsement dated Washington, May 14, 1903, " * * * To construct at Fort Totten a model plant like, and at least equal in capacity, to the plants being erected by the engineers at other posts of the same size as this would appear to be an eminently proper application of any \$70,000 of school funds that can be allotted for this purposes. * * * The desirability of having such a \$70,000 plant for instruction purposes is not questioned * * *." An item for \$70,000 for such a plant was therefore inserted in the estimates for the school for the next year, and recommendation is accordingly made that an appropriation be secured if possible to cover this item.

With respect to the entire scheme for the improvement of the post, the school, and the depot, I can not too strongly urge the necessity for its completion—even to the extent of procuring, if necessary, a special appropriation for this purpose.

BOATS FOR MINE WORK.

Owing to various delays in their construction and equipment none of the new torpedo planters was turned over to me until after the officers' class had completed its course, and it was therefore necessary to use the *Williams* for all work on the water again this season. The four new boats—the *General Henry J. Hunt*, the *General Henry Knox*, the *Colonel George Armistead*, and the *Major Thomas Ringgold*—are now practically completed. The *General Henry J. Hunt* has been turned over, the others soon will be, and mine work will be begun with all of them this fall.

These boats were built by the Quartermaster's Department from plans prepared by Mr. George A. Anthony, marine engineer of the Quartermaster's Department, after a general design submitted by the torpedo board, and are most admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were intended.

A general plan for a boat to replace the *Captain Godfrey (Dyne)*, gotten up by Mr. J. Alvah Scott, marine engineer in the depot quartermaster's office, New York, N. Y., in accordance with suggestions of the torpedo board, has been submitted to the Quartermaster-General and the Chief of Artillery, and it is understood that detailed plans for the boat, embracing modifications in the original design made in the above mentioned offices, are now being made in the depot quartermaster's office.

The yawls specially designed for submarine mine work by the Quartermaster's Department from general plans submitted by the torpedo board are being supplied—4 each to 26 of the posts on the Atlantic coast provided with mine equipment, as fast as completed, except the more important posts of Fort Wright, Fort Hancock, and Fort Monroe, which will each receive 8. Four of the boats were received at the school July 14, and have proven satisfactory.

Estimates have also this year been submitted for a torpedo planter to be used for instruction purposes in the four harbors on the Pacific coast supplied with a mine equipment, and it having been ascertained that the cost of transporting any of the yawls now being built on the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast was prohibitive the torpedo board has recommended that 18 of these boats be constructed on the latter coast; 6 for San Francisco harbor and 4 each for San Diego, Columbia, and Puget Sound.

WORK OF THE TORPEDO BOARD IN CONTINUING TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

The appropriation for submarine mines provides funds for purchase of mines and appliances for operating them and for "continuing torpedo experiments." The work done by the board under the latter is summarized as follows:

1. Minor charges in the mechanical parts of the present system of mines.

2. *Boat telephone*.—A type has been adopted and some fifty complete sets have been ordered and are about completed. They will be sent out for trial and report to posts having a submarine equipment.

3. *Automatic anchors*.—An anchor which can be used for mines in any depth of water, automatically anchoring the mine at any desired distance below the surface, is undergoing trial. With certain changes in construction and weight found advantageous in this work, this anchor is similar to that now used by the Navy for its mines.

4. *Testing chamber for explosives*.—For testing the relative strength of different explosives and of the same explosives in varying amounts and at different distances and depths, an apparatus has been designed and is now about completed.

5. *Firing mines by alternating current*.—A radical change in the present system of firing mines is undergoing experiment and trial, and the resulting system will shortly be recommended for adoption. It embodies the advantages of efficiency, simplicity, and safety, and follows the great improvements in electrical appliances of the last few years.

TORPEDO INSTRUCTION AT OTHER POSTS.

Including torpedo companies at other posts.—The duplicate reports of instruction given in compliance with General Orders, No. 51, Adjutant-General's Office, 1902, at other artillery posts supplied with a mine equipment, which are referred to the torpedo board for its information and for recommendation, show a great improvement in the character and amount of submarine mine work during the past year over that of the preceding one.

General Orders, No. 108, current series, War Department (see Appendix D),^a designate certain companies of coast artillery, one for each of the important artillery districts of Boston, southern New York, the Chesapeake, and San Francisco as torpedo companies; defines their duties, which are primarily the care and operation of the submarine equipment of their respective districts, and prescribes a course of instruction and a schedule of examination for gunners. The designation of these torpedo companies is considered to be a big forward step in connection with the mine work of the country.

On October 1, 40 per cent of the strength of the torpedo depot company will be transferred to other companies of Coast Artillery, the vacancies being filled by other men from the Coast Artillery at large. This distribution of the trained personnel for submarine mine work will also be of great benefit to the submarine mine service.

^a Not printed.

EXHIBIT OF THE SCHOOL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

By direction of the Chief of Artillery a project for an exhibit was submitted by the torpedo board last fall. This project was approved, and the exhibit was completed by May 1, the date of the opening of the Exposition. Through delay on the part of the officials of the Fair the necessary electric current was not supplied and consequently the exhibit was not in working order until about May 20, since which time it has been in successful operation. It consists of a plate-glass tank 30 feet long filled with water in which are twenty-one buoyant mines. At the ends of the tank there are miniature fortifications containing models of the following: Two 12-inch mortars; a 10-inch gun on a disappearing carriage; a 5-inch rapid-fire gun on a pillar mount; two searchlights, and a torpedo casemate containing a switch-board, oil engine, and dynamo.

The mines contain the usual firing mechanism except that an electric lamp replaces the explosive. A model of the U. S. battleship *Connecticut* was purchased from the Navy Department through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy, and as it is drawn over the mines, the firing by contact or judgment is simulated, as the operator desires, the lights showing through colored windows in the top of the mines as contact is made.

The exhibit attracts much attention at this time, due to the prominence of submarine mines in the war in the East.

WORK OF THE TORPEDO DEPOT.

All material for mines and for continuing torpedo experiments is purchased and issued from the torpedo depot. For its efficiency a larger storehouse is essential, the present one being inadequate in size and at such a distance from the wharf that heavy material can not be quickly or properly handled. The necessity for a larger storehouse was emphasized in my last report and, owing to the increasing work of the depot, is now still more needed, the work of supply being much hampered for lack of room and distance of present storehouse from the wharf.

For similar reasons a cable tank is also a necessity.

For special report by the torpedo depot officer on the work of the depot and for a statement of his disbursements, see Appendix H. "

A statement of disbursements from the special fund placed to my credit for the support of the school is shown in Appendix I. "

MOVABLE TORPEDOES.

Nearly two years ago Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, late Chief of Artillery, procured from the Navy Department and sent here for instruction purposes a Whitehead automobile torpedo, with its accompanying accessories; but upon my representation to him regarding the necessity for first systematizing the work of instruction pertaining to the submarine mine system then recently turned over to the artillery, the question of instruction with movable torpedoes was deferred.

" Not printed.

The matter having been lately brought up and referred to the torpedo board by the Chief of Artillery for remark, the board expressed its views upon the subject as follows:

The value of movable torpedoes as an auxiliary to coast defenses has long been recognized. In the report of a subcommittee of the Endicott Board, consisting of Lieut. Col. (now Gen.) Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, and Commander (late Admiral) W. T. Sampson, U. S. Navy, upon torpedoes, stationary and movable, and torpedo boats, it is stated (see p. 71 of Report of the Endicott Board) that the movable torpedo under control is regarded as a useful auxiliary in coast defense, and that "Elaborate investigations have been conducted at Willets Point for the past five years to develop and improve this torpedo [the Sims] for use as an auxiliary to our submarine mines. * * * Should further trials prove this torpedo to be a thoroughly trustworthy weapon for use in war, it will probably be recommended as an adjunct to our torpedo system." It would appear that upon further trial this torpedo was not found to be a "thoroughly trustworthy weapon," as it had not been adopted as a part of the torpedo system turned over by the engineers to the artillery in accordance with the act of February 2, 1901. Regarding the movable torpedoes not under control (now called automobile torpedoes) this subcommittee stated that these "are so liable to be accidentally deflected after starting that the best authorities do not concede an effective range of more than 400 or 500 yards," and that therefore they "should be operated from vessels capable of selecting suitable positions for firing."

Since the report of this subcommittee was made, nearly twenty years ago, the automobile torpedo has increased greatly in range and accuracy, the latest type in use on our modern battle ships having, as shown by the report of the Board of Engineers, an effective range of 1,200 yards at a speed of 35 knots, and an experimental type now being built for the Navy is to have a range of 4,000 yards at 26 knots, or 3,000 yards at 29 knots. The effectiveness of this type of torpedo as a war weapon has been abundantly tested and proven during the present Russo-Japanese war. Its value as an adjunct for the defense of advanced naval bases, when fired from shore stations, is set forth in the copy of the report of the Naval Board dated August 4, 1902, accompanying the report of the Board of Engineers, and the opinion of the latter Board as to its value as an adjunct to coast defenses is set forth in its report.

The following letter from Gen. W. F. Randolph, late Chief of Artillery, to Maj. Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, shows that General Randolph, as Chief of Artillery, considered, nearly two years ago, that instruction in the use of this type of torpedoes should begin at the school:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1902.

"* * * Your estimate was received this morning, and I observed that you had not included the Whitehead torpedoes. I went to Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, to inquire the price. He told me that I could not get one built in less than a year and that they were very loath to furnish a single one, and then said, 'perhaps I can loan you one.' Upon inquiry he found he had several spare ones, and I have requested the Adjutant-General to ask the Secretary of the Navy to authorize one to be turned over to us, together with an accumulator, compressor, piping, etc., * * * and hope it will be the means of opening up what I consider a very valuable line of instruction. * * *

The torpedo and other apparatus referred to in this letter of General Randolph's was received at the school in the fall of 1902, but as the commandant of the school recommended that instruction in regard to this torpedo be deferred until the question of instruction relating to the system of fixed torpedoes, then but lately turned over by the engineers to the artillery, was established upon a satisfactory practical working basis, this was done and the matter has not since been taken up owing to press of work connected with the above.

In the opinion of the torpedo board the time has now arrived when the establishment of a plant at the school for purposes of instruction and practice with these torpedoes should be begun, and it therefore, in accordance with the indorsement of the Chief of Artillery on the report of the Board of Engineers, submits the accompanying estimate for such a plant.

Estimate for instruction plant for automobile torpedoes at Fort Totten, N. Y.

Two 3.45 meter Whitehead torpedoes, 1,200 yards, at 35 knots, at \$5,000....	\$10,000
Two 21-inch Whitehead torpedoes, 4,000 yards, at 26 knots, at \$7,500.....	15,000
Two above-water launching tubes with pedestals, etc., at \$2,000.....	4,000
One air-compressor set, motor driven, including bank of cylinders, separators, etc.....	7,500
One brick building about 25 by 122 feet, containing air-compressor room 25 by 12; one storeroom 25 by 20, one assembling and disassembling room 25 by 28, one instruction room 25 by 32, one plotting room and observing platform 25 by 28. (Similar to tracing of plan and elevation submitted with paper of Board of Engineers).....	15,000
Contingencies and accessories.....	3,500
Total.....	55,000

SUBMARINE BOATS.

Recognizing the value of submarine boats as an adjunct to fixed mines and movable torpedoes, for use in defending waters too deep and swift for the former and too wide for the effective use of the latter, it was recommended to the War Department in the fall of 1902 that a committee of three members of the torpedo board be authorized to witness the official trials of the submarine boats of the *Holland* type then taking place, with a view to ascertaining their value in the defense of such localities. Later another committee of three members of the board received telegraphic orders from the War Department to inspect and report upon the Lake submarine boat, *Protector*, then about completed. The reports of the two committees are given in Appendices M^a and N.^a

In the report of the committee on the Lake boat it was recommended that five boats of this particular type be procured, one for use at each of the following places: The eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, San Francisco Harbor, and Puget Sound, and one for experimental work at the School of Submarine Defense.

This report was referred to the joint army and navy board, which after consideration reported that it was of the opinion that all submarine torpedo boats should be wholly in the hands of the Navy.

It is now again desired to invite special attention to the unquestionable value of submarine boats as an adjunct to fixed mines and movable torpedoes for the defense of the particular places named in the report of the second committee, and also to the need of a boat of the Lake or similar type at the School of Submarine Defense for experimental work, as this is the only submarine boat, so far as known, that can be efficiently used in countermining electrically controlled mines. The advisability of procuring submarine boats for the defense of the places named it is believed will also be seen to be unquestionable when it is considered that the cost of such a boat is about one-fortieth of that of a modern battle ship; that without such boats as an adjunct to the mine and gun defenses of those places a more expensive boat of the Navy will undoubtedly be called for as a home guard for those waters in case of war, and that with submarine boats as an adjunct to the Army's defenses it will be possible so to defend those waters as to

^a Not printed.

enable the more expensive and seagoing boats proper of the Navy to cut loose from those harbors with impunity and go wherever naval strategy may demand.

COMPLETION OF THE MINE EQUIPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the last annual school report it was recommended that the attention of the General Staff, whose duty under the law is "to prepare plans for the national defense," be specially invited to the necessity for completing the submarine mine equipment of the most important harbors of the country without delay.

That this recommendation did not prove to be barren of results is shown by the following letter and accompanying paper:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, June 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a paper on the condition of the torpedo defense of our seacoast, which has been referred to this division for consideration.

In order that a complete report may be made it is requested that your board have prepared and forwarded a tabulated statement showing for each harbor to be defended by submarine mines or by torpedoes, the amount of material on hand, the amount still to be supplied, the cost of the latter, the number of officers and men necessary to plant and operate the system, the number of boats of all kinds—in short everything needed for a complete defense.

As noted by Major Harrison's paper, an efficient defense is not alone dependent on material and equipment, but also upon a thoroughly trained and organized body of men; and it is, therefore, further desired that the torpedo board consider and report on the organization deemed most suitable for the work in hand, and, with such an organization, the actual cost of maintenance of the system.

Very respectfully

ARTHUR L. WAGNER,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of the Third Division.

THE PRESIDENT TORPEDO BOARD,
Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.,
(Through the Chief of Artillery, U. S. Army.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, May 27, 1904.

SIR: I feel it incumbent on me, as an officer of the General Staff, to invite your attention to the condition of affairs relative to our national defense which I assume is not generally known, or, if known, is not, to judge by the absence of suitable provisions, fully appreciated in all its gravity.

I refer to the practical nonexistence against attack from the sea of what might not improperly be called a first line of defense.

The harbors and waterways of the United States are to-day literally unprovided with submarine or torpedo defenses or the means to establish same within the time limits imposed by modern methods of warfare.

* * * * *

Of the needs of torpedo defense there is no question. Were proof or illustration necessary, a glance across the seas at the events there being enacted would be all sufficient. The tragic fate of Russia's fleet and the sorry plight of Port Arthur are ominous and forceful arguments of the efficacy of the torpedo. They are equally conclusive of the folly of procrastination.

Through a combination of circumstances somewhat difficult to analyze the military authorities of this country have never given to the subject of submarine defense the attention that its importance demands. It is the more incomprehensible in view of the fact that the United States, of all the powers of the world, because of its immense

coast line, its innumerable ports and harbors, and its enormous coastwise commercial interests, is the one to which a system of torpedo defense is especially adapted and to which its advantages are peculiarly applicable. Aside from geographical and commercial considerations our military policy itself has always been such as to make it indispensable that time be secured, after declaration of war, to gather ourselves together, organize our forces, and prepare for the work at hand. Such a policy, it is well understood, is perilous in the extreme, and makes it imperative that, in these days of quick blows, at least our outer line of obstructions be in place in order that the enemy may be made to pause and afford the all-precious delay required.

The utter inadequacy of our submarine defenses hardly needs demonstration. Suffice it to say that there is not a harbor in the United States to-day that is provided with the means—material or personnel—to establish an effective mine defense, either at once or within a period of time that could in reason be looked for at the hands of an active and enterprising enemy.

Substantial advances have been made in the last ten years toward putting our coasts in a state of defense in so far as relates to the construction of fortifications. Vast sums of money have been expended on guns and emplacements; but, strange to say, the all-important question of submarine defense has been overlooked or grievously neglected.

In consequence of the act of February 2, 1901, the duty of caring for and operating the submarine mines and torpedo defenses was transferred from the Engineer Corps to the artillery arm. Notwithstanding that the time for this transfer was very inopportune because of the many grave burdens and responsibilities attaching to the installation, care and handling of the new seacoast armament, the artillery took hold of the added task with energy and zeal. It has accomplished all that could in reason be expected of it, and has initiated some excellent measures. It is powerless, however, for want of both men and money, to attain even proximately the desired end. Our present scheme, be it well understood, is purely one on paper that will prove practically worthless in time of emergency. What is needed is an active, organized, fully equipped, highly trained system by which every port and harbor of the United States can be effectively closed against unfriendly intrusion within forty-eight hours after the indications of war or the declaration of the same. The artillery, alive to its grave responsibilities in the premises, has represented its deficiencies and made known its wants; but without heed from those in authority, or at least without substantial results.

The necessity for completing the submarine equipment of our important harbors without delay is clearly set forth in the following extracts from the proceedings of the torpedo board on April 2 and February 20, 1903, respectively, and embodied in the annual report (1902-3) of the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense:

"The submarine-mine equipment, as now provided, is by no means complete, and unless prompt and proper measures are taken to remedy these deficiencies, this particular and important element of defense will be found wanting, if it does not absolutely fail, in the event of a sudden and unexpected outbreak of war.

"With regard to this matter of the completion of the entire approved scheme of submarine-mine defense of the country and the probable cost thereof, the board would further state most positively and emphatically that, so far as it is able to see, there is absolutely no reason, except the lack of the necessary funds for the work, why this important element of coast defense should not be completed at once, and also, so far as it is able to estimate, the probable cost of the completion of the entire approved scheme will not exceed, and possibly not equal, one-half the cost of one modern battle ship. If this estimate of the board is even approximately correct, the necessity for the prompt completion of the entire scheme of submarine-mine defense and the advantage to be thereby gained will at once be seen; for the moment that this is done it will enable the whole of our much more costly navy to practically cut loose from our coast and carry war wherever strategic reasons may require, with perfect confidence that every harbor provided with a mine defense is practically secure against any sudden attack an enemy could bring against it.

"It is considered by the board that in this connection it can not be too strongly stated, nor too often repeated, that there is not at the present time a single artillery post among all the thirty or more presumably supplied with a submarine mine equipment that is complete or even approximately complete in its equipment of material and proper buildings for caring for the material and operating the system as contemplated in and measured by the standard laid down in the Torpedo Manual (published by the Engineer Department before the artillery was charged with the submarine mine defense of the country); and it is further considered that until this equipment of material and buildings is at least approximately up to the prescribed stand-

and unceasing efforts should be made to procure the necessary appropriations of funds to purchase the necessary material and erect proper buildings by every one responsible for our country's defense."

The artillery inspector of the Department of the East (now Chief of Artillery) in his report for the year 1901 states:

"The most important problem now pressing upon the artillery is how to provide a sufficient number of officers and men qualified to operate the mining defenses of our harbors."

The artillery has thus laid before the War Department a clear statement of our defenseless condition. This condition is the more inexcusable because the remedy is so simple, ready of application, and relatively inexpensive. It is not expedient within the limits of a communication of this nature to enter into a comprehensive or detailed scheme of submarine defense, but it may not be amiss to suggest in a general way a practicable line of procedure.

The present enlisted strength of the artillery, after deducting the quota of field artillery, is about 14,000 men—a number entirely inadequate for the care and operation of the armament proper with its great and innumerable exactions. There are literally no men available for the work of the submarine defense. The sporadic instruction therein now being given to small detachments of artillery, without the means and appliances indispensable to effective work, is nothing more or less than an effort on the part of the artillery, as futile as it is laudable, to comply with War Department orders that are themselves academic and impracticable.

We have already at Fort Totten an excellent school of submarine defense to which may safely be intrusted, under the supervision of the Chief of Artillery, the solution of the theoretical and practical details that an effective scheme may exact. The fundamental requirement is men and money. By organizing a separate and independent branch of the artillery arm, to be known as "The torpedo artillery," the normal duties of which are to be confined to the care, planting and operation of submarine mines—fixed, buoyant, and movable—and to the care and operation of all accessories such as base lines, observation stations, searchlights, and rapid-fire armament employed to protect and cover the mine fields, the problem of the personnel will, it is thought, be solved, and the Coast Artillery relieved of at least one of its many anxious cares. The increment to the artillery thus made necessary may be conservatively placed at 3,000 men, with a suitable complement of officers. This number has been arrived at approximately on data furnished by the Torpedo Manual. The amount of money needed to put every important port and harbor in the United States, not including our insular possessions, in an efficient state of submarine defense is figured approximately at \$3,000,000. This estimate is a conservative one in view of the fact that it covers, in addition to the mining material proper, all adjuncts and accessories, such as boats, lighters, launches, casemates, cable tanks, base lines, observation stations and searchlights, and in view of the estimate submitted by the Endicott Board in 1885 of \$4,334,000 for "submarine mines and their adjuncts" for twenty-seven ports.

It now rests with the General Staff, whose duty under the law "is to prepare plans for the national defense," to consider this serious question and to devise remedial measures with the least practicable delay.

Our relations to the rest of the world have assumed in the last few years a radically different character, and it behooves us as a sensible, self-respecting nation to recognize the fact that our international risks have increased many fold both in eminence and number. Should disaster overtake this nation through failure on the part of the General Staff to recognize and guard against a risk, immunity from which might have been secured by the expenditure of three millions of dollars and the increase of the military establishment by 3,000 men, the consequences, at the hands of the American people, would not be pleasant to contemplate.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE F. E. HARRISON,
Major, General Staff.

The CHIEF OF STAFF.

This paper of Major Harrison's is a remarkably clear and correct statement of the general condition of our mine defense, an able exposition of the necessity for the prompt completion of all details relating thereto, and a strong plea for the procurement of the necessary trained personnel to operate the mines and their accessories at the earliest possible moment.

The tabulated statement prepared by the torpedo board in accordance with Colonel Wagner's letter, showing in detail the cost of the buildings and material necessary to complete the mine equipment of every harbor to be mined, and the necessary personnel to operate the mine system and its accessories, as well as that required to operate the power plants and gun searchlights of each harbor, is given in Appendix O.^a The data on which the details were based is fully explained in the remarks of the board in connection with this tabulated statement, and which are also given in Appendix P.^a An examination of this appendix will show that Major Harrison's estimate, \$3,000,000, of the cost of placing the submarine defenses of the entire country in an efficient state is a remarkably close approximation, it being remembered that the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound was not one of the places heretofore contemplated to be mined, owing to known difficulties connected therewith, but which, owing to a better knowledge of the capabilities of our submarine mine system and to improvements recently made in the system, now seems feasible. Subtracting the amount estimated by the torpedo board for the defense of this entrance, \$1,185,144, from the total amount estimated for the whole country, \$3,819,420, leaves \$2,634,276 to cover the defense of places probably considered by Major Harrison, and for which he estimated \$3,000,000 as necessary. The board's estimate as to the cost of completing the submarine defenses of the harbors of the United States, proper, \$3,819,420, made up, as it was, by considering separately each harbor to be mined and each item pertaining to the equipment of each harbor, is also a remarkably close approximation to the general estimate, one-half the cost of a modern battle ship, made by the board more than a year ago, the cost of such a ship complete with its armament and all accessories being, it was understood, between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

The amount, \$3,819,420, thus estimated for the completion of the mine defense of the United States, when considered alone, appears to be, and undoubtedly is, a large sum, but when this is compared with the cost of a single battleship, and the effect the expenditure of such a sum would have upon the freedom of action of our entire Navy, it sinks almost into insignificance. Certainly by no other known means can the safety of the immense amount of valuable property within the many harbors of the country to be defended be practically insured for anything like so little cost. It is simply a question as to whether those responsible for the nation's defense consider it best to expend such a sum now, in time of peace, when it can be done judiciously, economically, and well, or whether they deem it best to wait until the actual outbreak of war before making such expenditure—to then find the people in every seaport town from Maine to Texas and from California to Washington stampeded at the vaguest possible prospect of attack by the enemy. And as a consequence then rush into wasteful expenditure of sums far greater than that now estimated for necessary work, and at the same time learn from resulting disaster what is now known to be true that no matter how great the expenditure, nor how earnestly patriotic the sentiment of the country, the necessary technical apparatus for this work and the trained men required to operate it can not be obtained on a moment's notice.

^a Not printed.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

While there are no recommendations in this report, nor in the reports of my subordinates hereto appended, which are not deserving of careful consideration, the following is a résumé of the recommendations herein made, and which it is desired to specially invite the attention of the War Department:

1. That special effort be made to secure an appropriation of \$70,000 for a model power plant at this school (see page 13 ante).

2. That a special effort be made during the coming session of Congress to secure an appropriation for a storehouse and a cable tank for use of the torpedo depot at this place.

3. That efforts be made to secure an appropriation of the sum of \$55,000 for the installation of a movable torpedo plant for instruction purposes (see page 18 ante).

4. That the barrack recommended in the report of the board on improvements (see Appendix K)^a be built, if possible, during the coming year.

5. That an allotment be made for the erection of a barrack for the members of the electrician sergeants' class at this post (see Appendix L)^a.

6. That a submarine boat of the Lake type, to be operated by a naval officer, be procured and sent to the school for experimental purposes in connection with the approved system of submarine defense (see Appendix N)^a.

7. That the necessary funds be procured for the construction of a torpedo planting boat for service on the Pacific coast.

8. That each torpedo company be authorized to expend annually five mine cases with full charges of explosives and the necessary accessories for practice judgment and automatic firing.

9. That the approved scheme for the improvement of the buildings and grounds of the post, the school, and the torpedo depot (see Appendix K)^a be completed at the earliest possible moment; if possible, that the requisite funds for this purpose be obtained by means of a special appropriation for the school, as was done in the cases of the Engineers' School of Application and the War College.

10. That every effort be made to obtain the necessary appropriation for the erection of the buildings and the purchase of the material necessary to complete the submarine mine defense of the most important harbors on the coast line of the United States, and that the effective strength of the Coast Artillery be increased by the necessary personnel for caring for and operating this submarine mine equipment, post power plants, searchlights, and rapid-fire guns necessary for the defense of the mine fields; all of which is set forth in detail in Appendix O.^a

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR MURRAY,
Major, Artillery Corps, Commandant.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C.

^a Not printed.

SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

Estimate for submarine mine buildings, material, boats, etc.,

Artillery district.	Post.	Buildings.			
		Storehouse.		Cable tank.	
		No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
Portland	Knox			1	\$3,000
	Popham	1	\$4,000	1	4,000
	McKinley	1	8,000	1	6,000
	Williams	1	8,000		
Boston	Constitution				
	Stark				
	Strong				
	Warren				
	Rodman				
Narragansett	Adams				
	Wetherill				
	Greble				
	Mansfield				
New London	Wright			1	30,000
	Michie				
	Terry			1	30,000
	Gardiners Point				
East New York	Totten	1	30,000	1	10,000
	Wadsworth				
South New York	Hancock				
Delaware	Du Pont	1	4,000		
	Delaware				
Baltimore	Howard				
	Armistead				
Washington	Washington	(c)	800		
Chesapeake	Monroe	1	20,000		
Charleston	Caswell			(c)	2,000
	Moultrie				
Savannah	Fremont	1	4,000		
	Screven	1	5,000		
Key West	Taylor	1	6,000	(a)	6,000
	Dade	1	5,000		
Pensacola	Pickens				
	Morgan	1	5,000	(a)	6,000
New Orleans	St. Philip			1	6,000
Galveston	Galveston				
San Diego	Rosecrans	1	5,000	1	8,000
San Francisco	Presidio			1	20,000
	Baker	1	6,000		
Columbia	Stevens			(a)	8,000
	Columbia				
	Agate and Richa Passage			1	8,000
Puget Sound	Flagler				
	Casey				
	Worden				
	Bean Point				
Total		18	110,800	10	147,000

a Additions.

b Power plant.

c Repairs.

for the complete equipment of posts in the United States.

Buildings.								Mine searchlights.	
Casemate.		Loading room.		Tramway.		Observing stations.		No.	Cost.
No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	Feet.	Cost.	No.	Cost.		
1	\$10,000	1	\$2,000	800	\$600			1	\$6,000
1	10,000	1	2,000	1,200	900			1	6,000
(a)	2,000			400	300	4	\$10,000	2	12,000
(a)	2,000	1	2,000	400	300	4	10,000	1	6,000
		1	2,000	400	300	2	5,000	1	6,000
1	10,000					2	5,000	1	6,000
(a)	15,000			600	450	2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	2,500	1	2,000	400	300	2	7,500	1	6,000
		1	2,000			2	7,500	1	6,000
		1	2,000	200	150			1	6,000
(a)	10,000	1	2,000			2	7,500	1	6,000
1	10,000					2	7,500	1	6,000
2	15,000	1	4,000	600	450	8	15,000	2	12,000
1	20,000					2	5,000	1	6,000
		1	4,000	600	450	2	4,000	1	6,000
						4	10,000	1	6,000
1	70,000			1,200	900				
(a)	10,000			400	300	4	10,000	2	12,000
(a)	10,000			400	300	2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	10,000			400	300	1	5,000	1	6,000
		1	2,000			1	5,000		
(a)	5,000	1	2,000			2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	5,000	1	2,000	100	75	2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	10,000			1,000	750	4	10,000	2	12,000
1	15,000	1	2,000	400	300	2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	10,000	1	2,000	1,600	1,200	2	7,500	1	6,000
1	15,000	1	2,000	1,000	750	2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	10,000	1	2,000	1,000	750	2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	10,000	1	2,000	800	600	4	10,000	1	6,000
1	15,000	1	2,000	200	150	2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	10,000	1	2,000	400	300	2	7,500	1	6,000
1	15,000	1	2,000			2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	10,000			1,000	750	4	10,000	1	6,000
		1	2,000			2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	5,000	1	2,000			2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	17,000			1,200	900	2	7,500	1	6,000
		1	2,000	1,200	900	2	7,500	1	6,000
(a)	10,000	1	2,000			2	7,500	1	6,000
1	5,000								
1	15,000	1	2,000	1,200	900	2	7,500	1	6,000
14	388,500	26	56,000	19,100	14,325	86	264,000	40	240,000

SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

Estimate for submarine mine buildings, material, boats, etc.,

Artillery district.	Post.	Material.			
		Cable.			
		Single.		Multiple.	
		Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.
Portland	Knox	4	\$1,600	2	\$2,800
	Popham	6	2,400	4	5,600
	McKinley				
Boston	Williams	8	3,200	8	11,200
	Constitution	2	800		
	Stark	4	1,600	6	8,400
Narragansett	Strong				
	Warren				
	Rodman			8	8,400
New London	Adams			8	11,200
	Wetherill				
	Greble			6	8,400
East New York	Mansfield				
	Wright	18	7,200	128	179,200
	Michie				
South New York	Terry	29	11,600	232	324,800
	Gardiners Point				
	Totten				
Delaware	Wadsworth			20	28,000
	Hancock	4	1,600	20	28,000
	Du Pont			12	16,800
Baltimore	Delaware				
	Howard	4	1,600	20	28,000
	Armistead				
Washington	Washington	2	800	8	11,200
	Monroe			30	42,000
	Caswell	2	800	12	16,800
Chesapeake	Moultrie	3	1,200	20	28,000
	Fremont				
	Screven			20	28,000
Charleston	Taylor	4	1,600	30	42,000
	Dade			24	33,600
	Pickens			24	33,600
Savannah	Morgan			30	42,000
	St. Philip	3	1,200	24	33,600
	Galveston			20	28,000
New Orleans	Galveston				
	Rosecrans	4	1,600	18	25,200
	Presidio				
San Diego	Baker				
	Stevens			32	44,800
	Columbia				
San Francisco	Agate and Richs Passage			20	28,000
	Flagler				
	Casey				
Columbia	Worden				
	Bean Point				
Total		97	38,800	784	1,097,600

TORPEDO BOARD, Fort Totten, N. Y., July 15, 1904.

for the complete equipment of posts in the United States—Continued.

Material.			Boats.						Totals per post.
Explosive.		Apparatus.	Lighters.		Launches.		Yawls.		
Cwt.	Cost.	As per estimate B.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	
25	\$1,250	\$5,384	1		1	\$3,000	4	\$1,400	\$37,034
25	1,250	5,534	1		1	3,000	4	1,400	46,084
190	9,500	25,598	2		2	6,000	8	2,800	82,198
120	6,000	15,908	1		1	3,000			87,608
50	2,500	32,043	1		1	3,000			51,643
100	5,000								36,000
125	6,250	15,068	1		1	3,000			53,268
125	6,250	15,223	1		1	3,000			42,773
50	2,500	7,914	1		1	3,000			29,814
125	6,250	14,923	1		1	3,000			37,523
									13,500
125	6,250	15,668	1		1	3,000			58,818
									16,000
550	27,500	286,760	4		4	12,000	12	4,200	593,310
									81,000
725	36,250	101,534	4		4	12,000	12	4,200	528,834
									16,000
175	8,750	21,932							141,582
250	12,500	36,262	1		1	3,000			112,062
150	7,500	19,813	1		1	3,000			83,713
150	7,500	18,913	1		1	3,000			71,513
									7,000
100	5,000	13,623	1		1	3,000			71,723
75	3,750	11,428	1		1	3,000			51,553
225	11,250	28,188	2		2	6,000	4	1,400	141,588
50	2,500	7,744	1		1	3,000			63,644
75	3,750	11,073	1		1	3,000			73,723
50	2,500	7,939	1		1	3,000			48,689
100	5,000	9,523	1		1	3,000			76,773
200	10,000	24,737	2		2	6,000	4	1,400	126,337
100	5,000	10,013	1		1	3,000			87,263
100	5,000	9,478	1		1	3,000			76,878
75	3,750	8,308	1		1	3,000			98,558
75	3,750	12,568	1		1	3,000			86,868
100	5,000	13,669	1		1	3,000			65,169
100	5,000	14,228	1		1	3,000			82,528
200	10,000	45,625	3	a \$130,000	3	9,000	8	2,800	248,825
150	7,500		2		2	6,000	4	1,400	37,300
175	8,750	22,762	1		1	3,000			112,812
									5,000
175	8,750	23,362	2		2	6,000	4	1,400	106,912
5,185	259,250	912,745	46	130,000	46	138,000	64	22,400	3,819,420

a One.

Submarine mine material required to complete

Post.	Casemate.																
	Switchboards.	Rotary trans- formers.	O perating boxes.	Storage bat- teries.	Testing sets.	Oil engines.	Volt meters.	Telephone sets.									
Knox.....	1	1	\$450		1		1	1									
Popham.....	1	1	450		1		1	1									
McKinley.....	2	2	3,500					2									
Williams.....	1	1	1,100					1									
Constitution.....	1	1	2,600		1			1									
Strong.....	1	1	1,100					1									
Warren.....	1	1	1,100		1		2	1									
Rodman.....	1	1	900			1		1									
Adams.....	1	1	1,100				1	1									
Greble.....	1	1	1,100					1									
Mansfield ^b	}	2	2	10,000	1	4	1	4	3								
Wright ^c																	
Michie.....																	
Terry.....																	
Gardners Point.....																	
Totten.....																	
Hamilton.....																	
Wadsworth.....																	
Hancock.....																	
Du Pont.....																	
Delaware.....	}	1	1	2,600		1			1								
Howard.....																	
Armistead.....																	
Washington.....																	
Monroe.....																	
Caswell.....																	
Moultrie ^e																	
Fremont.....																	
Screven ^f																	
Taylor.....																	
Dade.....	}	1	1	1,750		1		1	1								
Pickens.....																	
Morgan.....																	
Jackson.....																	
St. Phillip.....																	
San Jacinto.....																	
Rosecrans.....																	
Presidio.....																	
Baker.....																	
Stevens.....																	
Columbia.....	}	3	3	6,000		2		3	2								
Puget Sound.....																	
Total.....										42	42		6	29	5	35	42
Unit cost.....										\$400	\$150		\$280	\$125	\$680	\$75	\$150
Total cost.....										\$16,800	\$6,300	\$6,800	\$1,680	\$3,625	\$3,400	\$2,625	\$6,300

a 4 43-inch.

b 315 48-inch cases to be sent from San Francisco.

c 126 48-inch cases to be sent from Fort Wadsworth.

d 30 48-inch.

e 21 32-inch cases to be sent from Fort Monroe.

f 30 32-inch cases to be sent from Fort Morgan.

g C. C. buoys.

h 1 32-inch.

equipment of all posts (except cable and explosives).

Loading room and boat service.											Cost per post.	Number of mines in field.
Small parts.	Grand groups.	Transformers.	Boat telephones.	Anchors, auto.	Anchors, boat.	Rope, 3-inch.	Rope, 2-inch.	Cable, steel.	Field glasses.	Railroad trucks.		
\$500		25	1	25	4	Feet. 2,000	Feet. 2,000	Feet. 3,000	3	12	\$5,384	21
500		25	1	25	4	2,000	2,000	4,000	3	12	5,534	21
600		180	2	175	8	10,000	10,000			3	25,598	168
600		120	2	110	8	4,000	3,000	4,000	6	3	15,908	105
600	\$12,800	140	1	130	8			3,000	2	3	32,043	126
600		120	2	110	8					6	15,068	105
600		120	2	110	8				4		15,223	105
400		50	1	45	4		2,000			2	7,914	42
500		120	1	110	8					4	14,023	105
500		120	1	110	8	10,000	2,000	3,000	1	4	15,668	105
4,000		500	4	400	20	50,000	20,000	40,000	6	8	286,760	462
6,000	\$214,770	700	4	600	24	50,000	20,000	40,000	6	10	101,534	651
900		170	2	150	12				4	4	21,932	147
2,000		240	2	240	12	10,000	5,000		3	4	36,262	210
700		140	2	130	8	10,000	4,000	3,000	4	4	19,813	126
600		140	1	130	8		3,000		4	3	18,913	126
600		100	1	90	8		2,000			3	13,623	84
500		75	1	70	8	6,000	2,000	2,000		3	11,428	63
900		200	2	200	8	4,000	4,000			4	28,188	189
400		50	1	45	4	4,000	2,000	1,000		3	7,744	42
600		75	1	70	8	3,000	2,000		2	3	11,073	63
400		50	1	45	4	4,000	3,000	3,000		3	7,939	42
400		100	1	40	8	6,000		3,000	4	4	9,523	84
600	\$6,720	180	2	100	12	6,000	2,000			3	24,737	168
900		100	1	40	8	4,000	3,000	4,000		3	10,013	84
900		100	1	40	8		3,000		2	3	9,478	84
600		75	1	40	8					3	8,308	63
900		75	1	70	8	8,000	3,000	6,000	2	3	12,568	63
900	\$3,211	100	1	40	8	6,000	2,000	4,000		3	13,669	84
600		100	1	90	8	4,000	2,000	3,000	2	3	14,228	84
1,200		220	4	320	20	12,000	6,000	12,000		6	45,625	294
600		160	2	160	12					4	22,762	147
900		160	2	160	12					4	23,362	147
.....		4,830	53	4,220	304	215,000	109,000	138,000	58	120	.....	4,410
.....		\$20	\$40	\$90	\$6	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.15	\$30	\$40	.....	.....
\$1,500	237,501	\$96,600	\$2,120	\$379,800	\$1,824	\$6,450	\$2,180	\$20,700	\$1,740	\$4,800	912,745	.....

C. J. BAILEY,
Captain, Artillery Corps, Disbursing Officer.

TORPEDO DEPOT, Fort Totten, N. Y., July 1, 1904.

Personnel and organization for submarine mine service, power

Artillery district.	Post.	Number of mines.	Personnel for submarine defense per post.	
			Officers.	Men.
Portland	Knox	21	1	35
	Popham	21	1	35
	McKinley	168	4	140
	Williams and Leavitt	106	3	90
Boston	Constitution	126	1	35
	Stark	106	1	35
	Strong	106	4	160
	Warren, Revere, etc.	106	3	90
	Rodman	42	1	36
	Adams	106	3	110
Narragansett	Wetherill	106	4	140
	Greble	106	4	140
	Mansfield	106	4	140
New London	Wright	462	8	250
	Michie	651	9	310
	Terry	651	9	310
East New York	Gardiners Point	147	5	140
	Totten	147	5	140
	Schuyler	210	5	140
South New York	Wadsworth	126	4	140
	Hamilton	126	4	140
	Hancock	126	4	140
Delaware	Dupont	126	5	140
	Delaware	126	5	140
	Mott	126	5	140
Baltimore	Howard	84	3	86
	Armistead and Smallwood	84	3	86
	Washington and Hunt	84	3	86
Washington	Washington and Hunt	63	2	70
Chesapeake	Monroe	189	5	140
Charleston	Caswell	42	2	70
	Moultrie	68	2	72
	Fremont	42	2	70
Savannah	Screven	84	2	70
	Screven	84	2	70
	Taylor	168	4	140
Key West	Dade	84	2	70
	Dade	84	2	70
	Pickens	84	3	86
Pensacola	Morgan	63	2	70
	St. Philip and Jackson	63	2	70
	Galveston	84	2	70
Galveston	Galveston	84	2	70
San Diego	Rosecrans	84	2	70
San Francisco	Presidio	294	5	140
	Baker, Mason, etc.	147	5	140
	Stevens	147	5	140
Columbia	Columbia	147	5	140
	Agate and Richs Passage	147	5	140
	Flagler	147	5	140
Puget Sound	Casby	147	5	140
	Worden	147	5	140
	Bean Point	147	5	140
Total .....	.....	4,410	117	3,740

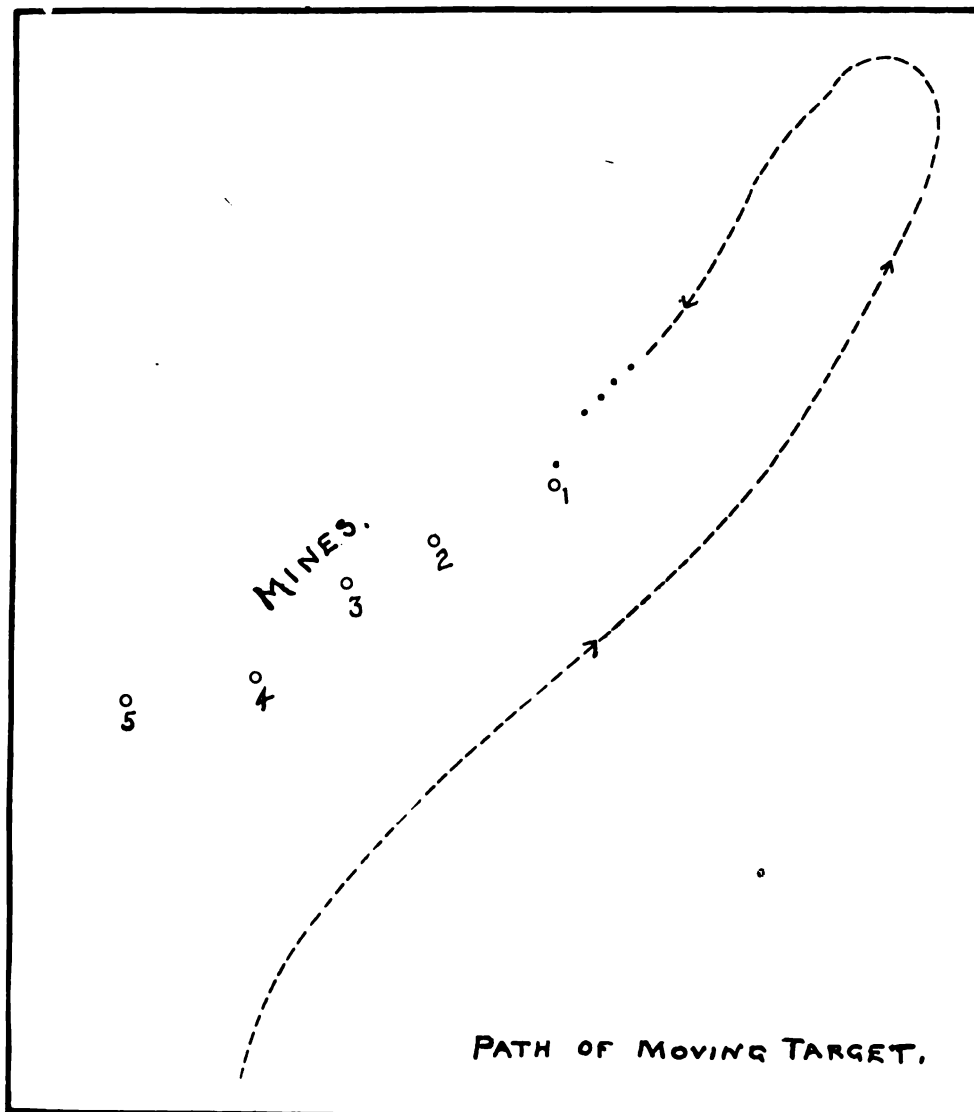
plants, and searchlights for all posts in the United States.

Power plants.		Searchlights.		Personnel for power plants and searchlights per post.					Total personnel per post.	
Main.	Secondary.	60-inch.	36-inch.	Officers.	Master electricians.	Electrician sergeants.		Men.	Officers.	Men.
						First-class.	Second-class.			
1	2	4	2	1	.....	1	1	23	2	60
1	2	4	2	1	.....	1	1	23	2	60
1	2	4	4	2	1	2	2	24	6	169
3	3	5	5	1	1	2	2	42	4	137
2	3	4	3	1	.....	2	2	32	3	106
5	6	4	2	2	1	5	5	50	6	221
5	6	4	2	2	1	5	5	50	5	151
1	2	4	2	1	.....	1	1	23	2	61
3	4	8	7	3	1	3	3	54	10	311
1	1	2	2	1	.....	1	1	15	1	17
1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	20	9	278
1	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	1	11	1	13
1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	14	10	327
1	2	2	2	1	.....	1	1	19	1	21
2	2	4	3	1	3	2	2	25	6	172
2	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	37	7	182
1	1	3	2	1	.....	1	1	17	5	159
3	2	4	5	2	1	3	3	34	7	181
3	2	4	6	2	1	3	3	36	5	129
2	2	4	2	1	.....	2	2	26	3	100
3	2	6	6	2	1	3	3	40	7	187
1	2	4	2	1	.....	1	1	23	3	95
2	2	5	3	1	1	2	2	29	3	108
1	2	4	2	1	.....	1	1	23	3	95
1	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	28	3	101
1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	16	5	159
2	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	29	3	104
3	2	4	4	2	1	3	3	32	5	125
1	2	4	2	1	.....	1	1	23	3	95
2	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	19	3	94
3	2	5	4	2	1	3	3	34	4	111
1	2	4	2	1	.....	1	1	23	3	95
4	2	4	6	2	1	4	4	39	7	188
2	3	4	5	2	1	2	2	35	7	180
3	2	5	4	2	1	3	3	34	7	181
4	6	6	4	3	2	4	4	54	8	204
74	83	144	120	52	26	74	74	1,056	169	4,970

ORGANIZATION.

Colonels	4
Lieutenant-colonels	4
Majors	12
Captains	50
First lieutenants	55
Second lieutenants	44
Master electricians	26
Electrician sergeants:	
First-class	74
Second-class	74
Men	4,796
Forty-four companies, averaging 109 men each	4,796
First sergeant	1
Sergeants	8
Quartermaster-sergeant	1
Corporals	10
Cooks	2
Musicians	2
Privates:	
First-class	40
Second-class	45
	<hr/>
	109

TORPEDO BOARD, *Fort Totten, N. Y., July 15, 1904.*





JUDGMENT FIRING, INSTANT AFTER EXPLOSION. MOVING TARGET, 2,082 YARDS FROM PRIMARY STATION.

REPORT ON MILITIA.

REPORT ON MILITIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
October 25, 1904.

SIR: The act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," provides, in section 12, that "The Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress." I therefore have the honor to submit this report, which contains a summary of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories, with such other available information as tends to show the condition of the militia during the first year of its operation under the new legislation.

It appears from the reports received that some of the States have made material progress in the reorganization of their militia, and that the militia authorities in other States have endeavored to procure the enactment of the State legislation necessary for such reorganization. The organization and the personnel of the militia forces have been greatly improved, and the individual members of the National Guard have manifested an increased interest in its advancement.

A comparison of the reports of inspection for the current year with those for the year 1903 shows that the rules of discipline have been more rigidly insisted upon, and the provisions of local law requiring examinations as to physical and mental fitness for warrant or commission have been more uniformly enforced. This has resulted in the elimination of undesirable and incompetent, and the substitution in their stead of officers and men whose fitness, ability, zeal and enthusiasm have had a good effect on the organization.

Many of the officers of the militia have manifested a desire to pursue those lines of study which have brought the Regular Army to its present high standard of efficiency. Not only have they sought to obtain a more intimate knowledge of theoretical military science and tactics, but they have also endeavored to familiarize themselves with army methods by making practical use of the blanks, books and systems of records, for the study of which the War Department has endeavored to afford every facility. As an aid to officers in the acquirement of a knowledge of military science, the governors and adjutants-general of States and Territories have endeavored to supply headquarters libraries with military text-books and works of recognized merit by officers of the Army and other writers on military and kindred subjects.

It is true that there appears to have been a retrogression in some of the States, but a careful analysis of the reports received discloses conditions promising future advancement in efficiency, and a general dis-

position to abandon such customs as have been destructive of discipline and proficiency.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in bringing the organized militia of the several States and Territories to a state of armament and equipment equal to that of the Regular Army. Several of the States have enacted new laws based upon the Federal militia law of January 21, 1903, in which there have been incorporated several of the features of the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there has been no opportunity to determine accurately what percentage of the organized militia may be depended upon to respond to a call to repel invasion or suppress rebellion against the authority of the United States, as no occasion for calling any bodies of militia or of volunteers into the service of the United States has arisen during that period. It is estimated, however, from the results of the special inspection held during the spring of 1904, that about 75 per cent of the total strength of the organized militia would respond to such a call.

The new militia law has aroused the interest of the young men of the country in military affairs and has increased their inclination for military service. It has also improved the personnel of the organized militia, raised the standard of its discipline, and increased its efficiency. Sufficient justification for these conclusions is to be found in the reports that have been received from State and United States officers. Abstracts of these reports appear in the following pages.

REPORTS OF THE ADJUTANTS-GENERAL OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pursuant to authority conferred upon him by section 12 of the militia act, the Secretary of War, under date of August 25, 1904, requested the adjutant-general of each State and Territory to submit an annual report of the organized militia of the State or Territory, which report it was desired should cover the following points, in addition to militia operations proper, viz:

1. The action taken by the military authorities of the State to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903.
2. For what purposes the State had employed its allotments of the United States appropriations during the year.
3. What moneys had been appropriated by the State for the use of its militia.
4. The annual encampment of the State troops or their participation in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army.
5. Any service that the troops of the State, or any part of them, had performed during the year in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances, or for the preservation of the peace.
6. Observations as to the effect of the existing militia law, and suggestions for its amendment or modification.
7. Information as to whether any steps have been taken to make applicable to the militia of the State the proposed military code published in War Department circular of October 8, 1903.

In response to these requests, reports have been received from thirty-one States and Territories. These reports have been summarized as follows:

ARKANSAS.

1. Every effort has been made to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, the authorities being in perfect accord with the purposes of the same.
4. The annual encampment of the State Guard for 1903 was held at Hot Springs from September 6 to 14, inclusive.

5. There were no disturbances in the State requiring the use of the troops.
6. The working of the existing militia law seems to be effective and satisfactory.
7. Steps will be taken soon to make applicable to the militia of this State the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, and a revised code of militia laws will be submitted to the legislature at its session in January next.

CONNECTICUT.

1. The entire brigade of the National Guard has been reorganized to conform to the organization of the Regular Army.
2. Quartermaster and ordnance stores are being drawn, and the Signal and Medical Corps are being fully equipped.
3. The specific appropriation for the year 1904-5 was \$316,087, of which amount \$85,500 was appropriated for State armories.
4. The annual encampment of the brigade, National Guard, was held for six days at the State military rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., August 10 to 15, 1903, and the brigade was one full day in the field during the month of May. Weekly drills occurred from November 1, 1903, to May, 1904. Two companies of coast artillery performed six days' duty at Fort Terry, N. Y., July 11 to 16, 1904.
5. No call has been made for suppression of riots or to preserve the peace during the year.
6. The existing militia law is an excellent and wise one, and, while there might be some minor changes made that would be beneficial, it is not thought that any change should be made at the present time.
7. No steps have been taken to make applicable to the militia the proposed military code published in War Department circular of October 8, 1903. It is believed that the regulations of this State, with contemplated changes and corrections to be made in the near future, will be sufficient.

DELAWARE.

2. The United States appropriation is used to purchase equipment.
3. The sum of \$13,000 is appropriated by the State annually for militia purposes.
4. The militia went into State camp of instruction at Cooch's, Newcastle County, for one week, July 16 to 23, inclusive.
5. The troops of this State have not been called upon during the year for duty in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances.
6. It is recommended that section 15 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, be amended so as to provide increased compensation to enlisted men of the organized militia participating in field maneuvers. The present rate of pay does not reimburse them for the time lost. It is also recommended that this act be so amended as to provide that the organized militia shall be placed under the rules and regulations governing the United States Army, in connection with their participation in field maneuvers, from the time they are entrained at their home stations until they are detrained on their return.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. The District has employed its allotment of the United States appropriation for equipment, supplies and general expenses.
3. The aggregate of the District of Columbia appropriations for the support of the militia for the fiscal year 1905 was \$60,320.
4. The brigade went into camp at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., August 1 to 13, inclusive.
5. There has been no necessity for calling upon the troops to suppress unlawful disturbances.
6. The militia law so far has developed no defects that could directly be traced to the law itself. Several points now in doubt must be cleared up, but those are being made clear from time to time by the War Department.
7. A bill for the reorganization of the National Guard of the District, based on the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, was presented to the last Congress. This bill received the approval of the Militia Committee of the House of Representatives, but did not pass owing to the early adjournment of Congress. This bill will again be presented at the coming session of Congress.

FLORIDA.

1. There has been adopted by the legislature of Florida a new military code designed to conform to the provisions of the national law.
2. The allotment of the national appropriation made to this State has been employed for the purchase of stores, supplies, equipment and certain military publications.
3. The appropriations made by the State for the maintenance of its militia are the same as given in the report of last year. There has been available during the current year \$15,000 for an encampment and \$13,000 for the contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's office, payment of armory rents, etc.
4. The entire brigade was assembled in camp of instruction at St. Augustine, August 31 to September 7, inclusive. A provisional regiment was organized on September 3 and sent to participate in the maneuvers near Manassas, Va.
5. Troops have been called out several times since the last report to aid the civil authorities. Company E, Second Infantry, was ordered from Starke to Lawtey, and was on duty two days. May 28, 1904, Company H, First Infantry, at Lake City, was ordered out to guard prisoners confined in the county jail at that point. September 16, 1904, the First Battery of Artillery, of Jacksonville, and Company E, First Infantry, of Live Oak, were ordered to Baxter to arrest some thirty or more outlaws at that place. The troops returned to Jacksonville with their prisoners on September 17, 1904. September 25, 1904, Company F, First Infantry, of Jacksonville, was ordered to Macclenny to act as guard during the trial of prisoners at that place, returning September 28, 1904.
6. The militia law operates very satisfactorily in this State, and the only amendment suggested is that the exchange of arms provided for under section 13 be made to apply to such field batteries as were organized and a part of the National Guard at the time of the adoption of this act (January 21, 1903), in order to enable the State to comply with the requirements of section 3, to the effect that within five years the armament of the organized militia shall be the same as that prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States. It is further recommended that the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia be increased to at least \$2,000,000, as this State's apportionment of that appropriation is insufficient to furnish necessary uniforms and equipment for troops. It is also believed that if some system could be devised for making a stated clothing allowance to enlisted men, as in the Regular Establishment, it would be a highly satisfactory arrangement.
7. No steps have been taken to secure the adoption of the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, on account of the adoption by the legislature (May 11, 1903) of a new military code designed to conform to the provisions of the national law.

HAWAII.

1. The Territorial legislature of 1903 passed an act amending the militia law of the Territory, incorporating therein the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903.
2. The Territory has employed the allotments made from the United States appropriations during the year for the purchase of ammunition, equipments, and field and medical outfits.
3. The special session of the Territorial legislature convened in March, 1904, for the purpose of revising the biennial appropriation act passed in 1903 and reducing the expenses of the Territorial government for the fiscal year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, entirely eliminated all items for the support of the militia, thus leaving the National Guard without a dollar of revenue besides its allotment from the Federal Government. The items thus cut off approximated \$15,000.
4. On June 8, 1904, the First Regiment of the National Guard went into camp with the regular troops near Camp McKinley.
5. No service for the suppression of riots or other troubles has been required of the regiment during the year.
6. The militia law is deemed to be entirely satisfactory, but, by reason of the fact that a large majority of the enlistments in the organized militia of this Territory are made from the working classes, many of whom have no steady employment, it is suggested that the Federal Government pay to each enlisted man of the organized militia 43.4 cents for each attendance at drill or target practice of not less than one and one-half hours, not to exceed a total of twenty-four in one year nor to apply to encampment or practice marches.
7. The proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, has not yet been received.

ILLINOIS.

2. The allotment apportioned to Illinois for the year ended June 30, 1904, was used for the purchase of equipment and stores.
4. The annual encampment of the Illinois National Guard commenced July 2 and ended September 3, 1904. The Illinois troops did not participate in any maneuvers with the Regular Army this year.
5. The Guard has not been called out to suppress any unlawful uprisings in the community this year.

INDIANA.

1. The governor, as commander in chief of the militia of the State, in order to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, has appointed a board of officers of the militia to complete, draft and recommend to the next legislature a bill for an act conforming the present State law to the Federal militia law.
2. The State has employed its allotment of the United States appropriation during the present year for pay, subsistence and transportation, and also for equipment.
3. Seventy-five thousand dollars a year, to be disbursed by order of the governor, is appropriated by the State for the use of the militia.
4. From September 30 to October 10, 1903, the entire militia of this State, viz, three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, participated in the joint maneuvers held at West Point, Ky. State encampment was held at Fort Benjamin Harrison for a period of ten days.
5. There has been no call for the assistance of the militia in suppressing riots or unlawful disturbances during the past year.
6. As an amendment to the present national militia law it is recommended that some provision be made to cover the cost of horses, and forage therefor, used by the militia at joint maneuvers. Few militia officers own their own mounts, and it is a hardship for them to bear the expense of providing themselves with a mount during the brief period of a joint maneuver.
7. As before stated, steps are being taken to conform the present State law to the national law, along the lines suggested in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903.

IOWA.

1. An earnest endeavor has been made to conform to the organization, discipline and equipment of the United States Army, as contemplated by the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903.
2. The State's allotment has been used in purchasing stores and equipments and for transportation expenses.
3. The State appropriates annually the sum of \$70,000 for all militia purposes. An additional appropriation of \$20,545.70 was made in 1904 for the purchase of a permanent camp ground.
4. Encampments of the Iowa National Guard have been held since September 1, 1903, as follows: Fifty-sixth Regiment, Clear Lake, September 2 to 9, inclusive; First Signal Company, Clear Lake, September 2 to 9, inclusive; Fifty-fourth Regiment, Muscatine, September 14 to 19, inclusive; Fifty-fifth Regiment, army maneuvers, Fort Riley, Kans., October 17 to 27, inclusive.
5. On July 27, 1904, the sheriff of Woodbury County called upon Companies H and L, Fifty-sixth Infantry, stationed at Sioux City, for assistance in connection with disturbance on account of the meat-packers' strike. The companies remained on duty for one day.
6. The working of the existing militia law is in general satisfactory to the officers and men of the Iowa National Guard.
7. The proposed military code, as published in the War Department circular dated October 8, 1903, was not received in time for the necessary conferences and consideration to formulate the necessary changes in the Iowa code in time for presentation for the action of the State legislature which met early in January. Some changes, approximating the provisions of the national militia law, were made, however, in the military code of the State.

LOUISIANA.

1. Every endeavor has been made by the military authorities to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903.
2. The United States allotments have been used for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and for the expenses of encampments.

3. There has been appropriated by the State for the use of the militia \$20,000, and \$7,500 for militia in the field.
4. The annual State encampment was held at Covington, La., August 3 to 12, 1904. There were no maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army.
5. There has been no call for troops for preservation of the peace during the year.
6. The working of the new militia law is found beneficial in every way, and greatly improves the efficiency of the organized forces. The allotments are found inadequate and insufficient to clothe and equip the troops and also to have annual encampments. The annual allotment was \$17,952.93. It is estimated that \$14,000 of this sum will be used in defraying the expenses of the encampment; but the State disbursing officer hopes, by cutting down charges, to be able to turn in nearly \$2,000. It is estimated that the expenses of the encampment next year will exceed \$15,000, because of the increased number of troops. It will be seen, therefore, that hardly any funds will be left for equipment. If encampments are to be held, and they are strongly recommended, a specific appropriation for their maintenance is respectfully urged. The State appropriation of \$20,000 must cover all other necessary expenses, as well as hire and support of armories.

It is suggested that the officer of the Army detailed to the State should visit outlying companies in the State at least twice in each year in addition to his annual United States inspection, remaining at each station a few days to give instruction and observe the methods of administration and drills; and that, instead of mileage, this officer should have actual traveling expenses and a per diem of \$5 a day. Such an allowance is authorized to officers of the Board of Ordnance, Corps of Engineers, and civilian employees for journeys, when ordered by the governor, to be chargeable to the United States allotment. Actual traveling expenses are necessary instead of mileage. Short distances between stations render mileage wholly inadequate to cover travel and delays. Colonel Powell is anxious to frequently instruct and inspect these troops, confident of the benefit they will derive, but can not do so at his own expense. The State appropriation of \$20,000 will not admit of such expenditure. The adjutant-general therefore recommends amendment of the militia law to the effect that:

"An officer of the Army on duty with the organized militia under section 20 of the act of January 21, 1903, shall, when ordered by the governor of the State where on duty to inspect and instruct companies of the organized militia at stations other than where such officer is stationed, be allowed cost of transportation over the shortest usually traveled route, when it is impossible to furnish transportation in kind on transportation requests; cost of one double berth in sleeping car or chair in parlor car, and a per diem of \$5 for all other expenses, for each day while en route and on duty at the places designated in the orders for the performance of temporary duty."

7. The military code of the State has been revised, and the general features of the military code outlined by the War Department have been incorporated in it. The new code was, upon recommendation of His Excellency Governor Blanchard, duly enacted, and opposition to the militia act explained away and overcome.

MAINE.

1. The legislature of this State, which holds biennial sessions, will convene about the 1st of January, 1905, at which time action will be taken with a view to organizing the National Guard of Maine under the provisions of the national law.
2. The State allotment was used for the purchase of necessary stores and supplies.
4. No encampment was held this year. An invitation to participate with troops of the Regular Army in maneuvers held at Manassas, Va., from September 5 to 10, inclusive, was accepted, and the troops from this State took part in the maneuvers.
6. It is believed that the existing militia law is working most advantageously. It has resulted in increasing interest in military affairs, and many of the best young men are showing a disposition to serve in the National Guard.

MARYLAND.

1. The provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, have been carried out by the State authorities as far as practicable.
2. The annual allotment of the United States appropriation during the year has been used for completing the equipment and for transportation of rifle teams to, and subsistence at, Sea Girt and Ordway Ranges.

3. The State of Maryland appropriated \$50,000 a year for the use of the militia during 1903 and 1904. The last legislature increased this appropriation to \$60,000 a year, which will become available after October 1, 1904.
4. There has been no State encampment during the period referred to, and no participation in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army.
5. On February 7, 1904, the brigade and Naval Brigade were called out for the protection of lives and property during and after the conflagration in Baltimore. After ten days the number of troops was reduced, the last being relieved on February 23, 1904. During this period the troops performed valuable service, doing guard duty with the thermometer below zero.
6. The existing militia law is satisfactory to the military authorities of this State, and no suggestion is made for its amendment or modification.
7. It has not been possible to take advantage of the suggestions contained in the military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, as the legislature, which regulates the militia law of the State, has not convened since its publication.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. The legislature has passed a resolve authorizing the governor to reorganize the militia in accordance with the militia laws of the United States. A board of officers is now at work on recommendations to the governor, and a bill based on those recommendations will be reported to the legislature. It is the desire to conform to the Regular Army as nearly as possible in organization, books and papers, and all other matters.
2. The allotments of the United States appropriations have been used for clothing and equipments.
3. The amount of the State appropriation was \$352,266.24. This appropriation is used for pay and mileage of troops, armory rents, allowances to commands, salaries of the adjutant-general and clerks, the expense of maintaining camp ground, and the purchase of supplies.
4. The troops of the State performed, in camp within the State, the camp duty of eight days required by law. They have not taken part in army maneuvers, but a brigade will go to Manassas early in September to take part in the maneuvers at that place.

MICHIGAN.

1. Action has been taken, by amendment to the militia laws and regulations, to put the act of January 21, 1903, in effect according to the best judgment of the State military board.
2. The small amount that has been drawn from the Government appropriation was used for the purchase of military supplies. The rest has been allowed to accumulate with a view to adding other arms to the service.
3. There is an annual appropriation of 5 cents per capita, which amounted this year to \$121,000. Under the new census it will run up to about \$126,000.
4. The annual encampment of the State troops was held at Ludington, Mich., from August 4 to 13, inclusive. There were some maneuvers during this encampment in which the Regulars participated.
The entire command of the National Guard of Michigan participated in the maneuvers at West Point, Ky., from October 1 to 10, 1903.
5. There have been no riots or disturbances of the peace necessitating the calling out of the National Guard.
6. The military authorities are in hearty sympathy with the new militia law, and believe it has been beneficial to the National Guard of Michigan. They are also in favor of joint maneuvers with the Regular Army biennially. It is recommended that the law be so modified as to give officers of the National Guard the franking privilege.
It is further recommended that high ranking officers be given commands instead of taking their commands from them as advised by Colonel Parker, United States Army, in his report of the West Point maneuvers.

MINNESOTA.

1. As there has been no regular session of the State legislature since the new militia law went into effect, no changes could be made in the State military code. The commander in chief, however, has authority to make changes in existing organizations, provided they conform more closely to the Regular Army system.

2. The first aim, in using the allotment of the United States funds, has been to equip troops fully for field service.
3. A continual, nonlapseing, annual appropriation of \$65,000 for pay, subsistence, transportation, other general expenditures, and improvement of State camp grounds and the rifle range, is made by the State for the maintenance of its organized militia.
4. In June and July last all troops had active field service at State Camp Lakeview, near Lake City, for a period of ten days.
5. No active service in suppression of riots or preservation of the peace was required of troops during the year. The First Infantry was, however, held in readiness in July last to respond to a call to assist the civil authorities in preserving order at the South St. Paul packing plants, where a strike was in progress.
7. New service regulations have been compiled by a board of officers, and they are now in the hands of the printer. They are based upon Army Regulations, the Articles of War, War Department orders and the State code.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. It is understood that the provisions of the militia law became effective upon the acceptance of its benefits.
2. The State has employed its allotment of the United States appropriation for the purchase of equipments, supplies, etc.
3. There has been appropriated by the State for each of the years 1904 and 1905 \$7,500 for the maintenance of the National Guard, but as \$2,000 of this amount was not to be expended except in case of riot or other emergency, there was but \$5,500 available.
4. The entire National Guard went into camp at Camp Vardaman, Biloxi, Miss., for a period of ten days, beginning August 15, 1904.
No troops from this State participated in the fall maneuvers of the Regular Army.
5. The National Guard of the State rendered service in the preservation of peace as follows:
February 28, 1904, Companies G and H, First Infantry, were called out to protect a negro prisoner from threatened violence at Batesville.
February 29, 1904, First Battalion, Second Infantry, was called out to protect a negro prisoner from threatened violence at Meridian.
April 5, 1904, Company G, First Infantry, was called out to escort a negro prisoner to trial at Sumner.
May 17 to 21, 1904, Companies G and K, First Infantry, and Company D, Third Infantry, were on duty at Yazoo City maintaining order and guarding property after destruction of the greater part of the city by fire.
June 28, 1904, Company M, First Infantry, was called out to protect a negro prisoner from threatened violence at Okolona.
September 10, 1904, Company H, Third Infantry, was called out to maintain order at the trial of white-cap prisoners.
6. As far as the provisions of the militia act have been put into practical application, they have been beneficial to the National Guard, and the future bids fair to demonstrate the still greater usefulness of that act.
7. It is expected to submit to the next legislature, in January, 1906, a revised code based on the model code sent out by the War Department.

MISSOURI.

1. As far as possible, the military affairs of the State are being conducted in conformity to Regular Army regulations.
2. The greater part of the State's allotment provided by section 1661, Revised Statutes, was expended in payment of the expenses of the encampment.
3. The legislature of Missouri in 1903 appropriated \$40,000 for the support and maintenance of the National Guard.
4. A provisional regiment of the National Guard, composed of between 600 and 700 officers and men, participated in the Regular Army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans., in October, 1903.
No militia of the State participated in any of the maneuvers with the troops of the Regular Army this year.
A brigade encampment of the National Guard of Missouri was held at Nevada, July 17 to 26, 1904.
5. During the past year there has been no lawlessness in the State which the civil authorities were not able to suppress.

6. The new militia law has been of great benefit to this State. It has not only aided in support and better equipment, but has caused a very perceptible increase in the efficiency of the guard, and, generally speaking, the law is very satisfactory to the military authorities of the State.
7. It is the intention of the military authorities of the State to request the State legislature of 1905 to amend the military code of Missouri so as to conform more closely to United States laws and Army Regulations

NEBRASKA.

1. An earnest effort has been made to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, which has proved to be of great assistance in the conduct of the military affairs of the State.
2. The allotment of the United States appropriation to the State was employed in the payment of per diem, in addition to the amount paid by the State, transportation and subsistence during encampment, and also for the equipment of the guard.
3. There was appropriated at the session of the legislature for 1903, the sum of \$33,250 for the support of the Nebraska National Guard for the two years commencing July 1, 1903.
4. On October 17, 1903, the Signal Corps and Second Regiment proceeded to Fort Riley and participated in the maneuvers of the Provisional Division commanded by Major-General Bates.
The annual encampment was held at David City, Butler County, Nebr., from August 16 to 23, inclusive. All organizations of the National Guard participated.
5. On June 28, 1904, at the opening of the land entry under the "Kinkaid law," at Broken Bow, the United States land officers applied to the sheriff to maintain order. Being unable to do so, he called on the governor for the assistance of the National Guard, and Company M, First Regiment, was assembled, restored order, and was dismissed the same day.
6. Failure to provide suitable armories and target ranges has been a serious obstacle in the way of improvement of the guard, and if some method could be adopted by which the Government could pay a portion of the expense of these items, upon condition that the State pay a like or additional sum, it is believed that the law could be made more effective.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

2. The State has employed its allotments in drawing ordnance and quartermaster stores.
3. The amount of money appropriated by the State for the use of the militia was \$35,000.
4. The entire brigade of State troops encamped at the State camp ground, Concord, June 20, 1904, for five days. No part of the State troops participated in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army.
5. The services of the troops have not been required during the year for the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances or for the preservation of the peace.
6. The existing militia law has worked satisfactorily and has been conformed to, so far as practicable, in every particular.
7. No steps have as yet been taken to make the military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, applicable to the militia of this State, legislative action being required and there having been no session of the legislature since the receipt of the circular.

NEW MEXICO.

2. The allotment of the United States appropriation has been used in the purchase of uniforms and camp and garrison equipage of every description, and for the purpose of paying the expenses of a Territorial encampment.
3. The appropriations to meet various expenses made by the Territory, and available during the year, amount to \$1,250.
4. The encampment was held near Las Vegas, from August 8 to 15, 1904.
5. No part of the militia has been called out during the year to assist in preserving the peace, or in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances.

6. The provisions of the new militia law seem to be working well, and are better liked as the purpose and operations of the law are better understood. The law has dignified the militia and given it an importance and standing that nothing else could have done.
7. The legislative assembly, which will convene in January, 1905, will be asked to enact into law such portions of the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, as seem suited to existing conditions, and a bill is being drafted for that purpose.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. The military authorities of the State of North Dakota have adopted into their regulations, and made a part of their law, the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903. The amended regulations have been printed and a copy issued to each officer and organization of the National Guard. Orders and regulations have been made in conformity therewith and in conformity with all orders issued by the War Department. The troops have been armed and equipped as provided by the militia law.
2. The State has expended its allotments of the United States appropriations in the purchase of ordnance and ordnance supplies and quartermaster and hospital stores needed to equip the troops for service in the field.
3. The State appropriates the sum of \$19,000 annually for the support of the militia.
4. The annual encampment of the State troops was held from the 21st to the 28th of June, Maj. Edwin P. Andrus, United States Army, being the inspector. The State troops did not participate in maneuvers of the Regular Army.
5. No service has been performed by the troops, or any part of them, in the preservation of peace in case of riots or other unlawful disturbances.
7. No steps have been taken to make applicable to the militia of the State the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903. The State legislature meets in January of next year, when it is proposed to bring the matter before it.

OKLAHOMA.

2. The military authorities of the Territory have used the allotments from the Congressional appropriations in furnishing the militia with a complete equipment of quartermaster supplies and ordnance stores.
3. The appropriations made by the legislature at its last session, in 1903, provided \$800 for the general expenses of the militia, of which amount but \$15 per month could be afforded to each organization.
4. The annual encampment was held at Guthrie for six consecutive days, beginning October 5, 1903. No opportunity has yet been afforded the Oklahoma National Guard to participate in maneuvers with United States troops. Hope is entertained that this privilege may be accorded next year.
5. There have been no local disturbances during the year to call out any portion of the militia.
6. The conduct of militia affairs under the law of 1903 appears to be quite satisfactory.
7. No action has been taken toward making the code proposed for the States a part of the Territorial law, as there has been no legislative session since the law was enacted.

OREGON.

1. Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the military board for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the militia, and in order to conform the organization of the Oregon National Guard to that of the Regular Army, the infantry forces were organized into a regiment of twelve companies and a separate battalion of four companies.
2. A part of the allotment of the United States appropriation for the year 1903 was used in defraying the expenses of the annual encampment for that year; the balance is to be used for the purchase of clothing.
3. The State appropriates \$45,000 annually for the maintenance of the militia.
4. The Third Regiment of Infantry and the First Separate Battalion of Infantry assembled at Gearhart and Roseburg, respectively, for a period of nine days, from September 3 to 11, 1903.
The troops of the State participated in the maneuvers at American Lake, Wash., from July 7 to 21, inclusive.
5. No service by the troops of the State in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances, or the preservation of the peace, has been performed during the year.

6. The present national militia law is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. The following is suggested:
 First. An amendment to the present law authorizing the payment of the militia at a rate not exceeding one day's pay for attendance at each of the twenty-four drills annually required by statute. This would increase the attendance at drills, and thus secure increased efficiency of the organized militia.
 Second. That the national appropriation for the support of the militia be materially increased.
7. A board of officers has been appointed to make such recommendations looking toward the revision of the military code of the State as, in its judgment, may be deemed necessary to conform to the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Immediately upon the passage by Congress of the act approved January 21, 1903, a bill was presented to the general assembly of Pennsylvania, then in session, amending the laws of the State so as to meet, as nearly as possible, the requirements of the act of Congress. The bill was passed by the general assembly and approved by the governor April 15, 1903. This act of assembly provides for proper regimental and company organizations, regimental bands, and a hospital corps, the latter so organized as to permit of the formation of hospital-corps companies when deemed necessary or expedient.
2. The allotment from the United States appropriation to the State of Pennsylvania has been used in the procurement of ordnance and quartermaster stores (principally ammunition), in payment for the subsistence of troops during the division encampment in July, 1904, and in payment for transportation of troops and stores to and from that encampment. No portion of the allotment was used in the payment of troops.
3. The general assembly of Pennsylvania appropriated, for the support of the organized militia and naval force during the two fiscal years ending May 31, 1905, \$314,600. Of the above appropriation, about \$6,400 is devoted to the pay, equipment and maintenance of the naval force, the balance being used for the National Guard.
4. The organized militia of Pennsylvania encamped by division at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 23 to 30, inclusive. No portion of the organized militia of Pennsylvania participated in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army during the period embraced in this report.
5. No portion of the organized militia of the State performed any duty between September 1, 1903, and August 31, 1904, in the suppression of riots or other unlawful disturbances or for the preservation of the peace.
6. No suggestions are made for either the amendment or modification of the existing militia law. It would seem, however, that the officers of the War Department charged with duties in the way of administration of the law should appreciate the very different conditions obtaining in and surrounding the National Guard service as compared with those of the Regular Army, and this particularly in the accountability for and care of property, the making of reports, and the general knowledge of the requirements of the service. The officers and enlisted men in the United States Army are on duty continually. The officers and enlisted men of the National Guard are on duty occasionally.
7. The laws of the State of Pennsylvania governing and relating to the organized militia of the State appear to be in close conformity to the suggestions contained in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903. The suggestion as to the collection and disbursement of moneys by county treasurers for National Guard purposes is not viewed with favor. Experience has shown that in Pennsylvania it is wisest to have the military force of the State, of which the governor is commander in chief, maintained by appropriations from the treasury of the State, made by the general assembly as the representative of all the people. The system of allowances and pay and the amounts so allowed by the State of Pennsylvania are in the main less liberal than those suggested in the circular, but are yet found to be sufficient.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. The commission appointed by the governor last year to draft a new military code for the State, under which the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, can be carried out, has not yet entirely completed its work, but it is presumed that a bill will be presented for passage at the next legislature, which meets in January, 1905. In drafting the new code the commission has followed, as far

as possible, the code suggested by the War Department in the circular of October 8, 1903, making only such changes as seemed necessary to apply to the wants of this particular State. As soon as this bill can be passed a new organization of the militia will be effected to conform to the organization of the Regular Army.

2. The State has used its allotment for the purpose of purchasing stores and supplies for its militia.
3. The State appropriated for this year \$51,550, of which amount \$7,250 was for armory rents.
4. The annual encampment of the brigade was held this year at the State camp grounds, Quonset Point, R. I., from July 11 to 16, inclusive. The troops were sent to camp in preference to taking part in the army maneuvers, owing to the long distance from the home station to the field of operation.
5. There has been no occasion during the year for the use of State troops for the suppression of disturbances or the preservation of peace.
6. The new militia law, as far as the State has been able to act under it before the passage of a new State code, seems to give satisfaction. Its provisions have greatly increased the interest of officers and men, as well as that of the public at large. No material changes in the law seem to be necessary.
7. [See answer to No. 1.]

SOUTH DAKOTA.

2. The annual allotment made by the War Department to this State has been expended entirely for clothing and other militia supplies.
3. The State legislature of 1903 appropriated \$70,000 for maintenance of the militia for two years. A liberal appropriation is looked for at the next session.
4. An annual encampment of 20 companies of infantry, 3 companies of cavalry, and 1 company of artillery was held for nine days at the State camp ground in Codington County. Also an encampment of 4 companies of infantry, constituting the Third Battalion, Third Regiment, was held at Hot Springs during the month of July last.
5. But one call was made during the year for troops to suppress unlawful disturbances. Company B, Second Regiment, responded to a man, but its assistance was not needed.

TENNESSEE.

1. The military authorities of the State, realizing that great benefits were to be derived by the militia from the operation of the new militia law, have endeavored in every way possible to harmonize local conditions with the operation of that law.
2. The United States allotment to the State has been used for the purpose of purchasing equipment, stores, etc.
3. The State legislature appropriates \$12,500 annually for the use of its militia.
4. The Second Infantry and one unattached company were in camp of instruction at Jackson, Tenn., from August 11 to 20, 1904, and Troop B made a practice march of 65 miles, going into camp of instruction, and returning to its home station. The First and Third Regiments participated in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va.
5. The organized militia of the State has not been called out to suppress any riots or unlawful disturbances, or for the preservation of the peace.
6. Hearty cooperation with the War Department is promised in all efforts to build up the militia under the operation of the present law.
7. No steps have been taken to make applicable to the militia of the State the proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903. The legislature adjourned shortly after the passage of the act of January 21, 1903, and has not since been in session. Under the present regulations of the National Guard of the State, much power and authority is granted the governor, and in most cases likely to arise under the operation of this law, he, as commander in chief of the State troops, has full authority to act.

UTAH.

2. During the present year the allotment to the State of Utah under the act of January 21, 1903, has been used in properly equipping the guard with quartermaster and ordnance stores, and in paying the expenses of the annual encampment.
3. The State legislature, in January, 1903, appropriated the sum of \$26,000 for the use of the militia during 1903 and 1904. After paying a deficit of \$4,000, there was left the sum of \$22,000 available for these two years.

4. The National Guard was ordered into camp on August 22, and remained in the field six days.
5. During the period covered by this report, the National Guard has been in the field for a period of about two months, commencing November 24, 1903. A strike at the coal mines in Carbon County necessitated the calling out of the guard to protect property from mob violence.

VERMONT.

1. The military authorities of the State adopted the provisions of the militia act, and have been governed by it during the past year.
2. During the past year the allotment to the State has been used only for the purchase of quartermaster and ordnance stores.
4. The annual encampment was not held in August this year, but on the 1st of September the regiment and Hospital Corps went into camp at Brattleboro, remaining two days previous to leaving State, September 3, for participation in the Manassas maneuvers. The annual encampment of the section of artillery, eight days, was held in June.
6. It is firmly believed that the existing militia law will prove of great benefit to the National Guard.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. The military authorities of the State have endeavored to carry out the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, by following the interpretations and instructions of the War Department relative thereto.
2. The State has used its allotment of the United States appropriation for the purchase of ordnance stores and ordnance, quartermaster stores and equipage, signal corps supplies and medical department supplies.
3. The State appropriates \$35,000 per annum for the use of its militia, and \$650 per annum as a contingent fund for expenses of the adjutant-general.
4. The State encampment was held at Camp Scott, near Huntington, from August 9 to 18, 1904, both dates included. The encampment was successful, and useful instruction was obtained from all the exercises. The grounds were well adapted for the encampment. None of the troops participated in maneuvers with troops of the Regular Army during the period from September 1, 1903, to August 31, 1904, but troops have participated in such maneuvers since the latter date.
5. The provisional battalion was ordered out in connection with a threatened lynching at Charlestown, W. Va., July 28 to August 4, 1904. The troops called out were Companies G and K, First Infantry. They were on duty continuously for nearly sixty hours. Too much credit can hardly be given the officers and men of this command for their creditable execution of the most disagreeable and trying duty the organization has ever been called on to perform.
6. No amendments to the militia law are suggested. Under it the improvement in the National Guard of this State has been of such a high degree that it is deemed best to "let well enough alone."
7. The proposed military code published in the War Department circular of October 8, 1903, will be called to the attention of the legislature, which convenes in January of the coming year.

WISCONSIN.

1. The military authorities of the State have in every way endeavored to conform to all of the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, and to respond promptly to all requirements of or requests from the military authorities of the United States.
2. The State has employed its allotment in purchasing stores, supplies and equipments.
3. The State makes an annual appropriation of \$130,000 for the use of the Wisconsin National Guard.
4. The annual encampments of the Wisconsin National Guard were held July 9 to 29, both days included. The First Regiment of Infantry participated in the maneuvers at West Point, Ky., September 30 to October 11, 1903.
5. No call has been made since the last report on the military forces of Wisconsin either to suppress riots or unlawful disturbances, or to preserve the peace.
6. It is recommended that the militia law be amended so as to increase the annual appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and to extend to the militia the use of the penalty envelope for the transmission of all official mail exclusively relating to the military service.

7. The laws of the State comprise most of the essential parts of the proposed military code published by the War Department, and any changes needed to make it conform therewith will be submitted to the next session of the legislature.

ORGANIZED STRENGTH.

The adjutants-general of the several States and Territories, with the exception of those of Hawaii, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Montana, have rendered annual returns of the militia of their respective States and Territories.

The following table shows the strength of the organized militia of the States and Territories on December 31, 1903, as shown by the annual returns:

Strength of the organized militia of the States and Territories, December 31, 1903, as shown by the annual returns.

State or Territory.	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	Aggregate strength.
Alabama	1	23	55	154	233	2,867	3,100
Arizona		1	9	23	33	328	361
Arkansas	3	44	35	96	178	1,808	1,986
California	4	49	95	168	316	3,195	3,511
Colorado	1	16	19	63	99	1,968	2,067
Connecticut	1	13	54	123	191	2,604	2,795
Delaware		10	13	21	44	385	429
District of Columbia	1	12	48	75	136	1,444	1,580
Florida	1	14	37	69	121	1,242	1,363
Georgia		21	99	229	349	3,968	4,317
Hawaii ^a							
Idaho		5	17	36	58	616	674
Illinois	4	35	163	311	513	6,447	6,960
Indiana	1	13	55	125	194	2,817	3,011
Iowa		9	57	126	192	2,267	2,459
Kansas		14	40	76	130	1,274	1,404
Kentucky ^a							
Louisiana		8	24	77	109	1,233	1,342
Maine		11	25	77	113	1,131	1,244
Maryland		12	49	105	166	2,087	2,253
Massachusetts ^a							
Michigan		17	50	120	187	2,868	3,055
Minnesota		22	50	86	158	1,815	1,973
Mississippi	1	28	33	70	132	1,048	1,180
Missouri	1	16	57	133	207	2,813	3,020
Montana ^a							
Nebraska	1	8	24	89	122	1,581	1,708
Nevada		6		6	12	125	137
New Hampshire		11	23	71	105	1,207	1,312
New Jersey	1	39	85	179	304	4,335	4,639
New Mexico		4	19	18	41	324	365
New York	1	61	324	507	893	13,295	14,188
North Carolina	1	47	48	111	207	1,739	1,946
North Dakota		15	18	39	72	729	801
Ohio	2	18	142	294	456	5,821	6,277
Oklahoma		7	14	51	72	864	936
Oregon		15	10	50	75	1,062	1,137
Pennsylvania	4	85	176	436	701	8,842	9,543
Rhode Island	1	20	30	70	121	968	1,084
South Carolina		25	45	200	270	3,613	3,883
South Dakota	1	13	40	81	135	1,164	1,299
Tennessee	2	27	52	98	179	1,884	2,063
Texas	3	47	29	214	293	3,387	3,680
Utah	1	7	7	28	43	408	446
Vermont		1	16	38	55	701	756
Virginia		18	41	114	173	2,063	2,256
Washington		8	14	41	58	882	940
West Virginia	1	15	38	66	120	1,084	1,204
Wisconsin		9	58	118	185	2,659	2,844
Wyoming		7	9	30	46	379	425
Total	38	901	2,346	5,312	8,597	105,351	113,948

^a No return received.

The following table shows the organized strength of the militia of the United States, and the names of the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories, on October 1, 1904:

State or Territory.	Adjutant-general.	Organized strength.	
		Officers.	Enlisted men.
Alabama	William W. Brandon	215	2, 299
Alaska ^a .....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	Ben W. Leavell	37	398
Arkansas	Charles Jacobson	145	1, 557
California	J. B. Lauck	326	3, 082
Colorado	Sherman M. Bell	104	1, 774
Connecticut	George M. Cole	195	2, 557
Delaware	I. P. Wickersham	58	284
District of Columbia	Lloyd M. Brett	135	1, 336
Florida	J. Clifford R. Foster	106	1, 118
Georgia	S. W. Harris	340	3, 407
Hawaii	John H. Soper	36	437
Idaho	David Vickers	56	607
Illinois	Thomas W. Scott	485	6, 072
Indian Territory ^a .....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	John R. Ward	189	2, 439
Iowa	Melvin H. Byers	193	2, 298
Kansas	S. H. Kelsey	128	1, 147
Kentucky	Percy Haly	102	1, 204
Louisiana	D. T. Stafford	117	1, 014
Maine	Augustus B. Farnham	115	1, 117
Maryland	Clinton L. Riggs	176	2, 040
Massachusetts	Samuel Dalton	390	5, 278
Michigan	George H. Brown	188	2, 603
Minnesota	Elias D. Libbey	163	1, 879
Mississippi	Arthur Fridge	101	1, 060
Missouri	W. T. Dameron	191	2, 543
Montana	Shirley C. Ashby	38	539
Nebraska	J. H. Culver	94	1, 352
Nevada	Lemuel Allen	18	149
New Hampshire	Augustus D. Ayling	111	1, 095
New Jersey	R. Heber Breintnall	316	4, 216
New Mexico	William H. Whiteman	22	264
New York	Nelson H. Henry	820	12, 883
North Carolina	B. S. Royster	193	1, 624
North Dakota	E. S. Miller	67	708
Ohio	Ammon B. Critchfield	396	5, 519
Oklahoma	E. P. Burlingame	49	774
Oregon	William E. Finzer	80	999
Porto Rico ^a .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Thomas J. Stewart	706	9, 022
Rhode Island	Frederic M. Sackett	118	937
South Carolina	John D. Frost	259	3, 486
South Dakota	S. J. Conklin	129	1, 086
Tennessee	Harvey H. Hannah	186	1, 984
Texas	John A. Hulen	223	2, 864
Utah	Charles S. Burton	43	301
Vermont	William H. Gilmore	71	683
Virginia	William Nalle	176	2, 246
Washington	James A. Drain	64	807
West Virginia	Samuel B. Baker	106	974
Wisconsin	C. R. Boardman	201	2, 725
Wyoming	Frank A. Stitzer	38	325
Total .....	.....	8, 805	107, 132

^a None.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE MILITIA.

The following apportionment to the States, Territories and the District of Columbia of the \$1,000,000 provided for under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by acts of February 12, 1887; June 6, 1900, and January 21, 1903, has been made by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

State or Territory.	Represent- ation.	Amount.	State or Territory.	Represent- ation.	Amount.
Alabama.....	11	\$21,942.47	New Jersey.....	12	\$23,987.24
Arkansas.....	9	17,952.93	New York.....	39	77,796.08
California.....	10	19,947.70	North Carolina.....	12	23,987.24
Colorado.....	5	9,973.85	North Dakota.....	4	7,979.08
Connecticut.....	7	13,963.39	Ohio.....	23	45,879.71
Delaware.....	3	5,984.31	Oregon.....	4	7,979.08
Florida.....	5	9,973.85	Pennsylvania.....	34	67,822.18
Georgia.....	13	25,932.01	Rhode Island.....	4	7,979.08
Idaho.....	3	5,984.31	South Carolina.....	9	17,952.93
Illinois.....	27	53,858.79	South Dakota.....	4	7,979.08
Indiana.....	15	29,921.55	Tennessee.....	12	23,987.24
Iowa.....	13	25,932.01	Texas.....	18	35,905.86
Kansas.....	10	19,947.70	Utah.....	3	5,984.31
Kentucky.....	13	25,932.01	Vermont.....	4	7,979.08
Louisiana.....	9	17,952.93	Virginia.....	12	23,987.24
Maine.....	6	11,968.62	Washington.....	5	9,973.85
Maryland.....	8	15,958.16	West Virginia.....	7	13,963.39
Massachusetts.....	16	31,916.32	Wisconsin.....	13	25,932.01
Michigan.....	14	27,926.78	Wyoming.....	3	5,984.31
Minnesota.....	11	21,942.47	Arizona.....		5,767.00
Mississippi.....	10	19,947.70	District of Columbia.....		18,884.81
Missouri.....	18	35,905.86	New Mexico.....		5,234.64
Montana.....	3	5,984.31	Oklahoma.....		13,103.13
Nebraska.....	8	15,958.16	Hawaii.....		7,500.00
Nevada.....	3	5,984.31			
New Hampshire.....	4	7,979.08	Total.....	476	1,000,000.00

GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Under the provisions of section 13 of the militia act of January 21, 1903, there has been issued to each of the States and Territories a sufficient number of magazine arms, and equipments pertaining thereto, to fully arm the organized militia of the State or Territory, according to the strength of that militia on the date of the approval of the militia law. The number of arms so issued is shown by the following table:

State or Territory.	Rifles.	Carbines.	State or Territory.	Rifles.	Carbines.
Alabama.....	2,466	326	Nebraska.....	1,256	96
Arizona.....	320	37	Nevada.....		
Arkansas.....	1,640	75	New Hampshire.....	200	10
California.....	2,598	294	New Jersey.....	4,860	206
Colorado.....	1,718	177	New Mexico.....	343	61
Connecticut.....	2,715	65	New York.....	14,147	453
Delaware.....	520		North Carolina.....	1,725	
District of Columbia.....	1,600		North Dakota.....	609	39
Florida.....	1,146		Ohio.....	7,592	102
Georgia.....	3,696	477	Oklahoma.....	800	
Hawaii.....	600		Oregon.....	1,050	65
Idaho.....	384		Pennsylvania.....	9,070	390
Illinois.....	6,433	456	Rhode Island.....	878	94
Indiana.....	2,698		South Carolina.....	2,748	664
Iowa.....	2,090		South Dakota.....	1,646	220
Kansas.....	1,442		Tennessee.....	1,690	130
Kentucky.....	1,149		Texas.....	2,459	273
Louisiana.....	1,347	251	Utah.....	420	100
Maine.....	1,187		Vermont.....	735	
Maryland.....	2,186	30	Virginia.....	2,013	60
Massachusetts.....	4,727	234	Washington.....	900	70
Michigan.....	2,742		West Virginia.....	1,148	
Minnesota.....	2,000		Wisconsin.....	2,552	67
Mississippi.....	1,314		Wyoming.....	324	36
Missouri.....	2,556	65			
Montana.....	452		Total.....	110,921	5,623

There has also been issued, gratuitously, to each of the States and Territories, caliber .30 ammunition in exchange, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the old arms.

AID TO STATE ENCAMPMENTS.

The great benefit already derived from the application of the provisions of section 14 of the militia law can be understood when it is noted that since September 1, 1903, the following-named States and Territories have drawn upon the Government for funds from the annual appropriation provided by section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purpose of paying, either in whole or in part, the expenses of pay, subsistence and transportation of such portions of their organized militia as were designated to participate in actual field or camp service for instruction. In several cases the funds so obtained were utilized for the purpose of paying the expenses of State or Territorial rifle teams which participated in matches at Sea Girt, N. J., at Savannah, Ga., and in the national match at Fort Riley, Kans., in August, 1904.

The States and Territories drawing funds for encampment purposes were—

Arizona, 1904; Arkansas, 1903 and 1904; District of Columbia Militia, 1903 and 1904, and for the cruise of the Naval Battalion for 1903; Indiana, 1903 and 1904; Iowa, 1903 and 1904; Kansas, 1904; Kentucky, 1904; Louisiana, 1904; Minnesota, 1904; Mississippi, 1904; Missouri, 1904; Nebraska, 1903 and 1904; New Jersey, 1904; New Mexico, 1904; New York, 1904; North Carolina, 1904; Ohio, 1904; Oklahoma, 1904; Oregon, 1904; Pennsylvania, 1904; Rhode Island, 1904; South Carolina, 1904; Tennessee, 1904; Utah, 1904; Vermont, 1903; Washington, 1903; Wyoming, 1904.

The States drawing funds for expenses of State rifle teams were—

Alabama, 1903 and 1904; Georgia (two), 1903; Maryland, 1903; Michigan, 1903; New Jersey, 1904; Rhode Island, 1903 and 1904.

In many instances much vexatious delay, both to the Department and to the State, has been experienced in placing funds to the credit of disbursing officers nominated by the governors. This delay has been due to many causes, the principal of which is the failure of the disbursing officers to render in due season the accounts required by law. In several cases this neglect has resulted in the disapproval by the officials of the Treasury Department of the requisitions submitted with the requests of the governors, thereby causing delay in placing funds to the credit of the officer designated until long after the termination of the service for the payment of the expenses of which the money was desired. Such derelictions could not have occurred had the delinquent officers carefully read and complied with the instructions contained in the War Department circular of November 23, 1903.

The method of rendition of the accounts of these disbursing officers has not been what might have been expected of bonded officers handling Government funds, but a general improvement is perceptible in the methods of accounting pursued in 1904, as compared with those of 1903.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

The result of the special inspection made under the direction of division commanders, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, series of 1903, while in many cases unsatisfactory to the Department, was not allowed to deprive any State or Territory of its allotment of funds under section 14 of the militia law, the Assistant Secretary of War having decided that where a disposition was shown by the State authorities to supply deficiencies noted by the inspecting officers such deficiencies should be waived for the current year. In consequence of this decision, several States enjoyed a privilege of which they would have been deprived if the law had been strictly applied.

An analysis of the reports of the special inspection shows that in general there has been a great advance in zeal, in efficiency, and in the care of uniforms and equipments; also that the officers and men of the militia have a clearer comprehension of their duty to the State and National Governments. It is also shown by the reports that the militia is gradually being brought to conform to the system of the United States Army with regard to discipline and military instruction. The character of the members of the militia has been found to be uniformly good, and it appears that about 75 per cent of the organized strength of the militia may be depended upon to respond to a call in case of domestic insurrection or rebellion.

It was found that of 1,681 organizations inspected, 958 were completely uniformed for field service at any season of the year, and 723 were not; that 1,229 were sufficiently armed, and 452 were not; that 968 had sufficient equipment, and 713 had not; that in 1,357 the organization conformed to that of the United States Army, and that in 324 the conformity was only partial; that 1,095 were sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active duty in the field, and 586 were not so conditioned. This last condition was due, in a majority of cases, to the fact that, although sufficient arms had been received to fully arm the organizations, issue of the arms had not been completed at the time of inspection. In some cases it was found that uniforms and equipments that were lacking at the time of inspection had either been requisitioned for or had been obtained and were in storage at the State or Territorial capitol awaiting issue. In any event, the conditions were such as to warrant the decision of the Assistant Secretary of War that all the organizations of the militia were sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped to entitle them to participation in the benefits of section 14 of the militia law.

The following table shows the number of officers and enlisted men present at and absent from the special inspection of 1904, and the percentage of absentees. Comparison with the corresponding percentage for 1903 is made and shows a decrease in the per cent of absentees, though the decrease is not as much as might have been expected.

Number of officers and enlisted men present at and absent from the special inspection of the militia organizations of the several States and Territories, held in compliance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, December 29, 1903.

State or Territory.	Present.		Absent.		General officers and staff officers.	Total.		Percent of absentees in 1904.	Percent of absentees in 1903.
	Offi-cers.	Enlisted men.	Offi-cers.	Enlisted men.		Offi-cers.	Enlisted men.		
Alabama	171	1,685	20	614	15	206	2,299	25.31	32.81
Arizona	26	257	10	141	1	37	398	34.71	57.59
Arkansas	79	1,067	14	490	12	105	1,557	30.32	45.87
California	249	2,654	24	428	49	322	3,082	13.28	18.04
Colorado	60	975	20	838	5	85	1,813	45.21	34.47
Connecticut	177	2,315	8	242	16	201	2,557	9.07	11.00
Delaware	31	204	2	80	15	48	284	24.70	35.96
District of Columbia	119	1,134	4	202	12	135	1,336	14.00	11.28
Florida	68	746	23	372	1	92	1,118	32.64	36.17
Georgia	272	2,736	87	671	13	322	3,407	18.99	27.54
Hawaii	31	330	5	107		36	437	23.68	31.24
Idaho	40	368	11	230	1	52	607	37.94	31.18
Illinois	396	4,174	50	1,899	2	448	6,073	29.89	30.41
Indiana	168	1,402	7	1,037	61	236	2,439	39.03	35.05
Iowa	175	1,829	9	469	2	186	2,298	19.21	21.19
Kansas	90	796	21	335	19	130	1,131	28.23	23.79
Kentucky	81	697	21	507	11	113	1,204	40.09	34.73
Louisiana	54	503	14	511	1	69	1,014	48.48	41.59
Maine	96	864	8	253	11	115	1,117	21.19	15.63
Maryland	138	1,428	17	599	25	180	2,027	27.91	25.42
Massachusetts	364	4,817	16	461	11	391	5,278	8.41	13.28
Michigan	152	1,995	13	608	15	180	2,603	22.31	26.36
Minnesota	111	1,728	15	112	5	131	1,840	6.44	13.72
Mississippi	51	666	21	414	1	73	1,080	37.73	38.51
Missouri	140	1,641	34	907	37	211	2,548	34.11	35.64
Montana	20	338	2	201	7	29	539	35.74	36.99
Nebraska	69	758	15	596	1	85	1,354	42.46	34.63
Nevada	5	99	1	50	12	18	149	30.54	40.71
New Hampshire	83	969	12	126	1	96	1,095	11.59	15.09
New Jersey	256	3,911	13	305	47	316	4,216	7.02	8.49
New Mexico	15	173	3	91	1	19	264	33.22	29.38
New York	729	12,268	29	632	102	860	12,900	4.80	13.09
North Carolina	129	1,480	17	185	21	167	1,665	11.03	11.78
North Dakota	51	463	16	219	1	68	682	31.33	32.13
Ohio	274	3,624	25	1,602	23	322	5,226	29.33	33.02
Oklahoma	36	450	6	324	1	43	774	40.39	57.44
Oregon	61	851	4	148	2	67	999	14.26	20.92
Pennsylvania	613	7,431	27	1,591	66	706	9,022	16.63	22.66
Rhode Island	93	881	4	56	13	110	937	5.73	12.78
South Carolina	199	2,454	32	1,032	28	259	3,486	28.41	20.94
South Dakota	103	706	12	380	14	129	1,086	32.26	28.76
Tennessee	128	1,377	27	607	1	156	1,984	29.63	32.58
Texas	172	2,054	14	810	30	216	2,864	26.75	23.64
Utah	19	193	3	93	16	38	286	29.63	39.89
Vermont	55	526	2	149	14	71	675	20.24	32.24
Virginia	145	1,758	13	488	18	176	2,246	20.69	26.99
Washington	49	568	3	239	12	64	807	27.78	23.36
West Virginia	70	629	15	330	32	117	959	32.06	39.56
Wisconsin	176	2,231	5	492	31	212	2,723	16.93	17.43
Wyoming	26	182	4	120	1	31	302	37.24	41.39
Total	6,915	83,385	728	23,402	836	8,479	106,787	21.02	23.45

The following table shows the designations and stations of the militia organizations of the several States and Territories; their strength at the date of, and per cent of absentees from, the special inspection held in compliance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, December 29, 1903. The table also shows, for each organization, the number of practice marches, the number of drills, the number of days in camp of instruction, and the rifle-practice figure of merit. It also shows whether the organizations are armed, uniformed and equipped, and whether they conform in organization to the Regular Army.

ALABAMA.

State designation: Alabama National Guard.

General headquarters: Montgomery. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William W. Brandon; address, Montgomery.

One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 11 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 batteries. Total strength, 2,506.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters...	Montgomery	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Mobile	11	17	28	3.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	45	48	18.75	10	7	43	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	53	56	21.42	9	7	43	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Geneva	3	62	65	47.68	11	7	43	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Fort Deposit	4	59	63	28.57	8	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Mobile	3	46	49	22.44	9	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Dothan	3	57	60	21.66	7	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Brewton	3	47	50	22.00	12	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Troy	3	54	57	28.07	10	7	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Evergreen	3	52	55	30.90	9	7	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Uniontown	2	53	55	29.09	10	7	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Mobile	3	48	51	11.76	11	7	38	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total .....	.....	44	593	637	25.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Eufaula	15	23	38	0.00	12	7	60	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	Montgomery	3	49	52	11.53	8	7	60	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Selma	3	51	54	12.96	8	7	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Montgomery	3	51	54	11.11	7	7	60	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Wetumpka	3	46	49	30.61	9	7	60	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Tuscaloosa	2	50	52	23.08	10	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Eufaula	4	58	62	33.87	11	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Opelika	3	47	50	24.00	8	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Luverne	3	50	53	45.28	7	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Tuskegee	3	63	66	18.18	9	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Girard	3	61	64	15.63	10	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Demopolis	3	41	44	27.27	12	7	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total .....	.....	48	590	638	21.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Birmingham	12	3	15	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company A	Woodlawn	3	41	44	20.45	7	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Florence	3	38	41	4.88	8	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Gadsden	4	59	63	42.86	10	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Decatur	3	42	45	31.11	8	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Huntsville	3	63	66	37.88	11	7	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Birmingham	3	48	51	5.88	12	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Bessemer	4	50	54	29.63	9	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Oxford	4	64	68	30.88	8	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Birmingham	3	57	60	41.67	7	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Talladega	4	46	50	40.00	11	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Jasper	4	41	45	46.67	7	7	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total .....	.....	50	552	602	30.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Separate company	Montgomery	5	113	118	23.73	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.

a Not obtainable, as no reports of target firing were submitted by company commanders, and consequently no consolidated report could be prepared. (Statement of adjutant-general of Alabama.)

ALABAMA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Battalion of artillery:											
Headquarters	Montgomery	5	.....	5	0.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Battery A	Mobile	4	61	65	32.31	.....	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Battery B	Montgomery	4	49	53	7.55	.....	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Battery C	Selma	4	60	64	23.13	.....	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Battery D	Birmingham	5	54	59	40.68	.....	7	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total .....	.....	22	224	246	27.24						
Squadron of cavalry:											
Headquarters	Camden	6	3	9	22.22	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop A	Montgomery	4	42	46	23.91	5	.....	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop B	Camden	4	55	59	11.86	5	.....	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop C	Selma	4	63	67	17.91	5	.....	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop D	Birmingham	4	64	68	38.24	5	.....	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total .....	.....	22	227	249	23.29						
Grand total .....	.....	206	2,299	2,505	25.31						

^aNot obtainable, as no reports of target firing were submitted by company commanders, and consequently no consolidated report could be prepared. (Statement of adjutant-general of Alabama.)

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARIZONA.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Arizona.

General headquarters: Phoenix. Adjutant-general: Col. Benjamin W. Leavell; address, Phoenix

Infantry: 1 regiment of 6 companies. Cavalry: 2 troops. Total strength, 435.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General staff officers		1		1							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Phoenix	10		10	60.00					Yes.	
Company A	Thatcher	3	46	49	18.36	12	5	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Phoenix	3	41	44	29.55	11	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Tempe	3	50	53	41.51	11	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Mesa	3	53	56	58.93	11	7	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Yuma	3	47	50	20.00	12	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Flagstaff	2	38	40	45.00		22	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		27	275	302	36.75						
First Cavalry:											
First Troop	Nogales	3	47	50	58.00	11	28	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Second Troop	Morenci	3	40	43	13.95	3	27	(c)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		6	87	93	37.63						
Normal School Cadets	Tempe	3	36	39	12.82					Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		37	398	435	34.71						

^a There was no systematic record of target practice kept in 1903, and it is impossible to make an intelligible report of the same.

^b Carbines just received.

^c No carbines.

ARKANSAS.

State designation: Arkansas State Guard.
 General headquarters: Little Rock. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Charles Jacobson; address, Little Rock.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 4 companies; 5 separate companies. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 1,662.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and general staff officers.		12		12							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Little Rock		26	26	34.62	9	25	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company A	Morrilton	3	46	49	20.41	9	60	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Wynne	3	61	64	28.13	9	52	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C	Siloam Springs	3	43	46	17.39	9	49	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D	Eureka Springs	3	58	61	77.07	9	44	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E	Beebe	3	29	32	6.25	9	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company F	Harrison	3	50	53	16.98	9	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G	Newport	3	50	53	62.26	9	38	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company H	Walnut Ridge	2	40	42	30.95	9	45	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company I	Paragould	3	46	49	4.08	9	38	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company K	Jonesboro	3	61	64	57.81	9	31	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company L	Black Rock	3	52	55	47.27	9	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company M	Newark	3	38	41	21.95	9	57	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		35	600	635	35.13						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Little Rock		28	28	25.00	9	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company A	Booneville	2	41	43	6.98	9	72	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Hot Springs	3	43	46	23.91	9	12	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C	Little Rock	3	49	52	42.31	9	54	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D	Ola	3	61	64	62.50	9	64	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E	Dardanelle	3	51	54	27.78	9	70	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company F	Magazine	3	48	51	25.49	9	68	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G	Eldorado	3	52	55	21.82	9	81	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company H	De Queen	3	52	55	10.91	9	79	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company L	Cabot	3	34	37	10.81	9	63	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company M	Little Rock	3	48	51	11.76	9	85	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		29	507	536	25.98						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Monticello		28	28	21.43			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Corning	3	37	40	40.00	9	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company E	Black Rock	3	44	47	27.66	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company G	Imboden	3	49	52	40.38	9	44	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company K	Piggott	3	42	45	6.67	9	51	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		12	200	212	27.83						
Separate company	Mammoth Spring	3	35	38	23.68			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Independent companies:											
Company A	Booneville	3	32	35	57.14			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Dardanelle	2	41	43	27.91			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company C	Magazine	3	52	55	25.45			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Company D	Paris	3	40	43	11.63			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		11	165	176	28.98						
Light artillery:											
Battery A	Hot Springs	3	50	53	43.40	9	25	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Grand total		105	1,557	1,662	30.32						

* There was no rifle practice by the organized militia of Arkansas during the year 1903.

CALIFORNIA.

State designation: National Guard of California.
 General headquarters: Sacramento. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. J. B. Lauck; address, Sacramento.
 One division of 3 brigades. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 3 regiments of 9 companies each; 1 regiment of 8 companies. Cavalry: 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 batteries. Signal Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 3,404.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and general staff officers.		49		49					(a)	Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sacramento	16	48	64	15.63				(a)	Yes.	
Company A	San Francisco	3	50	53	15.09		8	46	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	50	53	0.00	1	8	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	52	55	23.64		8	46	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	48	51	1.96		8	46	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	49	52	7.69	1	8	43	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	50	53	9.43		8	44	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	51	54	5.56		8	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	48	51	33.33		8	42	(a)	Yes.	No.
Sanitary Corps	do	3	11	14	35.71		8		(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		43	457	500	13.20						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sacramento	18	39	57	17.54				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Chico	3	54	57	7.02		14	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Colusa	3	51	54	3.70		14	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Nevada City	3	55	58	15.52		14	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Marsville	3	52	55	29.09		14	43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Sacramento	3	48	51	7.84		14	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Woodland	3	49	52	13.46		14	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Sacramento	3	47	50	14.00		14	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Placerville	3	48	51	11.76			33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Grass Valley	3	47	50	24.00	1	14	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Sanitary Corps	Sacramento	3	13	16	18.75		14		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	503	551	14.52						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	San Francisco	21	39	60	16.67				(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	Oakland	3	47	50	10.00		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	San Jose	3	52	55	14.55	1	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Petaluma	3	52	55	20.00		8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	San Rafael	3	47	50	6.00		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Santa Rosa	3	50	53	1.89		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Oakland	3	47	50	36.00		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Alameda	2	51	53	13.21		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Napa	3	53	56	10.71		8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Livermore	3	53	56	10.71		8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Sanitary Corps	Oakland	3	11	14	14.29		8		(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		50	502	552	13.95						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Modesto	19	35	54	7.41				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Stockton	3	49	52	25.00		8	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	48	51	43.14		8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Fresno	3	43	46	23.91		8	43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Modesto	3	47	50	22.00		8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Visalia	3	46	49	16.33		8	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.

^a No figure of merit for the year 1903 is given, for the reason that the State regulations provide for nothing of the kind. (Statement of adjutant-general.) Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125.)

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1901.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Sixth Infantry—Cont'd:											
Company F.....	Fresno.....	3	45	48	2.08	8	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Bakersfield.....	3	47	50	8.00	8	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Merced.....	3	47	50	12.00	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Hadford.....	3	51	54	16.67	2	15	35	(a)	Yes.	
Sanitary Corps.....	Fresno.....	3	15	18	22.22	8		(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		49	473	522	17.81						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Los Angeles.....	17	45	62	17.74			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	2	48	50	38.00	1	10	33	(a)	Yes.	
Company B.....	San Diego.....	3	48	51	17.65		10	46	(a)	Yes.	
Company C.....	Los Angeles.....	3	47	50	4.00		10	45	(a)	Yes.	
Company D.....	Pomona.....	3	48	51	1.96		10	33	(a)	Yes.	
Company E.....	Anaheim.....	3	45	48	12.50		10	33	(a)	Yes.	
Company F.....	Los Angeles.....	3	49	52	9.62		10	45	(a)	Yes.	
Company G.....	Redlands.....	3	48	51	7.84		10	33	(a)	Yes.	
Company H.....	Talbert.....	3	47	50	30.00		10	33	(a)	Yes.	
Company I.....	Pasadena.....	3	53	56	25.79		10	46	(a)	Yes.	
Company K.....	San Bernardino.....	3	43	46	10.87		10	33	(a)	Yes.	
Company L.....	Santa Ana.....	3	47	50	10.00		10	33	(a)	Yes.	
Company M.....	Riverside.....	3	52	55	5.45		10	49	(a)	Yes.	
Total.....		52	620	672	14.88						
Cavalry:											
Troop A.....	San Francisco.....	3	50	53	5.66	1	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop B.....	Sacramento.....	3	48	51	9.80	1	17	47	(a)	Yes.	
Troop C.....	Salinas.....	3	47	50	2.00		10	44	(a)	Yes.	
Troop D.....	Los Angeles.....	3	47	50	18.00	1	12	34	(a)	Yes.	
Total.....		12	192	204	8.82						
Artillery:											
First Battalion headquarters.....	San Francisco.....	5	25	30	3.33			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Battery A.....	do.....	2	60	62	6.45		8	33	(a)	Yes.	
Battery B.....	do.....	3	64	67	8.96		8	33	(a)	Yes.	
Battery C.....	do.....	3	57	60	1.67		8	34	(a)	Yes.	
Battery D.....	do.....	3	57	60	8.33		8	33	(a)	Yes.	
Total.....		16	263	279	6.09						
Signal Corps:											
First Brigade.....	Los Angeles.....	2	36	38	2.63		10	44	(a)	Yes.	
Second Brigade.....	San Francisco.....	1	36	37			8	15	33	(a)	
Third Brigade.....	Sacramento.....								(a)	Yes.	
Total.....		3	72	75	1.33						
Grand total.....		322	3,082	3,404	13.28						

^aNo figure of merit for the year 1903 is given, for the reason that the State regulations provide for nothing of the kind. (Statement of adjutant-general.) Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125.)

COLORADO.

State designation: National Guard of Colorado.
 General headquarters: Denver. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Sherman M. Bell; address, Denver.
 One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 light battery. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,898.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and brigade headquarters.		5	2	7							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Denver	6	1	7	1.43	136	15	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	1	50	51	21.57	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	1	87	88	57.95	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Brighton	1	40	41	41.46	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Greeley	1	47	48	33.33	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Fort Collins	3	39	42	73.81						
Company F	Denver	3	56	59	13.56	119	3	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Loveland	1	50	51	37.25		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Boulder	3	83	86	59.30	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Fort Morgan	2	57	59	32.20	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Denver	2	95	97	54.64	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	North Denver	1	78	79	49.37	119	16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Denver	2	40	42	19.05		4	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		27	723	750	43.20						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pueblo	6	2	8	25.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Band	Florence		25	25	36.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	2	71	73	63.01	90	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Pueblo	3	60	63	42.86	100	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Lamar	2	46	48	56.25		4	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Colorado Springs	2	74	76	43.42	126	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Rocky Ford	3	70	73	56.16		3	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Pueblo	3	78	81	44.44		30	2 (a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Cripple Creek	3	91	94	69.15	126	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Colorado Springs	3	75	78	51.28	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Victor	3	87	90	26.67		2	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		30	679	709	49.37						
Cavalry:											
First Squadron headquarters	Denver	2	1	3		100		(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop A	Telluride	3	69	72	6.94	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop B	Denver	3	56	59	40.68	130	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop C	do	3	101	104	71.15	119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop D	Meeker	3	88	91	63.74				Yes.	Yes.	
Total		14	315	329	48.93						
Artillery:											
Battery A	Denver	2	52	54		119	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Signal Corps	do	2	9	11	72.73	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps:											
Detachment	do	1	8	9							
Detachment	Colorado Springs	3	14	17	70.59	136	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Detachment	Boulder	1	11	12	25.00						
Total		5	33	38	39.47						
Grand total		85	1,813	1,898	45.21						

^aLittle or no target practice for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903.

CONNECTICUT.

State designation: Connecticut National Guard.
 General headquarters: Hartford. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. George M. Cole; address, Hartford.
 One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 troop.
 Artillery: 1 light battery, 2 sections; 2 companies of coast artillery; 1 machine-gun battery, 4 sections. Signal Corps: 4 sections. Total strength, 2,758.
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and brigade headquarters.		16		16							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Hartford	19	34	53	5.66	6		(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	65	68	4.41	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	54	57	15.79	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Rockville	3	50	53	18.87	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Bristol	3	59	62	19.35	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	New Britain	3	54	57	17.54	6	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Hartford	3	59	62	6.45	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	South Manchester	3	59	62	14.52	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Hartford	3	56	59	18.64	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	New Britain	3	63	66	6.06	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Hartford	3	49	52	3.85	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Willimantic	3	46	49	6.12	6	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Winsted	3	60	63	4.76	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		55	708	763	10.88						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	New Haven	17	33	50				(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Waterbury	3	65	68		6	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	New Haven	2	58	60	13.33	6	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	53	56		6	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	65	68	8.82	6	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	2	59	61	6.56	6	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	63	66	1.52	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Waterbury	3	65	68		6	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Middletown	3	57	60	15.00	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Meriden	3	60	63	4.76	6	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Wallingford	3	65	68	4.41	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Meriden	3	65	68			8	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Torrington	3	65	68			4	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		51	773	824	4.13						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Stamford	14	36	50	8.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Norwich	3	61	64	7.81	6	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Bridgeport	3	48	51	27.45	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Norwich	3	54	57	8.77	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Norwalk	3	54	57	7.02	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Bridgeport	3	51	54	7.41	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Norwalk	3	58	61	13.11	6	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Danbury	3	60	63	12.70	6	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Stamford	2	52	54	11.11	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	New London	3	48	51	9.80	6	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Bridgeport	3	52	55	14.55	6	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Danielson	3	55	58		6	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Greenwich	3	65	68	8.82	6	5	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		49	694	743	10.36						
First Separate Company.	New Haven	3	64	67	8.96	6	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	

* No figure of merit adopted for 1903. Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

United States designation: National Guard of the District of Columbia.

General headquarters: Washington. Adjutant-general: Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett (captain, Seventh U. S. Cavalry); address, Washington.

One brigade. Infantry, 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Artillery: 1 field battery. Signal Corps. Ambulance Corps. Naval Battalion. Total strength, 1,471.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers	Enlisted men.	Total.	Percent absent.						
Brigade headquarters	Washington	12	9	21	9.52	10	2	.....	Yes.		
Corps field musicians	do	20	20	40	0.00	10	20	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
Brigade band	do	26	26	52	7.69	10	32	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	18	10	28	7.14	10	1	162.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	41	44	13.64	10	52	8.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	38	41	17.07	10	37	42.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	28	31	22.58	10	41	8.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	36	39	10.26	10	54	19.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	3	46	49	6.12	10	56	18.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	2	42	44	6.82	10	42	18.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	do	3	46	49	8.16	10	34	18.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	do	3	42	45	20.00	10	35	14.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	do	3	38	41	24.39	10	37	60.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		44	367	411	13.38						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	22	11	33	3.03	10	1	158.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	48	51	29.41	10	60	16.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	40	43	16.28	10	54	27.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	46	49	12.24	10	40	24.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	3	35	38	0.00	10	46	45.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	2	44	46	36.96	10	52	15.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	do	2	30	32	37.50	10	50	9.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	do	3	41	44	22.73	10	50	35.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	do	3	47	50	8.00	10	57	96.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	do	2	45	47	0.00	10	36	30.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	do	1	36	37	24.32	10	44	19.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	do	3	32	35	20.00	10	42	29.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		50	455	505	17.43						
First Separate Battalion:											
Headquarters	Washington	5	4	9	0.00	10	12	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	63	66	6.06	10	46	22.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	60	63	11.11	10	40	10.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	53	56	7.14	10	64	17.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	47	50	12.00	10	51	15.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		17	227	244	8.61						
Signal Corps	Washington	1	20	21	23.80	23	.....		Yes.	No.	
Ambulance Corps	do	1	25	26	11.54	10	35	.....	Yes.	No.	
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	do	1	79	80	23.75	10	6	133.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Naval Battalion	do	9	108	117	9.40	12	11	21.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Grand total		135	1,336	1,471	14.00						

FLORIDA.

State designation: Florida State Troops.
General headquarters: Tallahassee. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster; address, Tallahassee.

One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Artillery: 1 field battery. Total strength, 1,210.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....		1		1							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Jacksonville.....	13	16	29	51.72	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	3	65	68	50.00	8	59	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Fernandina.....	3	33	36	22.22	8	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Madison.....	3	42	45	33.33	8	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Liveoak.....	2	51	53	28.36	8	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Jacksonville.....	3	59	62	27.42	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	50	53	16.98	8	55	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Lake City.....	2	37	39	35.90	8	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Pensacola.....	3	31	34	32.35	9	53	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	2	38	40	35.00	9	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Apalachicola.....	3	45	48	35.42	9	70	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Marianna.....	3	32	35	60.00	9	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		43	499	542	35.05						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Ocala.....	12	39	51	37.25	8	59	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	2	51	53	30.19	8	55	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Leesburg.....	2	41	43	41.86	8	55	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Orlando.....	3	42	45	44.44	8	54	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Palatka.....	3	45	48	29.17	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Starke.....	2	36	38	31.58	8	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Tampa.....	3	52	55	30.91	8	56	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Bartow.....	2	59	61	24.59	8	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Gainesville.....	3	42	45	17.78	8	65	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Key West.....	2	38	40	15.00	8	64	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Daytona.....	3	46	49	36.73	8	64	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Miami.....	2	53	55	34.55	8	68	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Brooksville.....	3	44	47	19.15	8	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		42	588	630	30.32						
Battery Field Artillery:											
First Battery.....	Jacksonville.....	6	31	37	37.84	8	59	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....		92	1,118	1,210	32.64						

^aNo regular course of practice was prescribed for the troops in this State last year. Each company had a certain amount of practice during the annual encampment, and quite a number of companies had special practice. No system of qualifying has been prescribed, however, and there is no record of the practice conducted by companies at their home stations.

GEORGIA.

State designation: Georgia State Troops.

General headquarters: Atlanta. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. S. W. Harris; address, Atlanta.

Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 regiments of 11 companies each; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 battalion of 7 companies. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 9 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 heavy batteries; 2 light batteries. Total strength, 3,729.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		13		13							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Atlanta	13	10	23	17.39				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Statesboro	3	43	46	32.62	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Swainsboro	1	40	41	53.66	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Savannah	3	55	58	13.77	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Waynesboro	3	51	54	0.00	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Waycross	1	46	47	59.57	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Brunswick	3	49	52	34.62	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Savannah	3	42	45	13.33	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	35	38	15.79	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	46	49	1.08	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	46	49	8.16	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	43	46	41.30	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	506	548	24.09						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Macon	17	22	39	10.26				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Jackson	3	40	43	2.33	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Macon	3	53	56	1.79	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	42	45	8.89	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Tennille	3	35	38	26.32	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hawkinsville	1	40	41	34.15	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Macon	3	50	53	0.00	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Barnesville	3	33	36	13.89	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Thomaston	3	40	43	4.65	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Ferry	3	42	45	20.00	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Griffin	3	47	50	0.00	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Eastman	2	35	37	13.51	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		47	479	526	10.46						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Madison	13	6	19	52.63				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Washington	3	43	46	30.43	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Monroe	3	40	43	4.65	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Milledgeville	2	59	61	45.90	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Elberton	2	40	42	11.90	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Conyers	1	35	36	13.89	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Augusta	3	42	45	22.22	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	49	52	7.69	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	41	44	15.91	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Athens	3	38	41	26.83	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Covington	3	42	45	11.11	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	435	474	21.31						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Albany	17	38	55	36.36				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Cuthbert	1	41	42	66.67	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Valdosta	3	38	41	7.32	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Columbus	3	51	54	12.96	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Fort Gaines	2	48	50	40.00	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Albany	3	47	50	14.00	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Tifton	3	52	55	25.45	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Columbus	1	45	46	30.43	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Dawson	3	44	47	8.51	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Bainbridge	3	42	45	48.89	7	24		(a)	Yes.	Yes.

a No report of target practice received.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instructions (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry—Con.											
Company K.....	Thomasville.....	1	48	49	46.94	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	Americus.....	3	36	39	35.89	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	Fitzgerald.....	3	52	55	21.82	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		46	582	628	29.94						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Atlanta.....	12	2	14	21.43			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	2	46	48	29.17	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	do.....	3	35	38	13.16	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do.....	2	36	38	15.79	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do.....	2	34	40	32.50	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Lindale.....	3	43	46	4.35	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Marietta.....	3	40	43	9.30	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Newnan.....	3	33	36	11.11	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Rome.....	3	46	49	12.25	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	Atlanta.....	3	31	34	8.82	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	do.....	3	43	46	6.52	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	do.....	2	47	49	14.28	7	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		41	410	481	14.56						
Infantry (colored):											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters.....	Savannah.....	6	5	11	18.18			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	3	50	53	3.77	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	Atlanta.....	3	48	51	11.76		24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	Savannah.....	2	50	52	7.69	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do.....	3	49	52	11.54	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Macon.....	3	50	53	0.00	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Savannah.....	3	50	53	7.55	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Augusta.....	3	50	53	11.36		24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		26	352	378	7.94						
Cavalry:											
First Cavalry—											
Headquarters.....	Savannah.....	17	4	21	14.29			(a)	Yes.	No.	
Troop A.....	do.....	3	42	45	6.67	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Troop B.....	Hinesville.....	3	33	36	30.56	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Troop C.....	Springfield.....	3	48	51	45.10	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Troop E.....	Johnston Station.....	3	41	44	15.91	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Troop F.....	Gainesville.....	3	38	41	29.27	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Troop G.....	Darien.....	2	36	38	18.42	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Troop I.....	Jesup.....	3	48	51	17.65	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Troop K.....	Augusta.....	3	39	42	14.28	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Troop L.....	Atlanta.....	3	37	40	12.50	7	24	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total.....		43	366	409	21.03						
Heavy Artillery:											
First Battery—											
Headquarters.....	Savannah.....	7	4	11	45.45			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery A.....	do.....	3	41	44	6.82		24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery B.....	do.....	3	53	56	28.57		24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery C.....	do.....	3	34	37	16.22		24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery D.....	do.....	2	45	47	21.28		24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		18	177	195	20.51						
Light Artillery:											
Chatham Artillery.....	Savannah.....	3	29	32	12.50	3	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Georgia Artillery.....	do.....	4	41	45	4.44						
Total.....		7	70	77	7.79						
Grand total.....		322	3,407	3,729	18.99						

a No report of target practice received.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

HAWAII.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Hawaii.

General headquarters: Honolulu. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John H. Soper; address, Honolulu.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies. Total strength, 473.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Honolulu	11	41	52	9.62	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	46	49	36.73	.....	5	16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	43	46	21.74	.....	5	16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	44	47	51.06	.....	5	3	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	42	45	26.67	.....	6	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	40	43	13.95	.....	5	18	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	59	61	1.64	2	5	60	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	42	45	17.78	.....	5	8	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	36	39	33.33	.....	5	14	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	2	44	46	32.61	.....	.....	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	437	473	23.68						

^a There was no target practice in 1903, except by Company D, at Hilo, island of Hawaii, during the months of January, February and March, 1903. Range, 200 yards.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

157

IDAHO.

State designation: National Guard of Idaho.
 General headquarters: Boise. Adjutant-general: Col. David Vickers; address, Boise.
 One regiment of 12 companies. Total strength, 669.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Boise	1	.....	1	.....					
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Nampa	15	10	25	20.00				(a)	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	41	44	38.64		48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Pocatello	3	44	47	34.04		32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Sandpoint	3	57	60	13.33		2		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	St. Anthony	3	28	31	38.71		48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Rathdrum	3	49	52	32.69		48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Blackfoot	3	53	56	32.14		32		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Albion	3	49	52	34.62		8		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Warder	3	44	47	59.57		45		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Payette	3	59	62	51.61		48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Idaho Springs	3	63	66	39.39		48		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Weiser	3	49	52	23.08		29		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Rigby	3	61	64	64.06		27		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	607	658	37.99						
Grand total.....		52	607	659	37.94						

a No target practice held during the year 1903, excepting by a few companies, which engaged in the same at their own expense.

ILLINOIS.

State designation: Illinois National Guard.

General headquarters: Chicago. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Scott; address, Chicago. Four brigades. Infantry: 8 regiments of 12 companies each. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 8 troops. Artillery: 2 light batteries. Engineers: 1 company. Signal Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 6,521.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....		2	1	3	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Springfield.....	17	24	41	21.95				112.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Chicago.....	3	39	42	7.14	8	41	235.76	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	2	42	44	13.64	8	42	187.19	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	3	51	54	5.56	8	41	80.77	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	3	41	44	9.09	8	39	126.70	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	3	48	51	7.84	8	42	125.70	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	44	47	12.77	8	39	61.13	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	45	48	22.92	8	39	84.47	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	2	50	52	34.62	8	42	52.65	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	3	43	46	0.00	8	40	260.04	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	3	71	74	10.81	8	41	87.44	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	do.....	3	48	51	19.61	8	41	59.00	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	do.....	3	45	48	8.33	8	39	84.63	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		51	591	642	13.40						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Chicago.....	17	63	80	1.25				112.63	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	3	51	54	16.67	8	48	201.47	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	3	53	56	16.07	8	37	70.87	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	2	47	49	16.34	8	52	101.59	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	1	58	59	35.59	3	46	70.53	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	3	46	49	0.00	3	34	55.64	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	58	61	19.67	3	44	28.02	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	44	47	12.77	3	31	79.35	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	3	44	47	29.79	3	32	37.01	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	2	47	49	22.45	3	30	69.04	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	3	46	49	14.29	3	43	71.95	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	do.....	3	40	43	9.30	3	41	86.41	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	do.....	3	53	56	32.14	3	42	79.94	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		49	650	699	17.17						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Rockford.....	16	50	66	0.00				84.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Dekalb.....	2	52	54	38.89	8	44	41.98	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Belvidere.....	3	53	56	35.71	8	51	29.54	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Ottawa.....	3	50	53	26.42	1	39	50.22	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Aurora.....	3	40	43	32.56	8	47	33.11	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Elgin.....	3	54	57	22.81	8	46	41.00	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Pontiac.....	3	45	48	47.92	8	45	44.41	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Woodstock.....	3	60	63	55.56	8	28	24.60	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Rockford.....	2	44	46	32.61	8	41	36.25	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Aurora.....	3	47	50	28.00	8	47	37.43	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Rockford.....	3	68	71	56.34	8	42	9.66	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Kankakee.....	2	56	58	31.03	2	40	48.51	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Oregon.....	3	55	58	32.76	4	42	33.82	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		49	674	723	34.02						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Springfield.....	17	57	74	0.00				54.90	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Arcola.....	2	56	58	58.62	12	8	75	19.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Newton.....	3	59	62	38.71	1	8	12	41.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Carbondale.....	2	75	77	74.03	8	50	31.67	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Robinson.....	3	53	56	42.86	8	17	30.40	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

159

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry—Con.											
Company E.....	Mattoon.....	3	48	51	64.71	8	26	29.96	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Mount Vernon.....	3	64	67	29.85	8	48	17.65	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Effingham.....	3	46	49	16.33	3	25	39.68	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Shelbyville.....	3	64	67	34.33	8	18	31.53	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Vandalia.....	3	63	66	54.55	8	52	48.45	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	Mound City.....	3	60	63	28.57	4	23	23.56	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	Olney.....	3	73	76	50.00	8	25	40.06	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	Champaign.....	3	50	53	30.19	8	29	65.27	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		51	768	819	40.42						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Decatur.....	17	48	65	0.00			18.51	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	Pittsfield.....	3	52	55	41.82	8	48	15.59	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	Taylorville.....	3	43	46	63.04	1	15	56.68	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	Springfield.....	2	33	35	42.86	8	20		Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	Bloomington.....	3	71	74	45.95	8	11	21.92	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Hillsboro.....	3	51	54	46.30	1	40	28.55	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Quincy.....	3	65	68	5.88	8	12	71.25	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Peoria.....	3	55	58	41.38	8	48	55.20	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Decatur.....	2	64	66	39.39	8	52	57.40	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Jacksonville.....	2	55	57	38.60	8		47.51	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	Delavan.....	2	57	59	52.54	8	12	60.05	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	Peoria.....	3	32	35	48.57	8	16	33.00	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	Canton.....	1	48	49	53.06	8	35		Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		47	674	721	38.28						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Moline.....	18	37	55	0.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	Rock Island.....	3	42	45	46.67	8	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	Geneseo.....	3	37	40	77.50	8	20	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	Galesburg.....	3	55	58	51.72	4	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	Abington.....	3	55	58	74.14	1	6	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Sterling.....	3	51	54	38.89	8	13	72.98	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Moline.....	3	49	52	40.38	8	48	10.76	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Dixon.....	3	44	47	29.79	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Monmouth.....	3	45	48	29.16	8	31	7.01	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Morrison.....	3	51	54	38.89	8	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	Lamotte.....	3	59	62	43.55	8	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	Freeport.....	3	45	48	22.92	1	52	12.51	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	Galena.....	2	48	50	26.00	8	50	71.92	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		53	618	671	39.79						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Chicago.....	14	63	77	1.30			13.82	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	1	60	61	19.67	6	42	19.74	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	do.....	2	60	62	53.23	6	35	9.59	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do.....	3	50	53	18.87	8	38	4.88	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do.....	2	49	51	27.45	8	37	5.27	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	do.....	2	50	52	32.69	8	44	6.78	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	do.....	2	46	48	47.92	8	38	5.05	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	do.....	3	45	48	8.33	8	42	5.62	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	do.....	2	65	67	47.76	1	35	1.05	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	do.....	3	52	55	12.73	1	40	18.52	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	do.....	2	51	53	18.87	8	39		Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	do.....	3	57	60	28.33	8	39	7.03	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	do.....	2	49	51	19.61	8	43	.81	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		41	697	738	25.75						

a No practice for 1903.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chicago	17	55	72	33.33	4	8	40	12.43	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	60	62	11.29	4	8	40	9.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	75	78	33.33	5	8	40	14.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	67	70	34.29	4	8	40	15.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	67	70	28.57	4	8	41	14.94	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	62	65	40.00	4	8	40	20.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	57	60	21.67	5	8	40	14.93	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Bloomington	3	59	62	48.38	15	8	35	16.01	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Springfield	3	56	59	25.42	26	8	50	22.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Quincy	3	65	68	25.00	16	8	48	12.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Danville	3	61	64	29.69	12	8	75	17.42	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Jacksonville	3	69	72	50.00	5	8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Metropolis	3	60	63	19.05	10	8	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	813	865	31.10						
First Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Chicago	16	21	37	27.03	4	8	40	12.43	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	do	3	38	41	7.32	4	8	40	9.69	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Bloomington	3	40	43	34.88	5	8	40	14.93	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	Chicago	3	37	40	10.00	4	8	40	15.25	Yes.	Yes.
Troop D	Springfield	3	37	40	57.50	4	8	41	14.94	Yes.	Yes.
Troop E	Chicago	3	42	45	13.33	4	8	40	20.42	Yes.	Yes.
Troop F	do	3	36	39	5.13	5	8	40	14.93	Yes.	Yes.
Troop G	Peoria	2	46	48	20.83	8	17	48.38	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Troop H	Macomb	3	43	46	50.00	8	8	44	71.36	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	340	379	22.96						
Artillery:											
Headquarters	Danville								17.67	Yes.	
Battery A	do	2	55	57	43.86		8	45	3.21	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Galesburg	4	69	73	27.40	1	8	47	10.57	Yes.	Yes.
Total		6	124	130	34.62						
Engineer Company	Springfield	4	48	52	32.69		8			Yes.	No.
Signal Corps:											
First Detachment	Chicago	3	50	53	28.30		8	40		Yes.	Yes.
Second Detachment	Springfield	1	25	26	0.00						
Total		4	75	79	18.99						
Grand total.		448	6,073	6,521	29.89						

a No practice for 1903.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

161

INDIANA.

State designation: Indiana National Guard.
General headquarters: Indianapolis. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John R. Ward; address, Indianapolis.

Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 light batteries. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 2,675.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and general staff officers.		61		61							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Vincennes	18	12	30	0.00				(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company A	do	3	49	52	42.31	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company B	Terre Haute	3	53	56	35.71	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company C	New Albany	2	49	51	70.59	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company D	Spencer	3	95	98	63.27	9	40		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company E	Evansville	3	64	67	40.30	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company F	Madison	3	60	63	36.51	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company G	Goshen	3	63	66	42.42	9	38		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company H	Bloomington	3	47	50	12.00	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company I	Salem	3	64	67	70.15	9	30		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company K	Martinsville	3	45	48	56.25	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company L	Connersville	3	54	57	49.12	9			(a)	Yes	Yes.
Total		50	655	705	46.24						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Indianapolis	18	12	30	0.00				(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company A	do	3	74	77	59.74	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company B	Crawfordsville	2	59	61	44.26	9	44		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company C	Indianapolis	2	46	48	31.25	9	44		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company D	do	3	53	56	30.36	9	44		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company E	Franklin	3	43	46	39.13	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company F	Winchester	2	48	50	42.00	9	50		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company G	Bluffton	3	80	83	39.76	8	50		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company H	Indianapolis	3	49	52	44.23	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company I	Union City	3	50	53	50.94	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company K	Logansport	3	82	85	31.76	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company L	Lebanon	3	59	62	38.71	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company M	Greenfield	3	51	54	40.74	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Total		51	706	757	39.63						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	South Bend	18	12	30	0.00				(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company A	Marion	3	61	64	35.94	9	50		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company B	Angola	3	54	57	26.31	8	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company C	Lagrange	3	55	58	39.66	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company D	Fort Wayne	3	59	62	37.10	8	44		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company E	Elkhart	3	55	58	46.55	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company F	South Bend	3	77	80	48.75	8	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company G	Columbia City	3	52	55	43.64	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company H	Warsaw	3	72	75	36.00	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company I	Plymouth	3	44	47	29.79	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company K	Auburn	3	57	60	26.67	8	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company L	Delphi	3	68	71	36.62	9	48		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company M	Rensselaer	3	68	71	46.48	9	46		(a)	Yes	Yes.
Total		54	734	788	36.80						

^a Has had no target practice during year 1903, and none at the last two encampments.

INDIANA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
Light Artillery:											
Headquarters	Rockville	5	6	11	0.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	Indianapolis	4	65	69	37.68	.....	9	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Fort Wayne	4	60	64	37.50	.....	9	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery C	Lafayette	4	86	90	46.67	.....	9	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		17	217	234	39.32						
Hospital Corps	Indianapolis	1	36	37	51.35	.....	9	.....	(a)	Yes.	
Signal Corps	do	1	48	49	34.69	.....	9	.....	(a)	Yes.	
Do	Warsaw	1	43	44	0.00						
Total		2	91	93	18.27						
Grand total		236	2,439	2,675	39.03						

•Has had no target practice during year 1903, and none at the last two encampments.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

163

IOWA.

State designation: Iowa National Guard.
 General headquarters: Des Moines. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. M. H. Byers; address, Des Moines.
 Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Signal Corps: 1 company.
 Total strength, 2,484.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and staff officers.		2		2							
Fifty-third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cedar Rapids	16	40	56	0.00					Yes.	No.
Company A	Dubuque	3	51	54	16.67		51	40.5	Yes.	No.	No.
Company B	Waterloo	3	35	38	15.79		47	39.8	Yes.	No.	No.
Company C	Cedar Rapids	1	43	44	9.09		50	25.0	Yes.	No.	No.
Company D	Charles City	3	49	52	15.38			(a)	Yes.	No.	No.
Company E	Cresco	3	47	50	40.00		48	5.3	Yes.	No.	No.
Company F	Tipton	3	43	46	13.04		42	23.9	Yes.	No.	No.
Company G	Vinton	2	42	44	15.91		44	34.1	Yes.	No.	No.
Company H	New Hampton	3	47	50	44.00		32	(b)	Yes.	No.	No.
Company I	Waukon	2	42	44	13.64		49	47.7	Yes.	No.	No.
Company K	Toledo	3	46	49	24.49		51	44.1	Yes.	No.	No.
Company L	Independence	3	38	41	19.51		53	20.4	Yes.	No.	No.
Company M	Maquoketa	2	47	49	10.20		47	45.2	Yes.	No.	No.
Total		47	570	617	18.31						
Fifty-fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Ottumwa	15	47	62	0.00					Yes.	No.
Company A	Albia	1	43	44	22.73					Yes.	No.
Company B	Davenport	3	42	45	8.89		52	38.3	Yes.	No.	No.
Company C	Muscatine	3	53	56	28.57		50	36.0	Yes.	No.	No.
Company D	Washington	2	46	48	16.67		48	6.1	Yes.	No.	No.
Company E	Centerville	3	43	46	13.04		48	38.6	Yes.	No.	No.
Company F	Oskaloosa	3	47	50	16.00		51	39.6	Yes.	No.	No.
Company G	Ottumwa	3	52	55	12.73		51	26.4	Yes.	No.	No.
Company H	Burlington	3	43	46	4.35		52	39.0	Yes.	No.	No.
Company I	Iowa City	3	45	48	10.42		50	106.8	Yes.	No.	No.
Company K	Grinnell	1	42	43	4.65		51	17.3	Yes.	No.	No.
Company L	Newton	2	40	42	2.38		50		Yes.	No.	No.
Company M	Fairfield	2	43	45	24.44		51	94.6	Yes.	No.	No.
Total		44	586	630	12.70						
Fifty-fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Ames	17	46	63	0.00					Yes.	No.
Company A	Des Moines	3	44	47	27.66		50	14.5	Yes.	No.	No.
Company B	Villisca	3	44	47	46.81		50	45.3	Yes.	No.	No.
Company D	Knoxville	2	50	52	44.23			12.6	Yes.	No.	No.
Company E	Shenandoah	3	42	45	24.44		50	(c)	Yes.	No.	No.
Company F	Des Moines	2	43	45	24.44		46	6.6	Yes.	No.	No.
Company G	Winterset	3	37	40	40.00		50	36.3	Yes.	No.	No.
Company H	Chariton	3	43	46	28.26		50	26.2	Yes.	No.	No.
Company I	Osceola	1	40	41	19.51		24	6.3	Yes.	No.	No.
Company K	Corning	3	36	39	28.21		50	37.5	Yes.	No.	No.
Company L	Council Bluffs	3	36	39	30.77		50	(c)	Yes.	No.	No.
Company M	Redoak	3	45	48	22.92		50	46.2	Yes.	No.	No.
Total		46	506	552	27.36						

aNo report.

bNo firing; organized May 14, 1903.

cNo firing.

IOWA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fifty-sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters.	Sioux City.....	15	43	58	0.00	.....	.....	59	40.2	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	Mason City.....	3	43	46	17.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Idagrove.....	1	50	51	25.49	.....	.....	17	.....	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	Webster City.....	2	50	52	26.92	.....	.....	44	35.7	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	Hampton.....	3	38	41	21.95	.....	.....	41	33.7	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Sheldon.....	2	44	46	39.13	.....	.....	52	28.9	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Algona.....	2	44	46	23.91	.....	.....	51	40.0	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Fort Dodge.....	3	60	63	31.75	.....	.....	51	31.0	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Sioux City.....	3	43	46	17.39	.....	.....	43	21.6	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Boone.....	3	42	45	28.89	.....	.....	48	28.7	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Emmetsburg.....	3	48	51	23.53	.....	.....	56	51.7	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Sioux City.....	3	40	43	2.33	.....	.....	39	11.4	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Sac City.....	3	50	53	30.19	.....	.....	44	55.5	Yes.	No.
Total.....		46	595	641	19.50						
Signal Corps:											
First Company.....	Des Moines.....	1	41	42	21.43	.....	.....	51	13.1	Yes.	
Grand total.....		186	2,298	2,484	19.24						

KANSAS.

State designation: Kansas National Guard.
 General headquarters: Topeka. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. S. H. Kelsey; address, Topeka.
 One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 12 companies. Artillery: 1 battalion of two batteries. Total strength, 1,261.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		11		11							
Brigade staff		8		8							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lawrence	18	44	62	46.77	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company A.	Topeka	3	52	55	41.82	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	Burlingame	3	51	54	29.63	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	do	3	46	49	16.33	(b)	(b)	(b)	77.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	Hiawatha	3	45	48	25.00	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	Sabetha	3	38	41	39.02	(b)	(b)	(b)	17.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.	Lawrence	3	38	41	17.07	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	Manhattan	3	46	49	36.73	(b)	(b)	(b)	15.01	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.	Atchison	3	37	40	32.50	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company L.	Yates Center	3	44	47	29.79	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company M.	Fredonia	3	47	50	36.00	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	488	536	32.46						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Newton	18	46	64	28.13	(b)	(b)	(b)	46.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.	Wichita	3	46	49	22.45	(b)	(b)	(b)	28.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.	Wellington	3	45	48	29.17	(b)	(b)	(b)	29.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.	Sterling	3	38	41	34.15	(b)	(b)	(b)	38.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.	Newton	3	44	47	23.40	(b)	(b)	(b)	63.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.	Hutchinson	3	41	44	18.18	(b)	(b)	(b)	158.65	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.	Larned	3	41	44	4.55	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company G.	Osborne	3	49	52	34.61	(b)	(b)	(b)	25.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.	Ellsworth	3	45	48	18.75	(b)	(b)	(b)	6.24	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.	Emporia	3	39	42	30.95	(b)	(b)	(b)	20.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.	Lindsborg	2	44	46	36.96	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company L.	Clyde	3	41	44	25.00	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Company M.	Salina	3	44	47	12.77	(b)	(b)	(b)	41.05	Yes.	Yes.
Total		53	563	616	24.68						
Artillery Battalion:											
Headquarters	Wichita	4	4	8	25.00	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Battery A	do	3	38	41	34.15	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Battery B.	Topeka	3	38	41	34.15	(b)	(b)	(b)		Yes.	Yes.
Total		10	80	90	33.33						
Grand total.		130	1,131	1,261	28.23						

^aThe figure of merit is sometimes called the average score. Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125.)

^bNo report.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Heavy Artillery:											
Headquarters	Boston	18	27	45	6.67						
Company A	do	3	58	61	4.92	(a)	(a)	(a)	70.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Cambridge	3	60	63	4.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	100.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Boston	3	59	62	9.68	(a)	(a)	(a)	51.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	58	61	9.84	(a)	(a)	(a)	53.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	New Bedford	3	59	62	1.61	(a)	(a)	(a)	76.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Taunton	3	57	60	3.33	(a)	(a)	(a)	66.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Boston	3	60	63	4.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	59.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Chelsea	3	60	63	3.17	(a)	(a)	(a)	62.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Brockton	3	59	62	3.23	(a)	(a)	(a)	68.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Boston	3	56	59	8.47	(a)	(a)	(a)	69.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	55	58	1.72	(a)	(a)	(a)	56.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Fall River	3	60	63	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	77.1	Yes.	Yes.
Total		54	728	782	4.73						
First Battalion Light Artillery:											
Headquarters	Boston										
Battery B	Worcester	3	81	84	11.90	2	6	48		Yes.	Yes.
Battery C	Lawrence	4	81	85	0.00	1	8	50		Yes.	Yes.
Total		7	162	169	5.92						
Light Artillery:											
Battery A	Boston	5	85	90	5.56	2	8	2		Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps:											
First Brigade	do	1	26	27	3.70	3	8	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Second Brigade	do	1	26	27	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Total		2	52	54	1.85						
Ambulance Corps	Boston	3	50	53	7.55					Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		391	5,278	5,669	8.41						

a No report.

The figure of merit of target practice was computed on the basis established for the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as lack of range facilities prevented compliance with the provisions of "Special Course C," Small-Arms Firing Regulations (War Department memorandum, February 13, 1904).

MICHIGAN.

State designation: Michigan National Guard.
 General headquarters: Lansing. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. George H. Brown; address, Lansing.
 One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate battalion of 4 companies.
 Total strength, 2,783.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit. a	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters and brigade headquarters.		15		15						Yes.	
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Detroit	15	38	53	15.09				0.0	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	57	60	23.33	12	50	.6	Yes.	No.	
Company B	do	3	62	65	33.85	12	46	.1	Yes.	No.	
Company C	do	3	64	67	23.88	12	48	.8	Yes.	No.	
Company D	Monroe	2	68	70	31.43	12	47	7.0	Yes.	No.	
Company E	Detroit	3	57	60	18.33	12	47	.1	Yes.	No.	
Company F	do	3	53	56	30.36	12	44	1.2	Yes.	No.	
Company G	do	2	62	64	48.44	12	55	1.3	Yes.	No.	
Company H	do	3	64	67	23.88	12	43	1.4	Yes.	No.	
Company I	Ann Arbor	3	51	54	37.04	12	57	5.0	Yes.	No.	
Company K	Detroit	3	50	53	35.84	12	46	1.1	Yes.	No.	
Company L	Ypsilanti	3	58	61	14.75	12	52	.6	Yes.	No.	
Company M	Port Huron	3	63	66	33.33	12	48	.1	Yes.	No.	
Total		49	747	796	28.52						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Kalamazoo	15	32	47	6.38					Yes.	
Company A	Coldwater	3	66	69	17.39	12	50	2.3	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Grand Rapids	3	65	68	16.18	12	49	.7	Yes.	No.	
Company C	Kalamazoo	3	66	69	11.59	12	40	1.7	Yes.	No.	
Company D	Big Rapids	3	61	64	10.94	12	53	1.4	Yes.	No.	
Company E	Lansing	3	55	58	18.97	12	50	1.4	Yes.	No.	
Company F	Manistee	3	61	64	39.06	12	41	1.4	Yes.	No.	
Company G	Grand Haven	3	62	65	18.46	12	48	1.5	Yes.	No.	
Company H	Grand Rapids	3	65	68	4.41	12	45	.1	Yes.	No.	
Company I	Muskegon	3	58	61	19.67	12	50	.9	Yes.	No.	
Company K	Grand Rapids	3	65	68	14.71	12	44	7.9	Yes.	No.	
Company L	Battle Creek	3	69	72	23.61	12	55	.1	Yes.	No.	
Company M	Grand Rapids	2	65	67	17.91	12	49	1.4	Yes.	No.	
Total		50	790	840	17.02						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sault Ste. Marie	15	40	55	18.18					Yes.	
Company A	Flint	3	63	66	22.73	12	66	.9	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Bay City	3	76	79	8.86	12	61	2.2	Yes.	No.	
Company C	Saginaw, E. S.	2	50	52	46.15	12	54		Yes.	No.	
Company D	Alpens	2	65	67	32.84	12	50	.6	Yes.	No.	
Company E	Calumet	3	74	77	6.49	12	48	0.0	Yes.	No.	
Company F	Saginaw, W. S.	3	53	56	50.00	12	50	.7	Yes.	No.	
Company G	Houghton	3	64	67	11.94	12	51	.5	Yes.	No.	
Company H	Owosso	3	72	75	18.67	12	47	.1	Yes.	No.	
Company I	Ironwood	3	66	69	28.99	12	45	1.1	Yes.	No.	
Company K	Cheboygan	3	58	61	16.39	12	54	0.0	Yes.	No.	
Company L	Menominee	3	68	71	5.63			0.0	Yes.	No.	
Company M	Sault Ste. Marie	3	63	66	16.67	12	50	.6	Yes.	No.	
Total		49	812	861	20.67						
First Separate Battalion:											
Headquarters	Jackson	5	3	8	12.50					Yes.	
Company A	Adrian	3	64	67	31.34	12	52	1.0	Yes.	No.	
Company B	Mason	3	63	66	34.85	12	50	1.0	Yes.	No.	
Company C	Jackson	3	63	66	27.27	12	51	0.0	Yes.	No.	
Company D	do	3	61	64	15.63	12	46	.9	Yes.	No.	
Total		17	254	271	28.94						
Grand total		180	2,603	2,783	22.31						

^aMany of the companies had gallery practice; no field practice. The men who have been classified obtained their rifle practice at the State competition at Island Lake, Mich., and at the national competition at Sea Girt, N. J.

MINNESOTA.

State designation: Minnesota National Guard.
 General headquarters: St. Paul. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Elias D. Libbey; address, St. Paul.
 One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 9 companies each. Artillery: 2 batteries. Engineers: 1 company. Total strength, 1,971.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		5		5						Yes.	
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Minneapolis	10	25	35	5.71		8		51.7	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	60	63	1.59		8	46	41.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	73	76	0.00		8	43	66.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	St. Paul	3	54	57	0.00		8	43	45.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	65	68	2.94		8	41	35.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	58	61	3.28		8	43	47.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Minneapolis	3	69	72	2.78		8	40	38.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Red Wing	3	70	73	0.00		8	44	24.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Minneapolis	3	65	68	2.94		8	48	47.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Stillwater	3	73	76	1.32		8	48	44.8	Yes.	Yes.
Total		37	612	649	1.54						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Austin	10	27	37	89.19		8		32.1	Yes.	
Company A	New Ulm	3	72	75	8.00		8	40	32.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Faribault	3	49	52	0.00		8	42	48.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Winona	3	44	47	4.26		8	51	61.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Northfield	3	43	46	2.17		8	43	42.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Pipestone	3	61	64	1.56		8	32	59.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Rochester	3	47	50	4.00		8	44	47.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Austin	3	52	55	3.64		8	68	31.3	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Mankato	2	55	57	5.26		8	54	35.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Owatonna	3	47	50	2.00		8	58	48.0	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	497	533	9.57						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Paul	10	25	35	0.00		8		32.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Duluth	3	56	59	5.08		8	44	43.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Anoka	3	58	61	4.92		8	35	55.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Duluth	3	50	53	0.00		8	45	64.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Zumbrota	3	51	54	0.00		8	53	49.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	St. Paul	3	58	61	0.00		8	43	22.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Brainerd	3	45	48	8.33		8	44	47.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Princeton	3	64	67	5.97		8	50	47.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Olivia	3	47	50	20.00		8	40	52.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Crookston	3	60	63	11.11		8	48	29.4	Yes.	Yes.
Total		37	514	551	5.63						
First Artillery:											
Headquarters	St. Paul	5	5	10	0.00		8			Yes.	
Battery A	do	4	70	74	9.46		8	40		Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Minneapolis	4	72	76	3.95		8	48		Yes.	Yes.
Total		13	147	160	6.25						
Engineer Company	St. Paul	3	70	73	9.59		8	49		Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		131	1,840	1,971	6.44						

MISSISSIPPI.

State designation: Mississippi National Guard.
 General headquarters: Jackson. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge; address, Jackson.
 One division. Infantry: 1 regiment of 10 companies; 2 regiments of 8 companies each. Artillery:
 2 batteries. Total strength, 1,153.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by
 War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.							
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.				
General headquarters		1		1					
First Infantry:									
Headquarters	West Point							Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Greenville	2	45	47	40.43		34	(a)	Yes.
Company B	Aberdeen	3	39	42	52.38		40	(a)	Yes.
Company C	Columbus	3	52	55	30.91		32	(a)	Yes.
Company D	West Point	3	40	43	48.84		30	(a)	Yes.
Company E	Amory	3	35	38	65.79		31	(a)	Yes.
Company G	Greenwood	2	41	43	39.53		36	(a)	Yes.
Company H	Ittabena						34	(a)	Yes.
Company I	Starkville	3	45	48	56.25			(a)	Yes.
Company K	Lexington	3	42	45	53.33		29	(a)	Yes.
Vardaman Guards	Okalona	3	45	48	0.00			(a)	Yes.
Total		25	384	409	42.05				
Second Infantry:									
Headquarters	Laurel							(a)	Yes.
Company A	Meridian	3	42	45	28.89		40	(a)	Yes.
Company B	Ellisville	2	46	48	16.67		50	(a)	Yes.
Company C	Hattiesburg	3	41	44	13.64		28	(a)	Yes.
Company D	Meridian	3	61	64	32.81		40	(a)	Yes.
Company E	Laurel	3	42	45	22.22		26	(a)	Yes.
Company F	Columbia	3	35	38	10.53		26	(a)	Yes.
Company G	Gulfport						32	(a)	Yes.
Company H	Newton	3	37	40	75.00		46	(a)	Yes.
Total		20	304	324	28.40				
Third Infantry:									
Headquarters	Vicksburg							(a)	Yes.
Company A	do	3	40	43	60.47		35	(a)	Yes.
Company C	Natchez	3	36	39	10.26		52	(a)	Yes.
Company D	Yazoo City	3	41	44	34.09		43	(a)	Yes.
Company E	Port Gibson	3	60	63	61.90		50	(a)	Yes.
Company F	Jackson						40	(a)	Yes.
Company G	Wesson	3	40	43	32.56		37	(a)	Yes.
Company H	Brookhaven	3	45	48	35.42		40	(a)	Yes.
Company I	Magnolia	3	46	49	16.33			(a)	Yes.
Total		21	308	329	37.39				
Artillery:									
Battery E	Vicksburg	3	39	42	76.19		34	(a)	Yes.
Battery I	Meridian	3	45	48	33.33			(a)	Yes.
Total		6	84	90	53.33				
Grand total		73	1,080	1,153	37.73				

a No rifle practice for 1903.

MISSOURI.

State designation: National Guard of Missouri.
General headquarters: Jefferson City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. W. T. Dameron; address, Jefferson City.

One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 2 regiments of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 2,759.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters, and brigade, field and staff.		37	5	42							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Louis.	7	43	50	30.00				(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	44	47	31.91	8	27		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	41	43	60.47	8	25		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	1	48	49	32.65	8	25		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	2	44	46	19.57	8	26		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	53	56	64.29	8	28		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	2	51	53	15.09	8	26		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	1	43	44	52.27	8	27		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	1	55	55	81.82	8	27		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	1	44	45	60.00	8	25		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	41	44	54.55	8	13		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	60	63	39.67	8	28		(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		28	567	595	45.21						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Nevada	15	38	53	33.96				(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	Carthage	3	52	55	21.82	8	33				
Company B	Butler	2	46	48	22.97	8	25		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Lamar	1	63	64	40.63	8	25		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Sedalia	3	60	63	46.03	8	31		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Pierce City	3	54	57	31.58	8	29		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Clinton	2	53	55	18.18	8	28		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Nevada	2	53	55	27.27	8	24		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Greenfield	3	58	61	42.62	8	29		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	West Plains	3	59	62	6.45	8	28		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Springfield	3	53	56	53.57	8	24		(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		40	589	629	31.64						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Kansas City	16	75	91	26.37				(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	50	52	26.92	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	42	45	37.78	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	75	78	17.95	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Warrensburg	3	54	57	35.09	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Independence	3	59	62	32.26	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Kansas City	3	39	42	30.95	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	45	48	20.83	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	55	57	47.37	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	67	70	40.00	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	40	43	23.26	8	40		(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		44	601	645	30.54						

a The troops of this State followed no regular course of instruction in rifle practice during 1903, and hence it is impossible to make a satisfactory report. (Remark by adjutant-general of Missouri.)

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Joseph	15	42	57	40.35				(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	Tarkio	2	69	71	28.17				(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Unionville	3	49	52	0.00		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Kirksville	3	47	50	10.00		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Trenton	3	58	61	26.23		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Milan	3	42	45	22.22		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Mexico	3	56	59	25.42		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Mound City	3	58	61	18.03		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Jefferson City	3	51	54	50.00		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	St. Joseph	2	44	46	43.48		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		40	516	556	26.44						
Sixth Battalion:											
Headquarters	Cape Girardeau	5	2	7	71.43				(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Jackson	3	48	51	25.49		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Caruthersville	3	51	54	64.81		8	26	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Cape Girardeau	3	47	50	28.00		8	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Dexter	3	50	53	81.13		8	25	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		17	198	215	51.16						
Light Artillery:											
Headquarters	St. Louis								(a)		
Battery A	do	5	72	77	24.68		8	27	(a)	Yes.	No.
Grand total		211	2,548	2,759	34.11						

^a The troops of this State followed no regular course of instruction in rifle practice during 1903, and hence it is impossible to make a satisfactory report. (Remark by adjutant-general of Missouri.)

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTANA.

State designation: National Guard of Montana.

General headquarters: Helena. Adjutant-general: Col. Shirley C. Ashby; address, Helena.

Infantry: 7 companies. Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 568.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		7	4	11	.....					
Infantry:											
Headquarters											
Company A.....	Bozeman	3	86	89	39.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Butte	3	58	61	40.98	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Big Timber	3	70	73	36.98	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Red Lodge	2	80	82	26.82	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Livingston	3	72	75	32.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Dillon	3	61	64	29.68	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Kalispell	3	58	61	36.06	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		20	485	505	34.46						
Artillery:											
Battery A.....	Helena	2	50	52	55.76					Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....		29	539	568	35.74						

a No report.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

179

NEBRASKA.

State designation: Nebraska National Guard.
 General headquarters: Lincoln. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. J. H. Culver; address, Lincoln.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 1,439.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters ...	Lincoln	1	2	3	13					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Broken Bow					6	(b)	Yes.	Yes.		
Company A	York	3	41	44	45.45	8	39	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Stanton	3	61	64	37.50	6	67	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Beatrice	3	50	53	37.74	7	58	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Weeping Water	3	39	42	35.71	6	62	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Wilber	3	52	55	60.00	1	6	38	(b)	Yes.	
Company F	Madison	3	42	45	53.33	7	53	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Geneva	3	44	47	25.53	6	46	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Nelson	3	40	43	55.81	6	44	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Wahoo	2	38	40	62.50	6	42	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Columbus	3	38	41	48.78	6	70	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Omaha	3	43	46	32.61	2	6	70	(b)	Yes.	
Company M	Broken Bow	3	46	49	48.98	6	37	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Band	Wisner		29	29	41.38			(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		35	563	598	44.82						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Fairbury					12	(b)	Yes.	Yes.		
Company A	Kearney	3	41	44	47.73	12	79	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	St. Paul	3	62	65	30.77	12	74	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Nebraska City	3	61	64	54.69	1	12	52	(b)	Yes.	
Company D	Fairbury	2	42	44	52.27	12	61	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Tekamah	3	42	45	28.89	12	30	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Lincoln	3	39	42	45.24	2	12	57	(b)	Yes.	
Company G	Omaha	3	52	55	9.09	12	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Aurora	3	54	57	42.11	12	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Omaha	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12	49				
Company K	Schuyler	3	51	54	77.78	12	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Norfolk	3	46	49	53.06	12	52	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Albion	3	60	63	15.87	1	12	46	(b)	Yes.	
Band	Osceola	3	25	28	10.71	12		(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		35	575	610	39.51						
Independent company of infantry.	West Point	3	25	28	53.57		24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Seward	2	44	46	54.35	7	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Artillery:											
Battery A	Wymore	3	46	49	40.82	7	47	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Signal Corps	Fremont	3	46	49	22.44	1	12	72	(b)	Yes.	
Hospital Corps	Lincoln	3	53	56	55.36	7	38	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Grand total		85	1,354	1,439	42.46						

a Not inspected

b Incomplete reports received (See p. 126.)

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEVADA.

State designation: Nevada National Guard.
 General headquarters: Carson City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Lemuel Allen.
 Infantry: 2 companies. Total strength, 167.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Carson City	12	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)		
Infantry:											
Company A.....	Virginia City	3	84	87	37.93	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	do	3	65	68	26.47	(a)	(a)	6	(b)	Yes.	No.
Total		6	149	155	32.90	.....	.....	6			
Grand total.....		18	149	167	30.54						

^a No report.

^b No target practice for 1903.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State designation: New Hampshire National Guard.
 General headquarters: Concord. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Augustus D. Ayling; address, Concord.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 1,191.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Concord.....	1	10	11	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Manchester.....	13	26	39	20.51				(a)	Yes	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	3	46	49	4.08	5	31	15.9	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	3	39	42	0.00	5	33	9.3	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	3	41	44	4.55	5	33	23.5	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Milford.....	3	33	36	19.44	5	31	12.2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Nashua.....	3	37	40	2.50	5	24	4.3	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Manchester.....	3	46	49	4.08	5	38	16.9	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Keene.....	2	36	38	5.26	5	24	9.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	2	45	47	0.00	5	24	41.0	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Nashua.....	3	38	41	2.44	5	27	2.6	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Manchester.....	1	40	41	0.00	5	24	7.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	do.....	3	39	42	4.76	5	30	14.8	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Nashua.....	3	31	34	5.88	5	24	8.2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		45	497	542	5.85						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Concord.....	12	29	41	21.95					Yes	Yes.
Company A.....	Dover.....	3	31	34	2.94	5	38	26.2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Portsmouth.....	3	35	38	34.22	5	32	1.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Concord.....	2	54	56	16.07	5	60	2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Claremont.....	1	35	36	47.22	5	32	28.3	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Concord.....	2	32	34	11.76	5	30	16.8	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Littleton.....	3	37	40	7.50	5	30	77.5	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Lebanon.....	3	30	33	12.12	5	28	16.3	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Franklin Falls.....	3	32	35	5.71	5	44	39.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Rochester.....	3	37	40	30.00	5	27	3.1	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Laconia.....	3	36	39	12.82	5	40	45.5	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Dover.....	3	29	32	18.75	5	29	21.7	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Newport.....	2	43	45	22.22	5	35	5.2	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		43	460	503	18.88						
Cavalry:											
Troop A.....	Peterboro.....	3	57	60	5.00	2	5	27	35.9	Yes	Yes.
Artillery:											
First Battery.....	Manchester.....	4	71	75	14.67	2	5	37	.....	Yes	Yes.
Grand total.....		96	1,095	1,191	11.59						

^a Men go to the ranges for target practice in squads in charge of officers, as it is not always practicable for two-thirds of a company to parade at one time; practically all the men have had range practice, 78.66 per cent having qualified during season of 1903.

NEW JERSEY.

State designation: National Guard of New Jersey.

General headquarters: Trenton. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. R. Heber Breintnall; address, Trenton.

Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 2 batteries. Signal and Telegraph Corps. Total strength, 4,532.

Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Trenton	21	1	22							
Governor's staff	do	10	0	10							
Headquarters First Brigade.	Newark	9	2	11							
Headquarters Second Brigade.	Trenton	7	3	10		6					
Total		47	6	53							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Newark	17	85	102	1.96	6	31		Yes	No.	
Company A	do	3	60	63	12.70	6	31	50.9	Yes	No.	
Company B	do	3	73	76	3.95	6	31	22.9	Yes	No.	
Company C	do	3	58	61	1.64	6	31	13.6	Yes	No.	
Company D	do	3	68	71	0.00	6	31	11.2	Yes	No.	
Company E	do	3	68	71	2.82	6	33	21.4	Yes	No.	
Company F	do	3	54	57	8.77	6	32	37.1	Yes	No.	
Company G	do	3	59	62	0.00	6	32	33.2	Yes	No.	
Company H	do	3	61	64	0.00	6	34	22.9	Yes	No.	
Company I	do	3	58	61	3.28	6	32	19.4	Yes	No.	
Company K	do	3	59	62	1.61	6	31	18.9	Yes	No.	
Company L	do	3	61	64	0.00	6	31	16.5	Yes	No.	
Company M	do	1	55	56	23.21	6	31	13.3	Yes	No.	
Total		51	809	860	4.30						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Trenton	16	79	95	8.42	1			Yes	No.	
Company A	do	3	60	63	17.46	1	38	15.9	Yes	No.	
Company B	do	3	60	63	9.52	1	36	21.6	Yes	No.	
Company C	Elizabeth	3	60	63	4.76	1	34	21.8	Yes	No.	
Company D	Trenton	2	58	60	21.67	1	32	6.3	Yes	No.	
Company E	do	1	56	57	0.00	1	32	9.6	Yes	No.	
Company F	Lambertville	3	53	56	1.79	1	37	16.9	Yes	No.	
Company G	Freehold	3	61	64	14.06	1	42	14.4	Yes	No.	
Company H	New Brunswick	3	58	61	6.56	1	29	18.2	Yes	No.	
Company I	Elizabeth	3	53	56	5.36	1	33	12.3	Yes	No.	
Company K	Plainfield	3	60	63	7.94	1	33	50.9	Yes	No.	
Company L	Princeton	3	68	71	15.49	1	34	37.7	Yes	No.	
Company M	Somerville	3	58	61	16.39	1	52	28.1	Yes	No.	
Total		49	784	833	10.08						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Camden	15	82	97	0.00				Yes	No.	
Company A	Burlington	3	62	65	4.62		38	21.8	Yes	No.	
Company B	Camden	3	56	59	6.78		36	29.8	Yes	No.	
Company C	do	3	66	69	10.14		34	20.4	Yes	No.	
Company D	do	3	81	84	7.14		32	8.2	Yes	No.	
Company E	Mount Holly	3	57	60	20.00		32	12.3	Yes	No.	
Company F	Vineland	3	51	54	5.56		37	22.4	Yes	No.	
Company G	Beverly	3	64	67	0.00		42	21.8	Yes	No.	
Company H	Asbury Park	3	62	65	1.54	1	29	20.4	Yes	No.	
Company I	Woodbury	2	53	55	7.27		33	70.0	Yes	No.	
Company L	Atlantic City	3	58	61	0.00		34	4.2	Yes	No.	
Company M	Camden	3	56	59	3.39		32	91.0	Yes	No.	
Total		47	718	765	5.28						

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Jersey City	16	63	79	7.59	.....	6	.....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	57	60	10.00	.....	6	32	32.0	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	54	56	12.50	.....	6	31	13.9	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	63	65	4.62	.....	6	31	38.8	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	62	65	7.69	.....	6	30	26.7	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	56	59	8.47	.....	6	28	33.3	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	68	71	23.94	.....	6	26	26.8	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	64	67	2.99	.....	6	31	12.2	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	2	57	59	13.56	.....	6	32	17.6	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	57	60	3.33	1	6	31	26.3	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	60	63	1.59	.....	6	31	22.1	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	75	78	10.26	.....	6	11	11.8	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	64	67	4.48	.....	6	30	22.4	Yes.	No.
Total		49	800	849	8.60						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Paterson	16	69	85	2.35	.....	6	.....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	60	63	9.52	.....	6	33	39.0	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	54	57	3.51	.....	6	43	53.8	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	60	63	4.76	.....	6	40	28.2	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	57	60	0.00	.....	6	33	73.5	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	63	66	4.55	.....	6	33	32.0	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	60	63	12.70	.....	6	38	25.7	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	59	62	8.06	.....	6	36	22.8	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	60	63	14.29	.....	6	39	9.6	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	57	60	11.67	.....	6	36	10.6	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	62	65	10.77	.....	6	45	36.9	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	59	62	6.45	.....	6	38	27.2	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	61	64	3.13	.....	6	41	37.8	Yes.	No.
Total		52	781	833	6.96						
Cavalry:											
First Troop	Newark	4	65	69	1.45	1	6	26	131.2	Yes.	No.
Second Troop	Red Bank	4	58	62	22.58	1	6	41	30.3	Yes.	No.
Total		8	123	131	11.45						
Artillery:											
Battery A	East Orange	4	54	58	1.72	.....	6	30	64.2	Yes.	No.
Battery B	Camden	5	60	65	4.62	1	6	36	22.9	Yes.	No.
Total		9	114	123	3.26						
Signal and Telegraph Corps.	Jersey City	4	51	55	9.09						
Grand total		316	4,216	4,532	7.02						

a Organized March 20, 1903.

NEW MEXICO.

Territorial designation: National Guard of New Mexico.
 General headquarters: Santa Fe. Adjutant-General: Brig. Gen. W. H. Whiteman; address, Santa Fe.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 4 companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron. Total strength, 283.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Santa Fe.....	1	.....	1	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Albuquerque.....	3	21	24	8.33						
Company A.....	Las Cruces.....	3	42	45	31.11	2	2	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Silver City.....	3	51	54	31.48			52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Santa Fe.....	3	39	42	33.33			12	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Albuquerque.....	3	53	56	53.57			26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		15	206	221	34.84						
Cavalry:											
Band.....	Santa Fe.....	3	21	21	4.76				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop A.....	East Las Vegas.....	3	37	40	40.00	1	7	66	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		3	58	61	27.87						
Grand total.....		19	264	283	33.22						

a No report of target practice.

NEW YORK.

State designation: National Guard of New York.
 General headquarters: Albany. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry; address, Albany, or 280 Broadway, New York City.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 7 regiments of 10 companies each; 2 regiments of 9 companies each; 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies; 44 separate companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops; 2 separate troops. Heavy artillery: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Light artillery: 4 batteries. Signal Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 13,760.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters		102	67	169							
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	17	14	31	3.23				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	69	72	1.39	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	2	91	93	0.00	8	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	100	103	0.00	8	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	90	93	2.15	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	3	87	90	0.00	8	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	83	86	0.00	8	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	do	3	100	103	0.00	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	do	3	98	101	4.95	8	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	do	3	100	103	0.97	8	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	do	3	100	103	0.97	8	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		46	932	978	1.12						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	16	70	86	5.81		33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	52	55	7.27		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	47	50	8.00		33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	62	65	23.08		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	65	68	4.41		33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	2	45	47	8.51		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	46	49	8.16		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	do	2	49	51	15.69		33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	do	2	49	51	0.00		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	do	3	59	62	27.42		32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	do	2	48	50	4.00		33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		42	592	634	10.41						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	17	69	76	1.32		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	50	53	0.00		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	44	47	4.26		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	47	50	4.00		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	58	61	0.00		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	2	50	52	19.23		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	2	58	60	21.67		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	do	3	70	73	4.11		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	do	3	43	46	23.91		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	do	2	52	54	12.96		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	do	2	45	47	63.83		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		43	576	619	8.40						
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters	New York	16	64	80	3.75		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	2	71	73	13.70		30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	2	81	83	1.20		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	2	64	66	4.55		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	63	66	3.03		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	

^a Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Twelfth Infantry—Con.											
Company E.....	New York.....	1	85	86	2.33	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	do.....	2	68	60	8.33	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	do.....	2	76	78	6.41	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	do.....	2	70	72	12.50	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	do.....	3	49	52	3.85	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	do.....	3	55	58	17.24	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		38	736	774	6.72						
Fourteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Brooklyn.....	17	59	76	9.21	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	2	49	51	0.00	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	do.....	3	47	50	2.00	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do.....	3	51	54	5.56	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do.....	3	56	59	0.00	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	do.....	3	47	50	0.00	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	do.....	2	70	72	2.78	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	do.....	2	54	56	10.71	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	do.....	2	47	49	10.20	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	do.....	3	49	52	13.46	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	do.....	3	59	62	8.06	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	do.....	2	55	57	3.51	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	do.....	3	51	54	9.26	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		48	694	742	5.80						
Twenty-second Engi- neers:											
Headquarters.....	New York.....	16	46	62	6.45	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company A.....	do.....	3	97	100	1.00	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company B.....	do.....	3	48	51	5.88	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company C.....	do.....	2	60	62	8.06	28	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company D.....	do.....	1	46	47	10.64	28	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company E.....	do.....	2	64	66	7.58	28	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company F.....	do.....	3	60	63	1.59	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company G.....	do.....	3	47	50	0.00	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company H.....	do.....	2	54	56	3.57	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company I.....	do.....	2	53	55	0.00	28	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Company K.....	do.....	3	61	64	0.00	28	(a)	Yes.	No.	No.	
Total.....		40	636	676	3.85						
Twenty-third Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Brooklyn.....	16	55	71	0.00	23	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	3	88	91	0.00	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	do.....	2	67	69	0.00	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do.....	3	56	59	0.00	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do.....	3	54	57	0.00	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	do.....	2	47	49	0.00	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	do.....	3	59	62	0.00	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	do.....	3	84	87	0.00	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	do.....	3	50	53	0.00	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	do.....	3	59	62	1.61	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	do.....	3	79	82	0.00	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		44	698	742	0.13						
Forty-seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Brooklyn.....	14	55	69	1.45	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	do.....	2	48	50	2.00	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	do.....	2	55	57	1.75	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do.....	2	46	48	8.33	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	do.....	1	69	70	1.43	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	

a Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Forty-seventh Infantry—Continued.											
Company F.....	Brooklyn.....	2	92	94	2.13	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	2	47	49	4.08	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	2	51	53	0.00	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	3	58	61	4.92	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		30	521	551	2.72						
Sixty-fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Buffalo.....	14	69	83	2.41	.....	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	3	58	61	8.20	.....	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	3	51	54	1.85	.....	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	3	45	48	2.08	.....	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	3	62	65	12.31	.....	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	52	55	7.27	.....	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	2	52	54	1.85	.....	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	3	53	56	7.14	.....	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	2	58	60	5.00	.....	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		36	500	536	5.41						
Sixty-ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	New York.....	16	47	63	14.29	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	2	54	56	1.79	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	2	53	55	0.00	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	1	57	58	3.45	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	3	71	74	6.76	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	2	59	61	8.20	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	47	50	2.00	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	2	49	51	5.88	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	1	50	51	13.73	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	1	69	70	18.57	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		33	556	589	7.81						
Seventy-first Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	New York.....	16	49	65	3.08	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	3	41	44	0.00	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	3	93	96	1.04	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	3	60	63	4.76	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	2	67	69	0.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	2	54	56	0.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	44	47	10.64	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	40	43	6.98	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	3	36	39	5.13	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	do.....	3	44	47	10.64	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	do.....	3	48	51	1.96	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		44	576	620	3.55						
Seventy-fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Buffalo.....	15	62	77	2.60	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do.....	2	52	54	1.85	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	do.....	2	62	64	7.81	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	do.....	3	56	59	6.78	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	do.....	3	62	65	7.69	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	do.....	2	50	52	9.62	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do.....	3	52	55	1.82	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	do.....	3	56	58	8.62	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	do.....	2	97	99	2.02	.....	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		35	548	583	5.15						

*Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches. Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Tenth Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters	Albany	6	29	35	2.86	8	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	62	65	7.69	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	2	74	76	11.84	8	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	60	63	7.94	8	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	60	63	20.63	8	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		17	285	302	10.93						
Separate infantry companies:											
First	Rochester	4	75	79	0.00	8	43	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Second	Auburn	3	77	80	2.50	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Third	Oneonta	4	62	66	13.64	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fourth	Yonkers	4	84	88	6.82	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fifth	Newburgh	3	69	72	12.50	8	30	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Sixth	Troy	3	88	91	3.30	8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Seventh	Cohoes	2	79	81	2.47	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Eighth	Rochester	4	80	84	0.00	8	47	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Ninth	Whitehall	4	62	66	4.55	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Tenth	Newburgh	3	59	62	3.23	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Eleventh	Mount Vernon	4	69	73	16.44	8	31	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twelfth	Troy	4	63	67	5.97	8	30	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirteenth	Jamestown	3	86	89	0.00	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fourteenth	Kingston	3	60	63	23.81	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Fifteenth	Poughkeepsie	2	73	75	8.00	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Sixteenth	Catskill	3	54	57	12.28	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Seventeenth	Flushing	5	92	97	8.25	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Eighteenth	Glens Falls	4	68	72	5.56	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Nineteenth	Gloversville	4	59	63	3.17	8	35	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twentieth	Binghamton	4	66	70	12.86	8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-first	Troy	3	77	80	0.00	8	32	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-second	Saratoga Springs	3	69	72	1.39	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-third	Hudson	3	72	75	10.67	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-fourth	Middletown	4	75	79	5.06	8	30	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-fifth	Tonawanda	2	61	63	6.35	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-sixth	Malone	4	55	59	10.17	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-seventh	Utica	4	72	76	2.63	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-eighth	Medina	4	58	62	11.29	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Twenty-ninth	Elmira	4	60	64	3.13	8	33	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirtieth	Mohawk	3	64	67	1.49	8	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-first	Hosick Falls	2	61	63	1.59	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-second	Walton	3	58	61	4.92	8	38	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-third	Geneva	5	64	69	1.45	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-fourth	Schenectady	3	60	63	7.94	8	38	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-fifth	do	3	87	90	1.11	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-sixth	Watertown	4	70	74	5.41	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Thirty-seventh	Ogdensburg	3	79	82	10.98	8	41	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty	Syracuse	4	86	90	0.00	8	37	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-first	Niagara Falls	5	98	103	2.91	8	35	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-second	Olean	4	60	64	3.13	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-third	Utica	3	68	71	0.00	8	31	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-fourth	Amsterdam	4	71	75	1.33	8	29	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-fifth	Hornellsville	4	53	57	3.51	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Forty-sixth	Oswego	4	89	93	3.23	8	34	(a)	Yes.	No.	
Total		155	3,092	3,247	5.33						

* Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Squadron A, cavalry:											
Headquarters	New York	9	17	26	11.54	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 1	do	3	72	75	8.00	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 2	do	2	73	75	4.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop 3	do	3	70	73	8.22	.....	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		17	232	249	7.23						
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Albany	4	57	61	3.28	8	45	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop C	Brooklyn	6	107	113	0.00	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		10	164	174	1.15						
Heavy Artillery, Thirteenth:											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	21	78	99	0.00	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	2	74	76	1.32	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	69	71	1.40	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	73	75	0.00	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	98	101	1.98	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	2	85	87	1.15	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	2	77	79	2.53	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	83	86	0.00	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	85	88	0.00	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	70	72	0.00	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	78	81	0.00	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	76	79	0.00	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	59	62	0.00	9	33	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		51	1,005	1,056	0.66						
Light artillery:											
First Battery	New York	6	93	99	2.02	.....	32	(a)	Yes.	No.
Second Battery	do	4	81	85	7.06	.....	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Third Battery	Brooklyn	6	111	117	2.56	.....	30	(a)	Yes.	No.
Sixth Battery	Binghamton	5	86	91	13.19	.....	35	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		21	371	392	5.87						
Signal Corps:											
First Signal Corps	New York	4	65	69	1.45	8	36	(a)	Yes.	No.
Second Signal Corps	Brooklyn	4	54	58	1.72	9	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		8	119	127	1.57						
Grand total		860	12,900	13,760	4.80						

*Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125).

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Tenth Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Albany.....	6	29	35	2.86	x	x	36	(a)	Yes	Yes
Company A.....	do.....	3	62	65	7.69	x	x	35	(a)	Yes	Yes
Company B.....	do.....	2	71	76	11.84	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	Yes
Company C.....	do.....	3	60	63	7.94	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	Yes
Company D.....	do.....	3	60	63	20.63	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	Yes
Total.....		17	285	302	10.93						
Separate infantry companies:											
First.....	Rochester.....	4	75	79	0.00	x	x	43	(a)	Yes	No.
Second.....	Auburn.....	3	77	80	2.50	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	No.
Third.....	Oneonta.....	4	62	66	13.64	x	x	39	(a)	Yes	No.
Fourth.....	Yonkers.....	4	84	88	6.82	x	x	33	(a)	Yes	No.
Fifth.....	Newburgh.....	3	69	72	12.50	x	x	30	(a)	Yes	No.
Sixth.....	Troy.....	3	88	91	3.30	x	x	32	(a)	Yes	No.
Seventh.....	Cohoes.....	2	79	81	2.47	x	x	36	(a)	Yes	No.
Eighth.....	Rochester.....	4	80	84	0.00	x	x	47	(a)	Yes	No.
Ninth.....	Whitehall.....	4	62	66	4.55	x	x	33	(a)	Yes	No.
Tenth.....	Newburgh.....	3	59	62	3.23	x	x	33	(a)	Yes	No.
Eleventh.....	Mount Vernon.....	4	69	73	16.44	x	x	31	(a)	Yes	No.
Twelfth.....	Troy.....	4	63	67	5.97	x	x	30	(a)	Yes	No.
Thirteenth.....	Jamestown.....	3	86	89	0.00	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	No.
Fourteenth.....	Kingston.....	3	60	63	23.81	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	No.
Fifteenth.....	Poughkeepsie.....	2	73	75	8.00	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	No.
Sixteenth.....	Catskill.....	3	54	57	12.28	x	x	36	(a)	Yes	No.
Seventeenth.....	Flushing.....	5	92	97	8.25	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	No.
Eighteenth.....	Glens Falls.....	4	68	72	5.56	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	No.
Nineteenth.....	Gloversville.....	4	59	63	3.17	x	x	35	(a)	Yes	No.
Twentieth.....	Binghamton.....	4	66	70	12.86	x	x	32	(a)	Yes	No.
Twenty-first.....	Troy.....	3	77	80	0.00	x	x	32	(a)	Yes	No.
Twenty-second.....	Saratoga Springs.....	3	69	72	1.39	x	x	36	(a)	Yes	No.
Twenty-third.....	Hudson.....	3	72	75	10.67	x	x	37	(a)	Yes	No.
Twenty-fourth.....	Middletown.....	4	75	79	5.06	x	x	30	(a)	Yes	No.
Twenty-fifth.....	Tonawanda.....	2	61	63	6.35	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	No.
Twenty-sixth.....	Malone.....	4	55	59	10.17	x	x	39	(a)	Yes	No.
Twenty-seventh.....	Utica.....	4	72	76	2.63	x	x	37	(a)	Yes	No.
Twenty-eighth.....	Medina.....	4	58	62	11.29	x	x	39	(a)	Yes	No.
Twenty-ninth.....	Elmira.....	4	60	64	3.13	x	x	33	(a)	Yes	No.
Thirtieth.....	Mohawk.....	3	64	67	1.49	x	x	29	(a)	Yes	No.
Thirty-first.....	Hoodock Falls.....	2	61	63	1.59	x	x	37	(a)	Yes	No.
Thirty-second.....	Walton.....	3	58	61	4.92	x	x	38	(a)	Yes	No.
Thirty-third.....	Geneva.....	5	64	69	1.45	x	x	39	(a)	Yes	No.
Thirty-fourth.....	Schenectady.....	3	60	63	7.94	x	x	35	(a)	Yes	No.
Thirty-fifth.....	do.....	3	87	90	1.11	x	x	39	(a)	Yes	No.
Thirty-sixth.....	Watertown.....	4	70	74	5.41	x	x	37	(a)	Yes	No.
Fortieth.....	Ogdensburg.....	3	79	82	10.98	x	x	41	(a)	Yes	No.
Forty-first.....	Syracuse.....	4	86	90	0.00	x	x	37	(a)	Yes	No.
Forty-second.....	Niagara Falls.....	5	98	108	2.91	x	x	35	(a)	Yes	No.
Forty-third.....	Olean.....	4	60	64	8.13	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	No.
Forty-fourth.....	Utica.....	3	68	71	0.00	x	x	31	(a)	Yes	No.
Forty-fifth.....	Amsterdam.....	4	71	75	1.53	x	x	29	(a)	Yes	No.
Forty-sixth.....	Hornellsville.....	4	58	62	3.51	x	x	36	(a)	Yes	No.
Forty-seventh.....	Oswego.....	4	89	93	3.23	x	x	34	(a)	Yes	No.
Total.....		156	3,092	3,247	5.33						

*Target practice under State regulations. (See p. 125.)

NORTH DAKOTA.

State designation: North Dakota National Guard.
 General headquarters: Bismarck. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. E. S. Miller; address, Bismarck.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 750.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Bismarck.....	1	.....	1	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Valley City.....	28	36	64	31.25	.....	8	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	Bismarck.....	3	48	51	27.45	.....	8	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Fargo.....	3	46	49	6.12	.....	8	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Grafton.....	3	48	51	7.84	.....	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Devils Lake.....	3	40	43	48.84	.....	8	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Langdon.....	3	52	55	27.27	.....	8	16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Grand Forks.....	3	49	52	63.46	.....	1	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Valley City.....	3	50	53	13.20	.....	1	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Jamestown.....	3	55	58	51.72	.....	8	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Wahpeton.....	3	55	58	34.48	.....	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Dickinson.....	3	43	46	50.00	.....	1	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Hillsboro.....	3	53	56	39.29	.....	8	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Ellendale.....	3	55	58	15.52	.....	1	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps.....		.....	5	5	0.00	.....				Yes.	
Total.....		64	635	699	31.62						
Artillery:											
Battery A.....	Lisbon.....	3	47	50	28.00	1	8	39	(a)	Yes.	No.
Grand total.....		68	682	750	31.33						

^a No report of target practice for 1903.

OHIO.

State designation: Ohio National Guard.
 General headquarters: Columbus. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. A. B. Critchfield; address, Columbus.
 Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 2 regiments of 11 companies each; 3 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Cavalry: 2 troops. Engineers: 1 battalion of 4 companies. Light artillery: 4 batteries. Total strength, 5,548.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Headquarters	Columbus	3	1	4							
Division headquarters	Akron	8	2	10							
First Brigade .....	.....	6	1	7							
Second Brigade .....	.....	6	3	9							
Total .....	.....	23	7	30							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cincinnati					8		(a)		Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	52	54	25.93	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	53	55	38.18	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	49	52	25.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Hillsboro	3	46	49	24.49	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Sabina	2	48	50	50.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Cincinnati	2	46	48	27.08	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Lebanon	3	57	60	20.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Cincinnati	2	59	61	31.15	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Batavia	3	55	58	36.21	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Middletown	2	51	53	52.83	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	24	516	540	32.96						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lima					8		(a)			
Company A	Findlay	3	43	46	13.04	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Carey		50	50	26.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Lima	3	55	58	27.59	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hicksville	3	62	65	12.31	8	16	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Spencerville	3	53	56	26.79	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Ada	3	61	64	50.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Bloomdale	2	54	56	37.50	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Kenton	3	52	55	32.73	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Lima	2	52	54	18.52	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Ottawa	3	60	63	33.33	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	25	542	567	28.22						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Dayton					8		(a)			
Company A	Covington	3	48	51	31.37	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Springfield	3	51	54	29.63	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Piqua	3	45	48	22.92	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Urbana	3	51	54	35.19	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Springfield	3	41	44	62.28	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Eaton	3	54	57	31.58	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Dayton	3	44	47	27.66	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Miamisburg	3	46	49	36.73	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Dayton	2	51	53	62.26	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sidney	3	55	58	27.59	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Greenville	3	61	64	31.25	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total .....	.....	32	547	579	35.06						

* Report rendered too incomplete for computation of figure of merit. (See p. 125.)

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Columbus					8					
Company A	do	2	41	43	62.79	8	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	45	48	39.58	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	2	46	48	35.42	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Marion	2	50	52	44.23	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Marysville.	3	45	48	39.58	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Circleville.	3	52	55	9.09			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Newark	3	42	45	53.33	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Chillicothe	3	43	46	43.48	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Xenia	3	52	55	23.64	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Delaware	3	50	53	35.85	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	London	3	50	53	56.60	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Washington	2	59	61	44.26	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		32	575	607	40.03						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cleveland					8					Yes.
Company A	Berea	2	46	48	29.17	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Ravenna	3	46	49	24.49	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Cleveland	2	55	57	29.82	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Warren	3	58	61	21.31	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Geneva	3	45	48	14.59	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Cleveland	3	42	45	26.67	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Norwalk	3	47	50	14.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Youngstown	3	38	41	24.39	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Cleveland	3	51	54	24.07		9	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	do	3	45	48	18.75	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Conneaut	3	59	62	19.35			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Painesville	3	49	52	38.46	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		34	581	615	23.74						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Toledo					8	1		Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	2	48	50	28.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Sandusky	3	38	41	17.07	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Toledo	2	31	33	18.18	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Fostoria	3	53	56	17.86	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Bryan	2	49	51	33.33	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Napoleon	3	51	54	20.37	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Toledo	3	53	56	44.64	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Clyde	2	44	46	43.48	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Fremont	2	47	49	22.45	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Toledo	3	44	47	21.28	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Port Clinton	2	49	51	43.13	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		27	507	534	28.65						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Ironton	12	40	52	0.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.		
Company A	Zanesville	3	41	44	36.36	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Marietta	3	58	56	25.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Gallipolis	2	46	48	43.75	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Lower Salem	3	57	60	46.67	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Summerfield	3	55	58	22.41	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Lancaster	2	51	53	22.64	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Manchester	3	53	56	16.07	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	New Lexington	3	60	63	20.63	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Ironton	3	56	59	30.51	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Portsmouth	3	49	52	34.62	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		40	561	601	26.96						

^a Report rendered too incomplete for computation of figure of merit. (See p. 125.)

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.-				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches. Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Bucyrus	12	44	56	0.00	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	53	56	25.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Akron	2	56	58	37.93	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Canton	3	39	42	0.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Wooster	3	58	61	14.75	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Ashland	3	62	65	27.69	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Akron	2	55	57	28.07	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Wadsworth	2	49	51	33.33	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Shreve	3	62	65	26.15	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Tiffin	3	57	60	26.67	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Alliance	2	51	53	18.85	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Galion	2	49	51	54.90	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Mansfield	3	45	48	22.92	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		43	680	723	24.62						
Ninth Battalion:											
Headquarters	Cleveland					8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Springfield	3	53	56	25.00	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Columbus	3	53	56	28.57	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Xenia	3	54	57	24.56	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Cleveland	3	55	58	48.28	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		12	215	227	31.72						
Engineers:											
Headquarters	Cleveland					8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	50	52	32.69	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	44	46	26.09	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	48	51	27.45	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	45	48	18.75	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		10	187	197	26.40						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Cleveland	3	54	57	38.60	8	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop B	Columbus	3	43	46	21.74	2	8	48	(a)	Yes.	
Total		6	97	103	31.07						
Light Artillery:											
Battery A	Cleveland	3	53	56	12.50	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Cincinnati	3	52	55	10.91	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery D	Toledo	4	54	58	29.31	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Battery H	Columbus	4	52	56	32.14	8	48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		14	211	225	21.33						
Grand total		322	5,226	5,548	29.33						

* Report rendered too incomplete for computation of figure of merit. (See p. 125.)

OKLAHOMA.

Territorial designation: Oklahoma National Guard.
 General headquarters: Guthrie. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. E. P. Burlinghame; address, Guthrie.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Engineer Corps. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 817.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Guthrie	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)		
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chandler								(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Guthrie	3	57	60	40.00	.....	6	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Chandler	3	70	73	52.05	.....	6	80	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Medford	3	53	56	35.71	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Blackwell	3	63	66	60.61	2	6	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Pawnee	3	38	41	31.71	1	6	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Watonga	3	55	58	41.38	.....	6	17	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Hennessey	2	43	45	51.11	1	6	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Edmond	3	65	68	39.71	1	6	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Alva	3	66	69	44.93	1	6	76	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Enid	2	44	46	41.30	1	6	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Perry	2	43	45	53.33	1	6	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oklahoma City	3	40	43	2.33	1	6	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		33	637	670	42.39						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Guthrie	3	30	33	45.45	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Woodward	1	27	28	17.86	3	6	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps	Blackwell	2	25	27	29.63	3	6	18	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Engineer Corps	Lawton	3	55	58	31.03	.....	6	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		43	774	817	40.39						

^a Regiment has been fairly regular in target practice, but no records kept for 1903.

OREGON.

State designation: Oregon National Guard.
 General headquarters: Portland. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer; address, Portland.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 1,066.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment and reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Portland	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	14	27	41	12.19	.....	9	21	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Baker City	2	40	42	28.57	.....	9	21	17.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Portland	3	64	67	16.42	.....	9	21	12.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	51	54	3.70	.....	9	21	27.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	The Dalles	3	47	50	10.00	.....	9	21	9.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Portland	2	49	51	7.84	.....	9	21	15.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	65	68	1.47	.....	9	21	17.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Albany	1	53	54	18.52	.....	9	21	12.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Portland	3	54	57	12.28	.....	9	21	8.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Woodburn	3	54	57	15.79	.....	9	21	13.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Portland	2	51	53	5.66	.....	9	21	18.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Lagrange	2	48	50	14.00	.....	9	21	22.05	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Salem	3	54	57	3.51	.....	9	21	21.04	Yes.	Yes.
Total		44	657	701	11.13						
First Separate Battalion of Infantry:											
Headquarters	Eugene	2	.....	2	0.00	.....	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	59	62	20.97	.....	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Ashland	3	49	52	32.69	.....	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Eugene	3	54	57	17.54	.....	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Roseburg	3	51	54	27.78	.....	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		14	213	227	24.23						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Lebanon	3	55	58	13.79	.....	9	21	(a)	Yes.	No.
Artillery:											
Light Battery A	Portland	4	74	78	14.10	.....	9	21	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		67	999	1,066	14.26						

* No report of target practice made for 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State designation: National Guard of Pennsylvania.

General headquarters: Harrisburg. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart; address, Harrisburg.

Infantry: 7 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 2 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 3 regiments of 8 companies each. Cavalry: 5 troops. Artillery: 2 batteries. Total strength, 9,728.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches. Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Harrisburg	24	5	29	.....	16	....	37.0			
Division headquarters	do	12	6	18	.....	8	....	32.3			
Headquarters First Bri- gade.	Philadelphia	10	6	16	.....	8	....	53.5			
Headquarters Second Brigade.	Franklin	10	6	16	.....	8	....	60.7			
Headquarters Third Brigade.	Lebanon	10	6	16	.....	8	....	62.8			
Total		66	29	95	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	16	72	88	9.09	8					
Company A	do	3	50	62	19.35	8	32	64.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	1	55	56	8.93	8	37	51.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	53	55	7.27	8	49	42.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	2	50	52	32.69	8	37	46.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	58	61	6.56	8	42	70.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	50	53	9.43	8	34	58.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	57	60	13.33	8	42	64.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	53	56	10.71	8	36	71.8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	52	55	29.09	8	39	32.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	60	63	0.00	8	40	84.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	54	57	10.53	8	50	53.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	59	62	4.84	8	40	27.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	732	780	12.05						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	16	67	83	12.05	8					
Company A	do	3	50	53	30.19	2	8	47	36.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	48	51	27.45	8	32	46.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	51	54	22.22	8	40	35.6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	56	59	13.56	8	40	42.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	2	53	55	30.91	8	40	27.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	54	56	26.79	8	37	54.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	50	53	16.98	2	8	32	14.1	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	2	56	58	34.48	2	8	33	67.8	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	49	52	17.31	2	8	33	46.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	52	55	23.64	2	8	36	58.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	48	51	27.45	2	8	32	17.2	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	2	54	56	25.00	1	8	41	64.4	Yes.	Yes.
Total		48	688	736	23.23						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	14	68	82	9.76	8					
Company A	do	3	56	59	15.25	8	.....	46.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	50	52	15.38	8	37	51.2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	52	55	20.00	8	37	50.0	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	2	52	54	37.04	8	37	64.5	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	58	61	14.75	8	.....	33.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	55	57	29.82	8	36	31.1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	53	56	25.00	8	34	63.3	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	do	3	51	54	31.48	8	.....	19.7	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	48	51	15.69	8	42	50.9	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

* Only 3 with two-thirds present.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Third Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company K.....	Philadelphia.....	2	50	52	17.31	8	40	62.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	do.....	3	52	55	20.00	8	37	27.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	do.....	3	51	54	16.67	8	36	32.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		46	696	742	20.22						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Allentown.....	15	43	58	1.72				Yes.	Yes.	
Company A.....	Reading.....	3	52	55	9.09	8	40	74.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	Allentown.....	3	54	57	1.75	10	40	94.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	Columbia.....	3	55	58	1.72	8	14	72.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	Allentown.....	3	55	58	3.45	8	52	90.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Hamburg.....	3	52	55	10.91	8	34	61.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Pottsville.....	3	53	56	7.14	8	38	64.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Pinegrove.....	3	54	57	7.02	8	23	47.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Lebanon.....	3	51	54	9.26	8	46	54.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Reading.....	3	51	54	9.26	8	37	52.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	Lancaster.....	3	58	61	6.56	8	45	39.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		45	578	623	6.10						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Lewistown.....	12	42	55	18.18	8					
Company A.....	Huntington.....	3	57	60	13.33	8	46	41.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	Bellefonte.....	3	57	60	3.33	8	10	57.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	Hollidaysburg.....	3	51	54	12.96	8	52	41.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	Blairsburg.....	3	60	63	12.70	10	45	93.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Altoona.....	3	54	57	24.56	8	(a)	16.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Indiana.....	3	55	58	15.52	8	4	77.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Lewistown.....	2	51	53	28.30	8	30	80.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Johnstown.....	3	52	55	21.82	8	62	65.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		36	479	515	16.50						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Philadelphia.....	15	46	61	8.20	8					
Company A.....	Pottstown.....	3	58	61	16.39	10	31	61.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	Chester.....	2	54	56	16.07	8	41	68.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	do.....	3	55	58	20.69	8	38	81.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	Phoenixville.....	3	52	55	16.36	8	8	78.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Philadelphia.....	2	61	63	26.42	8	41	53.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F.....	Norristown.....	1	52	53	5.66	8	27	61.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Doylestown.....	2	59	61	27.87	8	33	69.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Media.....	2	51	53	22.64	8	52	60.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Westchester.....	3	53	56	30.36	1	20	52.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	Philadelphia.....	3	52	55	16.36	8	33	55.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L.....	do.....	2	51	53	26.42	8	34	55.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M.....	do.....	1	51	52	23.08	8		23.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		42	685	727	19.67						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Harrisburg.....	14	42	56	5.36	8					
Company A.....	York.....	3	55	58	3.45	8	40	64.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B.....	Tamaqua.....	3	56	59	0.00	8	36	48.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C.....	Chambersburg.....	3	53	56	14.29	8	37	74.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D.....	Harrisburg.....	3	52	55	5.45	8	45	81.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E.....	Mahanoy City.....	2	54	57	3.51	8	36	72.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G.....	Carlisle.....	3	56	59	3.39	8	40	59.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H.....	Pottsville.....	3	53	56	5.36	8	41	95.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I.....	Harrisburg.....	3	52	55	5.45	8	31	63.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K.....	St. Clair.....	3	58	56	3.57	8	16	31.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Total.....		41	526	567	4.94						

(a) No report.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Wilkesbarre	14	44	58	1.72	8	38	41.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	2	46	48	16.67	8	26	39.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	61	64	18.75	8	29	70.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Pittston	3	51	54	22.22	8	38	42.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Wilkesbarre	3	52	55	5.45	8	32	33.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	3	50	53	22.64	8	31	69.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	54	57	14.04	8	49	42.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Hazleton	3	52	55	12.73	8	21	27.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Pittston	3	52	55	14.55	8	30	56.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Plymouth	3	53	56	7.14	1	18	62.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Wilkesbarre	3	58	61	14.75	8	38	51.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Nanticoke	3	58	61	9.84	8	38	70.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	West Pittston	3	58	61	9.84	8	38	70.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		49	681	730	13.29						
Tenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	14	42	56	7.14	8	46	65.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Monongahela	3	53	56	14.29	1	8	62.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	New Brighton	3	52	55	29.09	1	8	47.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Uniontown	1	50	51	11.76	1	8	59.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Connellsville	3	56	59	11.86	1	8	58.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Mount Pleasant	3	55	58	18.97	1	8	75.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Washington	3	53	56	17.86	1	8	61.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Greensburg	3	58	61	14.75	2	8	64.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Waynesburg	3	52	55	20.00	1	8	64.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		36	471	507	16.17						
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Scranton				0.00	8			Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	54	57	3.51	8	27	87.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	51	54	14.81	8	24	50.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	55	58	12.07	8	24	71.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	59	62	29.03	8	24	56.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Honesdale	3	51	54	20.37	8	25	32.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Scranton	3	54	57	24.56	8	29	78.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Montrose	2	55	57	21.05	8	30	53.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Scranton	3	52	55	16.36	8	43	56.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Easton	3	58	61	11.48	8	25	53.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Scranton	3	54	57	5.26	8	29	41.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		29	543	572	15.91						
Thirteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sunbury	15	45	60	10.00	8			Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Lewisburg	3	50	53	1.89	8	41	88.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Williamsport	3	51	54	35.19	8	34	89.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Milton	3	50	53	18.87	8	29	82.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Williamsport	3	51	54	12.96	8	35	65.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Sunbury	3	61	64	15.63	8	35	68.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Danville	3	51	54	12.96	1	8	85.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Williamsport	3	52	55	18.18	8	36	76.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Lockhaven	3	50	53	28.30	8	14	60.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Williamsport	3	58	61	1.64	8	40	61.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Sunbury	3	52	55	12.73	8	37	72.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Scranton	3	53	56	8.93	8	28	81.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		48	624	672	14.58						

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1901.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches, Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pittsburg	14	43	57	7.02	8	25	74.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	59	62	19.35	8	23	73.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	59	62	12.90	8	40	79.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Allegheny	3	55	58	22.41	8	30	66.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	East Pittsburg	3	52	55	18.18	1	8	62.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	52	55	27.27	8	20	88.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	do	3	52	55	29.09	8	32	48.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Allegheny	3	58	61	26.23	8	58	64.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Wilkinsburg	3	53	56	28.57						
Total		38	483	521	21.11						
Sixteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Oil City	15	47	62	12.90	8	30	40.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Corry	2	53	55	27.27	8	10	74.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Meadville	3	57	60	33.33	8	(a)	68.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Bradford	3	56	59	22.03	8	43	64.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Oil City	3	55	58	15.52	9	15	75.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Cooperstown	3	60	63	23.81	8	3	71.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Franklin	3	52	55	25.45	8	3	27.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Erie	3	51	54	11.11	8		58.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Ridgway	3	50	53	22.64	8	25	82.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Warren	3	58	61	22.95	8	30	61.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Greenville	3	53	56	17.86	8	26	65.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Butler	3	54	57	12.28	8	18	17.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Grove City	3	54	57	8.77						
Total		50	700	750	19.73						
Eighteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pittsburg	16	47	63	11.11	8	5	50.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	54	57	42.11	1	8	52.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	55	58	39.66	8	43	62.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	52	55	21.82	8	49	67.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	do	3	60	63	34.92	8	47	66.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	do	3	58	61	45.90	8	35	85.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	do	3	57	60	35.00	8	30	60.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	do	3	52	55	21.82	8	54	40.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	do	3	59	62	32.26	8		51.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	do	(b)	57	57	31.58	8	47	61.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	do	3	58	61	37.70	8	48	72.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	do	2	51	53	28.30	8	60	42.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	do	3	59	62	20.97						
Total		48	719	767	31.03						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Philadelphia	5	45	50	6.00	8	55	70.5	Yes.	Yes.	
First Troop	do	4	52	56	12.50	8	15	97.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Second Troop	do	5	53	58	15.52	8	42	81.8	Yes.	Yes.	
Sheridan Troop	Tyrone	5	58	63	9.52	8	30	70.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Governor's Troop	Harrisburg	5	53	58	5.17	2	8	49	73.4	Yes.	
Total		24	261	285	9.82						
Artillery:											
Battery B	East Pittsburg	6	68	74	13.51	8	34	(c)	Yes.	No.	
Battery C	Phoenixville	6	59	65	12.31	8	26	(c)	Yes.	No.	
Total		12	127	139	12.95						
Grand total		706	9,022	9,728	16.63						

a Drills held weekly.

b Officers had resigned previous to inspection, and no election had been held.

c Qualification with rifle optional. (See G. O., No. 24, 1903.)

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

201

RHODE ISLAND.

State designation: Rhode Island Militia.

General headquarters: Providence. Adjutant-General, Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett; address, Providence.

Infantry: 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 separate company. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 2 batteries. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 1,047.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General officers and staff officers.	Providence.....	13	....	13	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	12	5	17	11.76						
Company A	do	2	45	47	8.51	1	6	37	56.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	32	35	0.00		6	36	55.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	39	42	2.38		6	37	29.55	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	45	48	4.17		6	40	104.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Westerly	3	37	40	5.00		6	40	92.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Woonsocket	3	36	39	25.64		6	37	10.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Providence	2	44	46	4.35		6	40	111.87	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Pawtucket	2	40	42	11.90		6	37	38.80	Yes.	Yes.
Total		33	323	356	7.87						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Providence	13	5	18	0.00						
Company A	do	3	47	50	0.00		6	32	33.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	45	48	0.00		6	36	38.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Bristol	3	44	47	12.77		6	31	39.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Woonsocket	3	43	46	10.87		6	39	30.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Providence	2	41	43	13.95		6	32	22.72	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	42	45	0.00		6	34	42.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Pawtucket	3	47	50	0.00		6	29	52.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Providence	3	42	45	4.44		6	47	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	356	392	4.84						
First Separate Company...	Providence	2	41	43	13.95		6	25	21.8	Yes.	No.
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Pawtucket	7	4	11	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Troop A	do	3	46	49	0.00		6	47	29.50	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Providence	3	47	50	0.00	2	6	40	119.00	Yes.	Yes.
Total		13	97	110	0.00						
Artillery:											
Battery A	Providence	4	43	47	2.13	2	6	25	35.27	Yes.	No.
First Machine-Gun Battery	do	4	44	48	2.08	2	6	25	98.36		
Total		8	87	95	2.11						
Signal Corps	Pawtucket	2	11	13	15.38		6	24	70.00	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	Providence	3	22	25	12.00		6	25	76.95	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		110	937	1,047	5.73						

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State designation: South Carolina State Troops.
 General headquarters: Columbia. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John D. Frost; address, Columbia.
 Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion of 2 companies; 3 unassigned companies.
 Cavalry: 1 regiment of 12 troops. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 3,745.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Columbia.....	28	.....	28	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Columbia.....	14	26	40	17.50	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	Greenville.....	3	61	64	46.88	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Libertyhill.....	3	72	75	33.33	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	Pelzer.....	3	57	60	11.67	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	Phoenix.....	4	46	50	2.00	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Anderson.....	3	46	49	10.20	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Clifton.....	4	53	57	28.07	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Cornwell.....	4	93	97	48.45	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Rockhill.....	3	68	71	32.29	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Chester.....	3	79	82	64.63	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Fort Mill.....	3	58	61	34.43	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Yorkville.....	3	68	71	23.94	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Jonesville.....	3	54	57	21.05	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		53	781	834	31.65						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Orangeburg	17	4	21	33.33	.....			(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	Camden.....	3	68	71	19.72	.....	6	27	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Columbia.....	3	83	86	52.32	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	do.....	3	60	63	28.57	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	do.....	3	73	76	26.32	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	Orangeburg	3	65	68	30.88	.....	6	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	do.....	3	103	106	42.45	.....	6	35	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Bamberg.....	3	63	66	48.48	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Fort Motte.....	3	62	65	38.46	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Timmons ville.....	3	56	59	35.59	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Darlington.....	3	60	63	26.98	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	Sumter.....	3	61	64	39.06	.....	6	27	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	New Brookland ..	3	42	45	17.78	.....	6	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		53	800	853	34.94						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Charleston.....	11	50	61	22.95	.....			(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	do.....	3	60	63	19.05	.....	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	do.....	3	62	65	23.08	.....	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C.....	do.....	3	63	66	15.15	.....	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D.....	do.....	3	61	64	20.31	.....	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E.....	do.....	3	59	62	22.58	.....	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F.....	Georgetown.....	3	84	87	31.03	.....	4	28	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company G.....	Elloree.....	3	65	68	58.82	.....	4	27	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H.....	Florence.....	3	69	72	45.83	.....	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I.....	Harts ville.....	3	66	69	30.43	.....	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K.....	Waterboro.....	3	61	64	43.75	.....	4	35	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L.....	St. Stephen.....	3	65	68	25.00	.....	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M.....	Bishopville.....	3	66	69	30.43	.....	4	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		47	831	878	26.08						

^aOwing to the lack of rifle ranges in this State, for the past year there has been no systematic target practice and no records kept by the respective organizations. All organizations, however, have engaged in some practice during the year 1903, which I have tried to get reports of, but have failed, as no system was kept concerning these practices. (Statement of adjutant-general South Carolina.)

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Infantry Battalion:											
Headquarters	Beaufort.....	8	2	10	70.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A.....	Charleston	3	83	86	27.91	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B.....	Beaufort.....	3	81	84	21.43	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		14	166	180	27.22						
Unassigned infantry companies:											
Mullins Guards.....	Mullins.....	3	42	45	0.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Limestone Guards.....	Gaffney.....	3	48	51	15.69	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Marlboro Guards.....	Bennettville.....	3	52	55	16.36	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		9	142	151	11.26						
First Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Georgetown	9	1	10	50.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop A.....	Edgefield.....	4	68	72	20.83	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop B.....	Edisto.....	3	65	68	25.00	.....	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop C.....	Panola.....	4	44	48	10.42	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop D.....	Paxville.....	4	62	66	22.73	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop E.....	Charleston	3	45	48	20.83	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop F.....	Hendersonville	4	58	62	38.71	.....	5	26	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop G.....	Georgetown	4	46	50	38.00	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop H.....	Eutawville.....	3	66	69	36.23	.....	5	25	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop I.....	Barrel Landing	3	45	48	27.08	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop K.....	Sampit.....	3	66	69	24.64	.....	5	24	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop L.....	Conway.....	3	65	68	29.12	.....	4	26	(a)	Yes.	No.
Troop M.....	Wassamasaw.....	3	47	50	22.00	.....	5	25	(a)	Yes.	No.
Total		50	678	728	26.92						
Artillery:											
German Artillery.....	Charleston	5	88	93	11.83	.....	5	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....		259	3,486	3,745	28.41						

^aOwing to the lack of rifle ranges in this State, for the past year there has been no systematic target practice and no records kept by the respective organizations. All organizations, however, have engaged in some practice during the year 1903, which I have tried to get reports of, but have failed, as no system was kept concerning these practices. (Statement of adjutant-general South Carolina.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State designation: South Dakota National Guard.
 General headquarters: Pierre. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. S. J. Conklin; address, Pierre.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 1 light battery. Total strength, 1,215.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters ...	Pierre	14		14							
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pierre	19		19	0.00						
Company A	Eureka	3	44	47	25.53		5	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Sioux Falls	3	37	40	37.50		5	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	32	35	42.86		5	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Mitchell	3	41	44	15.91		5	39	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Volge	1	41	42	16.66		5	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Salem	3	39	42	28.57		5	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Redfield	3	42	45	24.44	4	5	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Howard	3	37	40	55.00	1	5	30	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Madison	3	41	44	27.27			24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Milbank	3	33	36	25.00	1		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Aberdeen	3	41	44	38.64			37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Yankton	2	35	37	48.24			45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	463	515	30.10						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Aberdeen	17		17	0.00						
Company A	Britton	3	42	45	60.00		5	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Clark	1	41	42	64.29	3	5	22	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Centerville	3	47	50	48.00	1	5	18	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Flandreau	3	41	44	34.09		5	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Canton	3	36	39	17.95	2	5	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Gary	3	37	40	25.00		5	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Miller	3	42	45	40.00		5	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Kimball	3	40	43	25.58	2	5	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Custer	3	34	37	78.39			24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Whitewood	3	42	45	28.89	1		31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Spearfish	3	38	41	29.27			37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Rapid City	3	31	34	35.29			45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		51	471	522	39.27						
First Squadron Cavalry:											
Troop A	Evarts	3	41	44	20.45	10		15	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Pierre	3	33	36	22.22	1	5	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Troop C	Watertown	3	45	48	10.42		5	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		9	119	128	17.19						
Light Artillery:											
First Battery	Huron	3	33	36	27.78		10	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Grand total		129	1,086	1,215	32.26						

a No record of target practice kept.

TENNESSEE.

State designation: National Guard of Tennessee.
 General headquarters: Nashville. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Harvey H. Hannah; address, Nashville.
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 2 unattached companies.
 Cavalry: 1 troop. Total strength, 2,140.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		(organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Nashville	1		1							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	18	56	74	79.73						
Company A	Crossville	3	48	51	33.33		10	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Clarksville	3	52	55	41.82		10	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Nashville	3	34	37	24.32		10	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Lawrenceburg	3	82	85	32.94		10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Harriman	3	42	45	44.44		10	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Dickson	3	52	55	49.09		10	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Nashville	3	50	53	43.40			28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Clarksville	3	55	58	39.65		10	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Carthage	3	45	48	4.17		10	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Sparta	3	46	49	40.82		10	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Nashville	3	43	46	45.65		10	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Monterey	3	41	44	29.55				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		54	646	700	40.71						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Memphis	15	36	51	68.63				(a)		
Company D	Jackson	3	61	64	12.50		10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Covington	3	62	65	27.69		10	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Humboldt	3	52	55	9.09				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Memphis	3	49	52	46.15				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	60	63	30.16				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Humboldt	3	68	71	22.54				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Memphis	3	51	54	22.22		10	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	52	55	21.82		10	42	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	491	530	28.11						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Greenville	18	43	61	6.56				(a)		
Company A	Chattanooga	3	48	51	15.69		10	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Knoxville	3	37	40	25.00		10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	50	52	46.15		10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Greenville	3	59	62	25.81		10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	56	59	16.95		10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Johnson City	3	60	63	15.87		10	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Knoxville	3	50	53	28.30		10	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Maryville	3	39	42	23.81		10	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Athens	3	61	64	25.00		10	38	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Chattanooga	3	46	49	28.57		10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Morristown	2	55	57	35.09		10	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Chattanooga	3	52	55	29.09		10	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	656	708	24.44						
Unattached companies:											
Company G	Nashville	3	84	87	10.34			96	(a)	Yes.	No.
Governor's Rifles	do	3	47	50	34.00				(a)	Yes.	No.
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Chattanooga	4	60	64	1.56	5	5	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		156	1,984	2,140	29.63						

^a No target practice held in 1903.

TEXAS.

State designation: Texas National Guard.

General headquarters: Austin. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen; address, Austin.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 8 companies; 2 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 separate company; 1 separate battalion of 3 companies. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 4 batteries. Signal Corps. Total strength, 8,000.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Austin.....	6	.....	6	.....					
Brigade headquarters and staff	do.....	24	.....	24	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do.....	6	.....	6	.....				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Smithville.....	1	21	22	27.27				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Houston.....	3	57	60	11.67	9	61	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	San Antonio.....	3	55	58	39.66	14	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Houston.....	3	57	60	36.67	14	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Austin.....	3	51	54	7.41	9	67	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	San Antonio.....	3	43	46	50.43	9	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Elgin.....	3	40	43	27.91	9	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Caldwell.....	3	46	49	0.00	9	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Austin.....	3	55	58	18.97	14	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		31	425	456	21.71						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Houston.....	5	.....	5	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Brenham.....	1	27	28	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Jasper.....	3	47	50	50.00	9	62	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Gatesville.....	3	55	58	22.41	9	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Rodgers.....	3	49	52	32.69	9	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Marlin.....	3	55	58	48.28	9	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Bremond.....	3	57	60	40.00	9	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Waco.....	3	54	57	36.84	9	57	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Bryan.....	3	50	53	32.08	9	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Taylor.....	3	47	50	12.00	9	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	New Braunfels.....	3	44	47	14.89	9	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Waco.....	3	75	78	6.41	14	60	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Calvert.....	3	45	48	35.42	14	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Hillsboro.....	3	72	75	13.33	14	57	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		42	677	719	26.43						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Corsicana.....	6	.....	6	0.00				(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Jewett.....	2	22	24	37.50	9	...		(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Tyler.....	3	50	53	7.55	14	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	Timpson.....	2	52	54	11.11	9	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Terrell.....	3	42	45	15.56	9	28	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Marshall.....	3	64	67	40.30	14	43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Dallas.....	3	50	53	37.74	9	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Rusk.....	2	42	44	43.18	9	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Corsicana.....	3	87	90	55.56	14	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Orange.....	3	50	53	22.64	9	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Waxahachie.....	3	44	47	29.79	9	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Beaumont.....	3	51	54	40.74	9	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		36	554	590	32.21						

Adjutant-general unable to obtain the data necessary to render the report of target practice.

TEXAS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches, Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.				
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sherman	6		6	0.00			(a)			
Band	Dallas		21	21	0.00	9		(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	Decatur	3	53	56	8.93	9	25	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	El Paso	2	39	41	4.88	9	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Bonham	3	76	79	55.68	9	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Fort Worth	3	46	49	14.29	14	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Nocona	3	43	46	69.57	9	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Gainesville	3	62	65	47.69	14	26	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Wichita Falls	3	42	45	22.22	9	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Paris	3	61	64	65.63	9	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Cleburne	3	45	48	0.00	14	37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Rogers	3	66	69	26.09	9	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		35	554	589	32.43						
Separate Infantry Company.	Dallas	3	50	53	30.19			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Separate Infantry Battalion:											
Band	Austin	2	18	20	5.00	8		(a)			
Company B	do	3	55	58	12.07	8	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Galveston	3	52	55	25.46	8	32	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Houston	3	50	53	5.66	8	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		11	175	186	13.44						
First Squadron Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Houston	2		2	0.00			(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop A	do	3	55	58	20.69		37	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop B	Amarilla	3	57	60	28.33	9	33	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop C	Austin	2	34	36	36.11	9	19	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Troop D	Corsicana	3	70	73	31.51	9	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		13	215	229	28.38						
Battalion Field Artillery:											
Headquarters		2		2	0.00			(a)			
First Battery	Dallas	3	64	67	1.49	9	46	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Second Battery (C) ..	Austin	2	28	30	20.00	9	27	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Third Battery	Galveston	3	57	60	33.33	9	31	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Fourth Battery	Waco	2	44	46	45.65	9	35	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		12	193	205	23.41						
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Brenham	3	20	23	0.00	9	41	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Grand total		216	2,864	3,080	26.75			(a)			

^aAdjutant-general unable to obtain the data necessary to render the report of target practice.

UTAH.

State designation: National Guard of Utah.
 General headquarters: Salt Lake City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Charles S. Burton; address, Salt Lake City.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 5 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Signal Corps. Total strength, 324.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Salt Lake City.....	8	8	8							
Brigade headquarters.....	do.....	8	8	8							
First Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	do.....										
Company A.....	Nephi.....	3	46	49	36.73		9	34	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Salt Lake City.....	3	36	39	25.64	2	9	24	23.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Bountiful.....	2	27	29	48.28		9	36	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Manti.....	3	39	42	69.05		9	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Salt Lake City.....	3	41	44	18.18		9	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....		14	189	203	38.91						
Cavalry:											
Troop A.....	Salt Lake City.....	2	31	33	30.30	2	9	42	15.6	Yes.	Yes.
Light Artillery:											
Battery A.....	do.....	3	44	47	8.51	2	9	41		Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps.....	do.....	3	22	25	12.00	12	9	38	63.5	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....		38	286	324	29.63						

^aNo report received from company commanders by adjutant-general of State.

VERMONT.

State designation: Vermont National Guard.
General headquarters: Montpelier. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William H. Gilmore; address, Fairlee.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Artillery: 1 battery. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 746.
Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Montpelier	14	....	14	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Brattleboro	16	....	16	0.00						
Company A	Rutland	3	44	47	25.53	9	28	10.0	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	St. Albans	3	48	51	3.92	9	32	14.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Brandon	3	47	50	12.00	9	26	8.9	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	St. Johnsbury	3	45	48	12.50	9	34	34.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Barre	3	57	60	26.67	9	40	59.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Northfield	3	52	55	18.18	9	29	12.6	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Bradford	3	39	42	30.95	9	22	19.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Montpelier	3	54	57	17.54	9	35	17.5	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Brattleboro	3	49	52	15.38	9	34	9.2	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Bennington	3	48	51	27.45	9	30	12.3	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Newport	3	53	56	55.36	9	27	28.7	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Burlington	3	45	48	27.08	9	41	40.4	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		52	581	633	22.27						
Light artillery:											
One section	Northfield	2	78	80	2.50	8	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.	
Hospital Corps	St. Albans	3	16	19	42.11			3.1	Yes.	Yes.	
Grand total		71	675	746	20.24						

VIRGINIA.

State designation: Virginia Volunteers.
 General headquarters: Richmond. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William Nalle; address, Richmond
 Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion light infantry, 2 companies; 9 unattached
 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 3 batteries. Total strength, 2,422.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by
 War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters	Richmond	18		18							
Seventieth Infantry: ^a											
Headquarters	do	13	20	33	21.21						
Company A	do	3	51	54	9.26	28	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	56	59	20.34	28	53	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	do	3	53	56	14.29	28	46	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Charlottesville	3	57	60	18.33	26	38	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Lynchburg	3	53	56	0.00	26	45	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Richmond	3	51	54	29.63	28	51	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Alexandria	3	53	56	19.64	27	33	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Richmond	3	59	62	32.26	28	47	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Farmville	3	52	55	16.36	25	29	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Staunton	3	55	58	17.24	27	25	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	Fredericksburg	3	51	54	1.85	27	48	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Danville	3	54	57	15.79	25	46	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		49	665	714	16.67						
Seventy-first Infantry:											
Headquarters	Norfolk	15	39	54	16.67			(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	54	57	19.30	23	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	46	49	16.33	15	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company C	Newport News	3	52	55	10.91	19	45	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company D	Hampton	3	52	55	14.54	19	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company E	Norfolk	3	58	61	34.43	15	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company F	Suffolk	3	49	52	46.15		30	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company G	Newport News	3	62	65	9.23	24	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company H	Smithfield	3	57	60	10.00		50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company I	Franklin	3	53	56	16.07		40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company K	Portsmouth	3	47	50	22.00		37	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company L	do	3	61	64	28.13		30	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company M	Emporia	3	55	58	22.41		48	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		51	685	736	20.38						
Richmond Light Infan- try Blues Battalion:											
Headquarters	Richmond	3	3	6	0.00			(b)			
Company A	do	3	60	63	19.05	26	44	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	61	64	15.63	26	44	(b)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		9	124	133	16.54						

^aThe companies of this regiment were on riot duty the number of days shown under heading "Camp of instruction," in aid of the civil authorities of Richmond, Va., on account of strike of the street-car employees. Battery A, First Artillery; Clifton Forge Rifles, Staunton Rifles, Companies A and B, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion, and Companies A, B, C, D, E and G, Seventy-first Infantry, were also on duty with this regiment.

^bNo target practice for 1908.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Unattached companies:											
Roanoke Light Infantry.	Roanoke	3	52	55	34.55	.....	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Roanoke Blues	do	3	56	59	38.98	.....	48	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Clifton Forge Rifles..	Clifton Forge.....	3	51	54	35.19	.....	23	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Staunton Rifles	Staunton	3	58	61	26.23	.....	24	43	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Page Riflemen	Luray	3	63	66	30.30	.....	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Culpeper Minute Men.	Culpeper	3	59	62	38.71	.....	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Mecklenberg Guard.	Chase City.....	3	64	67	16.42	.....	12	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Petersburg Greys....	Petersburg	3	61	64	0.00	.....	15	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Warren Light Infantry.	Front Royal.....	3	67	70	20.00	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		27	531	558	26.16						
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Surry	3	52	55	21.81	.....	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Artillery:											
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Richmond.....	6	4	10	50.00	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery A	do	4	61	65	12.31	.....	23	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Battery B	Norfolk	5	65	70	21.43	.....	50	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Battery C	Portsmouth.....	4	59	63	38.10	.....	29	(a)	Yes.	Yes.	
Total		19	189	208	25.00						
Grand total....		176	2,246	2,422	20.69						

a No target practice for 1903.

WASHINGTON.

State designation: National Guard of Washington.
 General headquarters: Olympia. Adjutant-general, Brig. Gen. James A. Drain; address, Olympia.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 871.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practicemarches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters.....	Olympia.....	12	....	12	.....					
Infantry:											
Headquarters.....	Seattle.....	14	33	47	19.15	....	10				
Company A.....	Tacoma.....	3	54	57	29.82	....	10	50	60.9	Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Seattle.....	3	53	56	21.43	....	10	50	43.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Ellensburg.....	3	53	56	33.93	....	10	50	10.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Seattle.....	3	65	68	26.47	....	10	50	10.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	North Yakima.....	3	65	68	11.76	....	10	50	107.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Hoquiam.....	3	64	67	35.82	....	10	50	54.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Vancouver.....	2	64	66	40.91	....	10	50	29.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Spokane.....	1	51	52	26.92	....	10	50	62.5	Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Waitsburg.....	2	55	57	49.12	....	10	50	10.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Everett.....	3	57	60	41.67	....	10	50	24.0	Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Colfax.....	3	42	45	35.56	....	10	50	21.4	Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Whatecom.....	3	64	67	25.37	....	10	50	39.7	Yes.	Yes.
Total.....	.....	46	720	766	30.55						
Cavalry:											
Troop B.....	Tacoma.....	3	41	44	9.09	....	10	50	34.8	Yes.	Yes.
Signal Corps:											
Company A.....	Seattle.....	3	39	42	9.52	....	10	50	10.0	Yes.	Yes.
Hospital Corps.....	Tacoma.....	.....	7	7	0.00	....				Yes.	Yes.
Grand total.....	.....	64	807	871	27.78						

WEST VIRGINIA.

State designation: West Virginia National Guard.

General headquarters: Charleston. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Baker; address, Charleston.

Infantry: 2 regiments of 10 companies each. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,076.

Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.							
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.				
General headquarters	Charleston	32	.....	32	.....			
First Infantry:									
Headquarters	Fairmont	10	33	43	86.05				
Company B	Sutton	3	47	50	54.00	10	27	(a)	Yes.
Company C	Wellsburg	3	37	40	15.00	10	31	(a)	Yes.
Company D	Anthem	3	37	40	50.00	10	36	(a)	Yes.
Company F	Mannington	3	48	51	70.59	10	36	(a)	Yes.
Company G	Bowlesburg	3	59	62	25.81	10	24	(a)	Yes.
Company H	Fairmont	3	47	50	10.00	10	30	(a)	Yes.
Company I	Elkins	3	46	49	24.49	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.
Company K	Clarksburg	3	37	40	20.00	10	44	(a)	Yes.
Company L	Morgantown	3	49	52	11.54	10	44	(a)	Yes.
Company M	Terra Alta	3	46	49	63.27	10	25	(a)	Yes.
Total		40	486	526	38.78				
Second Infantry:									
Headquarters	Parkersburg	19	20	39	0.00	.....	.....	(a)	
Company A	Sistersville	3	41	44	11.36	.....	20	(a)	Yes.
Company B	Ronceverte	1	35	36	58.33	10	56	(a)	Yes.
Company C	Ansted	2	38	40	57.50	.....	.....	(a)	Yes.
Company E	Parkersburg	3	55	58	20.60	10	29	(a)	Yes.
Company F	Milton	3	42	45	31.11	10	31	(a)	Yes.
Company G	Huntington	3	43	46	6.52	10	39	(a)	Yes.
Company H	do	2	53	55	38.18	10	43	(a)	Yes.
Company I	do	3	57	60	26.67	10	31	(a)	Yes.
Company L	Parkersburg	3	43	46	28.26	10	31	(a)	Yes.
Company M	Charleston	2	26	28	32.14	10	42	(a)	Yes.
Total		44	453	497	27.57				
Signal Corps	Charleston	1	20	21	19.05	10	30	(a)	Yes.
Grand total		117	969	1,076	32.06				

a No target practice for 1903.

WISCONSIN.

State designation: Wisconsin National Guard.
 General headquarters: Madison. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman; address, Madison.
 Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate battalion of 4 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop.
 Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 2,985.
 Has adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organ- ization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruc- tion (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
General headquarters...	Madison.....	31	.....	31	.....					
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Milwaukee	18	40	58	3.45					Yes.	Yes.
Company A.....	do	2	55	57	28.07	8	40	41.6		Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Fort Atkinson	3	62	65	12.31	8	55	65.5		Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Whitewater	3	71	74	17.57	8	65	105.7		Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Milwaukee	3	66	69	2.89	8	91	39.4		Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	do	3	53	56	12.50	8	51	39.3		Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	do	3	63	66	31.82	8	52	17.5		Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Madison	3	58	61	13.11	8	82	54.0		Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Monroe	3	59	62	17.74	8	60	23.9		Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Neenah	3	67	70	18.57	8	61	39.7		Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Milwaukee	2	61	63	19.05	8	71	24.3		Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Beloit	3	65	68	16.18	8	52	30.7		Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Oconomowoc	3	64	67	11.94	8	52	62.6		Yes.	Yes.
Total		52	784	836	15.79						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Appleton	18	36	54	11.11						
Company A.....	Marshfield	3	69	72	8.33	8	61	64.9		Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	Oshkosh	3	59	62	14.51	8	53	22.4		Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Sheboygan	3	55	58	22.41	8	73	55.5		Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Ripon	3	58	61	16.39	8	51	17.2		Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Fond du Lac	3	69	72	12.50	8	56	80.0		Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Oshkosh	3	64	67	7.46	8	51	40.5		Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Appleton	3	58	61	16.39	8	70	34.7		Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Manitowoc	3	62	65	9.23	8	53	16.0		Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	Marinette	3	58	61	6.56	8	42	19.0		Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Beaver Dam	3	58	61	13.11	8	66	62.4		Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Rhineland	3	67	70	30.00	8	60	25.8		Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	Oconto	3	75	78	43.59	8	67	51.6		Yes.	Yes.
Total		54	788	842	16.75						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	La Crosse	18	36	54	35.19						
Company A.....	Neillsville	2	67	69	11.59	8	53	42.1		Yes.	Yes.
Company B.....	La Crosse	3	65	68	1.54	8	58	93.0		Yes.	Yes.
Company C.....	Hudson	3	65	68	13.24	8	54	64.0		Yes.	Yes.
Company D.....	Mauston	3	59	62	14.51	8	48	82.6		Yes.	Yes.
Company E.....	Eau Claire	3	64	67	25.37	8	54	71.3		Yes.	Yes.
Company F.....	Portage	3	68	71	5.63	8	52	72.6		Yes.	Yes.
Company G.....	Wausau	3	56	59	18.64	8	54	71.7		Yes.	Yes.
Company H.....	Menominee	3	65	68	29.41	8	61	34.2		Yes.	Yes.
Company I.....	West Superior	3	65	68	19.12	8	46	89.6		Yes.	Yes.
Company K.....	Tomah	2	63	65	18.46	8	63	100.9		Yes.	Yes.
Company L.....	Sparta	3	63	66	6.06	8	50	80.3		Yes.	Yes.
Company M.....	La Crosse	3	66	69	10.14	8	59	98.2		Yes.	Yes.
Total		62	799	851	15.75						

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camps of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.				Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.						
Tenth Separate Battalion:											
Headquarters	Milwaukee	4	.....	4	0.00	.....	8	50	62.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Rice Lake	3	65	68	25.00	.....	8	51	44.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Reedsburg	3	65	68	26.47	.....	8	51	44.7	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Chippewa Falls ..	2	48	50	36.00	.....	8	52	78.6	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Ashland	3	49	52	28.85	.....	8	52	44.1	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	227	242	28.10						
First Cavalry:											
Troop A	Milwaukee	4	62	66	18.18	.....	8	96	19.0	Yes.	Yes.
Artillery:											
First Battery .....	.....do	4	63	67	14.93	.....	8	55	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Grand total		212	2,723	2,935	16.93						

WYOMING.

State designation: Wyoming National Guard.
 General headquarters: Cheyenne. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Frank A. Stitzer; address, Cheyenne.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 5 companies. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 battery. Total strength, 333.
 Has not adopted standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1904.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed and equipped.	Conformity to U. S. Army organization.
		Organized strength.							
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.				
General headquarters.....	Cheyenne	1	.....	1	.....			
Third Infantry:									
Headquarters	Sheridan	9	.....	9	0.00				
Company A	Newcastle	3	51	54	48.15		52	(a)	Yes.
Company B	Lander	3	53	56	44.64		52	(a)	Yes.
Company C	Buffalo	3	33	36	13.89		52	(a)	Yes.
Company D	Sheridan	3	38	41	17.07		52	(a)	Yes.
Company F	Douglas	3	38	41	41.46		52	(a)	Yes.
Total		24	213	237	33.76				
Cavalry:									
Troop A	Cheyenne	3	49	52	36.54		52	(a)	Yes.
Artillery:									
Battery B.....	Basin.....	3	40	43	58.14		52	.....	Yes.
Grand total.....		31	302	333	37.24				

a No data available in office of the inspector of small-arms practice, State of Wyoming, for rendition of report.

ADMISSION OF MILITIA OFFICERS TO SERVICE SCHOOLS.

In order to provide for carrying out the provisions of section 16 of the militia act, the Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, under date of January 14, 1904, by direction of the Chief of Staff, addressed a letter to the governors of the several States and Territories, informing them that there would be accommodations available during the ensuing scholastic year at the General Service and Staff College (now known as the Infantry and Cavalry School), Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for a limited number of officers of the organized militia.

In order that definite information might be obtained in time for the necessary arrangements to be made, the governors were requested to ascertain how many of the officers of the militia of their respective States desired to attend either of the service schools before mentioned, and to recommend, not later than March 1, 1904, such applicants as were, in the opinion of the governors, qualified to pursue with advantage the prescribed course of study at the school to which admission was desired.

The governors were also requested to name the applicants in the order in which it was desired that they should be selected, as it was probable that the number of applicants would far exceed the number that could be accommodated. This proved to be the fact, for in response to the invitation contained in the letter of January 14, referred to above, 99 applicants were recommended. This number was 69 in excess of the capacity of the schools in question, as at the Infantry and Cavalry School but 24 could be accommodated, and at the Artillery School but 6. Of these 99 applicants 10 failed to furnish the documents necessary to complete their applications, and the applications were therefore not considered. The applications of the remaining 89 candidates were examined and 9 were rejected by reason of being either over or under age, 21 years having been fixed as the minimum age for admission and 35 years as the maximum.

It was believed that the very thorough preliminary examination prescribed in paragraph 254 of General Orders, No. 115, War Department, June 27, 1904, would cause many of the applicants to withdraw their requests for admission to the service schools and apply for admission to the garrison schools named in Circular No. 26, War Department, June 28, 1904, at which there were accommodations for 208 militia officers. In view of this fact, letters were addressed to the governors on July 18 and August 18, 1904, inviting their attention to the requirements of General Orders, No. 115, and inquiring whether, in view of the preliminary examination required by paragraph 254 of the order referred to above, the applicants were still desirous of receiving orders to proceed to the place of examination. This was done in order that nominees who were known to be incapable of passing the prescribed examination should be saved the humiliation of failure, and that the General Government should be saved considerable expense. It was found impracticable to hold the preliminary examination at the time fixed because the governors either delayed their answers to these letters or failed to answer them at all.

No nominations were received from Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana,

Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia or West Virginia.

Satisfactory nominations were received from States and Territories as follows:

State or Territory.	Cap- tains.	Lieuten- ants.	State or Territory.	Cap- tains.	Lieuten- ants.
California		4	New Jersey	1	
Colorado	4	1	New York	1	
Florida	1	1	North Carolina	5	7
Illinois	3		North Dakota		8
Iowa	1		Ohio		2
Kansas		2	Oklahoma	1	2
Kentucky		2	South Carolina		3
Maine		2	Tennessee	6	5
Massachusetts	1	4	Texas	1	2
Minnesota		1	Washington		4
Missouri	1		Wyoming	2	
Nebraska	3	4			

The number of applicants actually admitted to the several service schools is shown by the following table:

State.	Infantry and Cavalry School.	Artillery School.	Army Medical School.	Garrison schools.	
				Number admitted.	Location of school.
Florida		1			
Illinois				1	Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Iowa				2	Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Kansas			1	1	Fort Crook, Nebr.
Massachusetts	2				
Michigan				1	Fort Wayne, Mich.
Minnesota				1	Fort Snelling, Minn.
Nebraska			1		
Ohio			2		
South Carolina			1		
Tennessee	1			1	Fort McPherson, Ga.
Virginia			1		
Washington	2		1		
Total	5	1	7	7	

One assistant surgeon of the battalion of naval militia of Ohio, whose application was found satisfactory, was designated to attend the Army Medical School.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES, ETC., UNDER SECTION 17.

Advantage has been very generally taken of the privilege, accorded in section 17 of the militia law, of making purchases for cash out of State funds of the articles furnished by the several supply bureaus of the War Department.

The benefits of this section were made especially apparent by the advantage that has been taken of the permission granted therein for obtaining for issue to the militia out of the appropriation provided by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, stores, supplies, or publications that are supplied to the Army by any department.

DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, AND FIELD INSTRUCTION.

The degree of compliance by the organized militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with the provisions of section 18 of the act approved January 21, 1903, is shown by the accompanying tabular statement. In connection with the provision of that section requiring "every company, troop, and battery * * * not excused by the governor * * * to participate in practice marches or go into camps of instruction at least five consecutive days," it is due to such States as were unable to comply with the law on account of insurmountable obstacles to explain their failure in this respect. In the great majority of States, whose organizations did not all participate in practice marches or go into camps of instruction, it has been found that many companies were mustered into the service subsequent to the dates of the annual encampments or of the maneuver periods at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kans. In some cases field service of any character was precluded by lack of funds, the State and Territorial legislative bodies having failed to appropriate for the purpose.

In other cases, owing apparently to a misapprehension on the part of local militia authorities as to the spirit and intent of this section of the law, organizations actively engaged in preserving the peace and protecting the lives of individuals threatened with mob violence, or in upholding the dignity of the law and of the State, having had no other field service, were not reported as having complied with the law with regard to practice marches and encampments. In a few States, as in the State of Oregon, where a complete reorganization of the militia more closely conforming it to the regular standards has occurred, the companies, as such, owing to changes of designation, were not reported as having complied with the requirements of the law, while the personnel of the militia forces doubtless did comply with every provision of the section under discussion.

Target practice, being an exercise almost entirely dependent upon environment and the facilities thereby afforded for the establishment of suitable ranges, was indulged in by the militia in proportion to the opportunities presented and the encouragement given by the appropriations therefor.

The militia forces were duly inspected by both regular and militia officers without unnecessary delay or exception, the few companies not inspected having been organized during the last few months of the year for which the reports were rendered.

The following table shows the extent of compliance with the provisions of section 18 of the militia law during the year 1903:

Number of militia organizations inspected, and the participation of militia organizations in practice marches, camps of instruction, and drill or target practice during the calendar year ended December 31, 1904.

State or Territory.	Number of organizations—				Inspected.
	Reported upon.	Participating in practice marches or camps of instruction for at least 5 consecutive days.	Excused by the governor or mustered in too late to participate in marches or camps.	Assembled for drill or target practice at least 24 times during the year.	
Alabama	36	36		36	36
Arizona	8	6		5	8
Arkansas	31	31		31	29
California	64	62		64	64
Colorado	31	24	5	21	21
Connecticut	57	54	8	42	54
Delaware	11	11		9	11
District of Columbia	43	42		29	43
Florida	34	34		26	34
Georgia	82	69	13	82	82
Hawaii	9	8		3	8
Idaho	12		2	10	12
Illinois	106	106	a 2	84	106
Indiana	43	40		37	38
Iowa	57	57		47	49
Kansas					
Kentucky	28	28		25	27
Louisiana	20	5		19	19
Maine	26	26		22	26
Maryland	45	45		42	44
Massachusetts					
Michigan	40	39	b 1	39	39
Minnesota	35	34		30	35
Mississippi	29		29	28	c 24
Missouri	54	54		45	54
Montana					
Nebraska	35	33		30	30
Nevada	2	(d)	2		2
New Hampshire	26	26		25	26
New Jersey	70	42		64	70
New Mexico	6	d 1	6	5	5
New York	270	122		250	270
North Carolina	36	36		e 35	36
North Dakota	14	14		f 13	14
Ohio	115	111	4	108	115
Oklahoma	17	17		g 13	16
Oregon	18	17		(h)	17
Pennsylvania	174	174		128	155
Rhode Island	23	23		23	23
South Carolina	54	i 39	1	50	54
South Dakota	28	23		j 27	27
Tennessee	37	34	3	32	37
Texas	65	65		k 59	65
Utah	10	10		10	10
Vermont	13	13		13	13
Virginia	38	23		l 36	28
Washington	14	14		14	14
West Virginia	21	19	1	20	20
Wisconsin	42	42		42	42
Wyoming	10			10	10
Total	2,041	1,709	72	1,774	1,964

a Two companies were in camp only 1 day, having been ordered into active service, the duration of which is not officially known.

b Disbanded (1 infantry company).

c Five companies organized during the year too late for inspection.

d No money available for encampments.

e One company organized too late to have had the requisite number of drills.

f One company failed to assemble for drill as prescribed on account of loss of its armory by fire.

g Two companies were organized too late to conform to this provision of the militia law.

h All organizations have had 21 drills since reorganization of the guard in August, 1903.

i Fourteen companies have had 4 days each in annual camp of instruction.

j One company organized Oct. 27, 1903, and, therefore, too late to have had 24 drills during 1903.

k Five bands and 1 company, the latter having had 19 drills, were mustered in July 1, 1903.

l Two companies were mustered in during the year and have 12 and 15 drills, respectively, to their credit.

INSTRUCTION AT STATE ENCAMPMENTS.

In thirty States and three Territories, and the District of Columbia, State encampments were held, as shown in the following list, at which officers or troops detailed from the Regular Army were present for purposes of instruction and example. The officers named as having been detailed to attend the several encampments were detailed under the provisions of section 19 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903.

ALABAMA.

The encampment of the Alabama National Guard was held near Birmingham from July 18 to 25, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Troop E, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was detailed for duty at the encampment. Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, Artillery Corps, First Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, jr., Fifth U. S. Infantry, and Capt. Samuel G. Jones, Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, were detailed to attend the encampment.

ARIZONA.

The encampment of the Arizona National Guard was held on the Government target range near Whipple Barracks, beginning September 2, 1904, the entire guard participating. Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

DELAWARE.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Delaware was held at Coochs, Newcastle County, Del., July 16 to 23, inclusive, the entire organization participating. First Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, Eighth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The encampment of the National Guard of the District of Columbia was held at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., August 1 to 13, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Troops E and F, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, and the Fourth Battery of Field Artillery attended the encampment. Maj. Matthias W. Day, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Mervyn C. Buckey, Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. George C. Shaw, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, were detailed to attend the encampment. Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, General Staff, U. S. Army, was detailed to deliver a lecture to the officers on August 5, 1904.

FLORIDA.

The organized militia of the State of Florida held its encampment at St. Augustine August 31 to September 7, inclusive, the entire organization participating. Capt. Henry W. Butner and First Lieut. Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, were detailed to attend the encampment.

IDAHO.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Idaho was held at American Lake, Wash. Capt. Robert D. Walsh, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

INDIANA.

The organized militia of the State of Indiana held its encampment near Lawrence, Ind., July 27 to August 5, inclusive, the entire militia participating. The Second Battalion, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, took part in the encampment. Contract Surg. William C. Mabry and Chaplain George D. Rice, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, were ordered to attend the encampment. Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

KANSAS.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Kansas was held near Topeka, August 15 to 24, inclusive, the entire guard participating. Maj. George R. Cecil, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, and Capt. George W. Gatchell, Artillery Corps, were detailed to attend the encampment.

LOUISIANA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Louisiana was held near Covington, from August 3 to 12, inclusive, the entire guard participating. Col. James W. Powell, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of Louisiana, was present at the encampment.

MARYLAND.

The organized militia of the State of Maryland went into camp at Saunders Range, Md., for instruction and rifle practice, on the following dates: First Separate Company, May 25-31. Signal Corps, May 27-31. Fourth Infantry—Companies A and B, June 2 and 3; Companies C and D, June 6 and 7; Companies E and F, June 9 and 10; Companies G and H, June 13 and 14; Companies I and K, June 16 and 17; Companies L and M, June 20 and 21. Fifth Infantry—Companies A and B, June 23 and 24; Companies C and D, June 26-28; Companies E and F, June 30 and July 1; Companies G and H, July 4 and 5; Companies I and K, July 7 and 8; Companies L and M, July 11 and 12. First Infantry—Companies A and B, July 14 and 15; Companies C and D, July 18 and 19; Companies E and F, July 21 and 22; Companies G and H, July 25 and 26; Companies I and K, July 28 and 29; Companies L and M, August 1 and 2. Cavalry—Troop A, August 4-8.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The organized militia of the State of Massachusetts went into camp as follows: First Brigade, June 12 to 18, inclusive, South Framingham; First Corps of Cadets, July 10 to 16, inclusive, Hingham; Second Corps of Cadets, July 16 to 23, inclusive, Boxford; First Regiment Heavy Artillery, First Brigade, July 9 to 23, inclusive, Fort Rodman, New Bedford; First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade, July 16 to 23, inclusive, South Framingham; Ambulance Corps, camped with First Brigade, June 12 to 18, inclusive, South Framingham. Capt. Harrison Hall, Artillery Corps, was detailed to attend the encampment at Hingham.

MICHIGAN.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Michigan was held near Ludington, Mason County, Mich., from August 4 to 13, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Two companies of the First U. S. Infantry from Fort Wayne and two companies of the First U. S. Infantry from Fort Brady were ordered to attend the encampment. Maj. Charles M. Gandy, surgeon, and First Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Artillery Corps, were detailed to attend the encampment. Lieutenant Frohwitter was sent from Fort Sheridan, in command of a platoon of artillery, which attended the camp. Maj. C. A. Vernou, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of Michigan, was also present.

MINNESOTA.

The organized militia of the State of Minnesota went into camp at Camp Lakeview, near Lake City, Minn., as follows: Third Infantry, June 14 to 23, inclusive; Second Infantry, July 5 to 14, inclusive; First Battalion Artillery, July 5 to 14, inclusive; First Infantry, July 18 to 27, inclusive. General headquarters were stationed at Camp Lakeview from June 14 to 23, inclusive, and from July 5 to 27, inclusive. Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of the State, attended the encampment.

MISSISSIPPI.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of Mississippi was held at Biloxi, Miss., from August 15 to 24, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Second Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, Corps of Engineers, was detailed to attend the encampment.

MISSOURI.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of Missouri was held near Nevada, Mo., from July 17 to 26, inclusive, the entire guard, excepting Battery A, participating. Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of the State, was present, and Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

NEBRASKA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Nebraska was held at David City, Nebr., from August 16 to 23, inclusive, the entire militia participating. The Third Battalion, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, was ordered from Fort Crook to attend the encampment. Col. John J. O'Connell, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of New Hampshire was held at Concord, N. H., from June 20 to 24, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Brig. Gen. James Miller, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the militia of the State, was present at the encampment.

NEW JERSEY.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of New Jersey was held at Sea Girt, N. J., from July 11 to 16, inclusive, the Second Brigade participating. The First Brigade was excused.

NEW MEXICO.

The encampment of the organized militia of the Territory of New Mexico was held near Las Vegas, N. Mex., from August 8 to 15, inclusive, the entire organization participating. Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

NEW YORK.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of New York was held near Peekskill, N. Y., from June 4 to July 9, inclusive, the organizations going into camp as follows: Squadron A and Troops B, C, and D, June 4 to 11; Twenty-third Infantry, June 4 to 11; Fourteenth Infantry, June 11 to 18; Forty-seventh Infantry, June 11 to 18; Seventeenth Separate Company, June 11 to 18; Third Battery Artillery, June 11 to 18; Eighth Infantry, June 18 to 25; Sixty-ninth Infantry, June 18 to 25; First Battery Artillery, June 18 to 25; Ninth Infantry, June 25 to July 2; Seventy-first Infantry, June 25 to July 2; Second Battery Artillery, July 2 to 9. Maj. Frank B. Jones, Ninth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of North Carolina was held at Morehead City, N. C., from August 9 to 19, inclusive.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of North Dakota was held near Devils Lake, S. Dak., from June 21 to 28, inclusive, the entire organization participating. Maj. Edwin P. Andrus, Third U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment.

OHIO.

The maneuvers of the organized militia of the State of Ohio were held in Athens County, Ohio, from August 16 to 23, inclusive, the entire militia participating.

The following officers of the Regular Army were detailed to act as umpires during the maneuvers: Col. Arthur L. Wagner, General Staff, chief umpire; Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Eben Swift, Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, General Staff; Capt. Frank H. Whitman, Second Infantry; Capt. Matthew F. Steele, Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. Charles Lynch, General Staff, and Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, Assistant Adjutant-General, were detailed to attend the encampment.

Troop M, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Twenty-first Battery Field Artillery; one battalion of the First Infantry, Companies A, C, F, and G; Troop L, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Fourteenth Battery Field Artillery, and Second Battalion Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry attended the encampment and participated in the maneuvers.

The following officers of the Regular Army attended the maneuvers: Col. W. T. Duggan, First Infantry; Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. S. W. Fountain, Fourth Cavalry; Maj. C. M. Gandy, surgeon, U. S. Army; Maj. D. S. Stanley, quartermaster, U. S. Army; First Lieut. B. G. Rutten cutter, battalion adjutant First Infantry; Contract Surg. W. C. Mabry, U. S. Army; Veterinary Surg. G. E. Griffin, U. S. Army; Capt. F. E. Lacy, jr., adjutant First Infantry.

OKLAHOMA.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the Territory of Oklahoma will be held at Oklahoma City from October 5 to 10, inclusive, the entire militia participating. Maj. Henry L. Ripley, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, has been detailed to attend the encampment.

OREGON.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of Oregon was held at American Lake, Wash., from July 7 to 21, inclusive, the entire guard, excepting Troop A, cavalry, participating.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Pennsylvania was held at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 23 to 30, the entire division participating. Company of Instruction No. 1, Hospital Corps, stationed at the General Hospital at Washington, D. C., participated in the encampment. Col. James Regan, Ninth U. S. Infantry, and Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, surgeon, were detailed to attend the encampment.

RHODE ISLAND.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Rhode Island was held at Quonset Point, R. I., from July 11 to 16, inclusive, the entire brigade participating. Maj. David Price, Artillery Corps, was detailed to attend the encampment.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of South Carolina was held at Columbia, beginning July 5, the organization going into camp by regiments. Troop I, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was ordered to attend the encampment.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of South Dakota was held near Watertown, S. Dak., from June 24 to July 2, inclusive, the entire organization participating. Company B, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, was ordered to attend the encampment.

TENNESSEE.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Tennessee was held at Jackson from August 11 to 20, inclusive, the Second Infantry participating. Troop B, cavalry, was ordered to march to Rhea Springs, Tenn., the march and camp to consume twelve days.

VIRGINIA.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Virginia was held at Ocean View, Va., from August 7 to 14, inclusive.

WASHINGTON.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of Washington was held at American Lake, Wash., from July 7 to 21, inclusive, the entire guard participating.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The annual encampment of the organized militia of the State of West Virginia was held near Huntington, W. Va., from August 9 to 18, inclusive.

WISCONSIN.

The encampment of the organized militia of the State of Wisconsin was held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau County, the organization going into camp as follows: Second Infantry, July 9 to 15, inclusive; First Infantry, July 16 to 22, inclusive; Troop A, cavalry, July 16 to 22, inclusive; First Battery, July 16 to 22, inclusive; Third Infantry, July 23 to 29, inclusive; Tenth Separate Battalion, July 23 to 29, inclusive. Maj. Charles G. Woodward, Artillery Corps, was detailed to attend the encampment.

In addition to the encampments mentioned above, a rifle team from each of the following named States and the District of Columbia was sent to Fort Riley, Kans., to participate in the National Rifle Match held at that place August 22 to 26: Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Washington.

DETAIL OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Under authority of the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1903, and April 23, 1904, making appropriations for the support of the Army, the officers of the Regular Army detailed to report to the governors of the several States and Territories under section 20 of the militia act of January 21, 1903, have been selected from the retired list of the Army. These details, so far as made to the date of this report, are as follows:

- Arizona*.—Maj. Benj. W. Leavell; reported to the governor for duty May 16, 1904.
- Arkansas*.—Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes; reported to the governor for duty January 28, 1904.
- California*.—Maj. Thomas Wilhelm; reported to the governor for duty September 28, 1903.
- Colorado*.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Cooper; reported to the governor for duty June 30, 1904.
- Connecticut*.—Col. William H. Clapp; reported to the governor for duty September 22, 1903.
- Florida*.—Col. Stevens T. Norvell; reported to the governor for duty March 3, 1904.
- Iowa*.—Maj. Jerauld A. Olmsted; reported to the governor for duty October 1, 1903.
- Kansas*.—Brig. Gen. Henry B. Freeman; reported to the governor for duty January 19, 1904.
- Louisiana*.—Col. James W. Powell; reported to the governor for duty January 13, 1904.
- Maryland*.—Capt. William Baird; reported to the governor for duty February 18, 1904.
- Michigan*.—Maj. Charles A. Vernon; reported to the governor for duty February 6, 1904.
- Minnesota*.—Lt. Col. William Gerlach; reported to the governor for duty December 23, 1903.
- Mississippi*.—Maj. Robert W. Dowdy; reported to the governor for duty January 16, 1904.
- Missouri*.—Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson; reported to the governor for duty November 30, 1904.
- Nebraska*.—Brig. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett; reported to the governor for duty January 6, 1904.
- New Hampshire*.—Brig. Gen. James Miller; reported to the governor for duty January 7, 1904.
- New Jersey*.—Capt. Quincy O'M. Gillmore; reported to the governor for duty September 16, 1903.
- North Carolina*.—Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff; reported to the governor for duty December 31, 1903.

Ohio.—Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner; reported to the governor for duty January 10, 1904.

Oregon.—Col. James Jackson; reported to the governor for duty May 16, 1904.

Pennsylvania.—Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin; reported to the governor for duty January 27, 1904.

South Carolina.—Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller; reported to the governor for duty May 15, 1904.

Tennessee.—Capt. Charles B. Rogan, jr.; reported to the governor for duty February 9, 1904.

Texas.—Maj. Luther R. Hare; reported to the governor for duty October 10, 1903.

Washington.—Capt. John Kinzie; reported to the governor for duty May 23, 1904.

Wisconsin.—Capt. Charles King; reported to the governor for duty September 13, 1904.

In addition to the details made under the acts of Congress cited above, Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is on duty as adjutant-general of the militia of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889.

Reports have been received from twelve of the officers named above, from which reports the following is summarized:

California.—Maj. Thomas Wilhelm remarks that the personnel of the California National Guard is, with but few exceptions, excellent, and that the men, generally, are respectful and subordinate. He has given theoretical and practical instruction to many of the organizations, including therein such subjects as target practice, care of arms, extended order drill, guard duty, care of property, and interior economy. Armory facilities are inadequate, many of the buildings are not fire-proof and are difficult of protection against invasion by mob, and the facilities offered by the State arsenal, consisting of three rooms in the basement of the capitol, are entirely inadequate and unsuitable for the proper storage and preservation of military supplies. Officers, as a rule, are drawn from a desirable class of the population and generally belong to the important professions of civil life and display much earnestness in their work, but, with some exceptions, they are not sufficiently instructed as to reports, returns, requisitions, correspondence, etc., and supply officers have not sufficient knowledge of stores, supplies, and equipments. However, encouraged by Congressional enactments and the friendly hand of the War Department, greater efforts are being put forth by the officers and it is to be seen that the troops are slowly but steadily advancing toward the desired efficiency.

Connecticut.—Col. Wm. H. Clapp, on duty with the militia of this State, remarks that he has found everywhere an earnest desire on the part of all to improve the discipline and efficiency of the troops and to make them conform in all particulars to Regular Army standards. He recommends that the use of penalty envelopes, as in the regular service, be extended to the State troops.

Iowa.—The remarks and recommendations of Maj. J. A. Olmsted, on duty with the Iowa National Guard, may be summed up as follows: Better care should be taken of the property on hand in the State arsenal; the privilege of the penalty envelope should be extended to all National Guard officers for official business; company commanders should have some recognition, by way of salary, for the time they give to guard work; a letterpress copy book, as more perfectly answering the purpose, should be substituted for the letters-sent book and index; a uniform system for educating line officers should be promulgated by the War Department, and, on the subject of physical fitness for service in United States Volunteers, he says: "When the call came for the Spanish-American war it took less than twenty-four hours to mobilize the National Guard of Iowa. Then it took over five weeks to get these same troops all examined and mustered into the United States service. The delay caused by this unnecessary and unwise restriction might some time cause the entire loss of a besieged army. It lowers the standard of the men and the esprit de corps. It makes the guard feel they are policemen only and not practical, immediate defenders of the nation. The guard should be the first contingent of the Volunteer Army, already enlisted, examined, disciplined, equipped and awaiting orders."

Kansas.—Brig. Gen. Henry B. Freeman remarks: "My acquaintance with the personnel and condition of the Kansas National Guard is not sufficient to warrant any recommendations or remarks concerning it, beyond that I have met a few of its officers, each of whom spoke of the stimulating effect upon the guard of the militia act of 1903, and the pleasure and benefit derived by the guard from its association with the Army during the maneuvers at Fort Riley, 1903-4."

Louisiana.—Col. James W. Powell, in view of the fact that he had not inspected

the Louisiana State National Guard at the date of his report, was unable to express himself as fully as he might otherwise have done, and he has, therefore, requested that the report be withheld from publication.

Michigan.—Maj. Charles A. Vernou refers to the thorough medical examination of recruits prescribed by the Michigan State law, and remarks that it would be practicable for the State to adopt the entrance physical examination of the Regular Army. It would, he says, be a great help to discipline and add greatly to his military appearance if every enlisted man of the organized militia could be given a sufficient clothing allowance to thoroughly equip him with a dress and field outfit. "Old and worn clothing is not conducive to a soldierly spirit and that proper pride which all good soldiers should have."

Minnesota.—Lieut. Col. William Gerlach remarks that his acquaintance with the officers of the National Guard of Minnesota was facilitated by the meeting of the State National Guard Association at St. Paul in January last, and that the observations made in that connection warrant him in stating that there prevails in the National Guard of Minnesota a most commendable spirit. "All," he says, "are anxious for improvement, thoroughly patriotic, and there will be a hearty response should the National Government call them into service." He also remarks that changes needed in the State military code to conform to Regular Army organization will be easy to effect, judging from the way in which the task of bringing equipment up to army standards has been recently approached.

Missouri.—Following are the recommendations made by Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, the officer on duty in connection with the organized militia of this State:

1. That the allotments to States or Territories be expended as State funds, the Government requiring proof of expenditure for purposes authorized by law, but the methods of expenditure being left entirely with the State. States can secure both transportation and subsistence much cheaper than the General Government can.

2. That the States having adopted the United States uniform, some distinguishing designation be authorized to be worn on the collar of officers' coats and the uniforms of troops.

3. That the militia act be so amended as to authorize the providing of fuel, forage, straw, and hired horses for mounted troops and batteries when ordered on duty or at camps of instruction.

4. That enlisted men be paid a per diem for attendance at drills.

5. That an allowance of ammunition be made for target practice, without charge to the State.

6. That officers ordered to travel on duty be allowed mileage fixed by law, under regulations similar to those prescribed for the Regular Army.

7. That authority be given regimental commanders to appoint boards of survey to act with regard to unserviceable property and that brigade commanders be authorized to appoint special inspectors to review the same; that the proceedings of these boards and the reports of the inspecting officers be accepted by the accounting officers as vouchers for dropping public property from the returns.

In conclusion, General Jackson remarks that the officers of the guard, with few exceptions, are zealous and anxious to thoroughly perform all duties required of them, and he desires to record his appreciation of their general efficiency.

Nebraska.—Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett states that until he shall have had opportunity to see more of the Nebraska National Guard he does not deem it wise to make suggestions or recommendations.

New Jersey.—Capt. Q. O'M. Gillmore, in his report on the condition of the National Guard of New Jersey, remarks that if the men were paid at regular army rates for each drill captains could pick their men for enlistment, a rigid physical examination could be required, and altogether such a plan would be far reaching in its beneficial results. In conclusion, he states that the organized militia of the State is in excellent condition, and that there seems to be much enthusiasm among the officers and men, who gratuitously give their time to the service of the State and manifest a remarkable knowledge of military matters, considering the limited time devoted to military affairs.

North Carolina.—Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, in his statement of the condition of the National Guard of North Carolina, recommends "more attention to target practice, particularly to preliminary instruction at home stations; the adoption of a military code similar to that proposed in circular, War Department, Washington, October 8, 1903, and a range for each regiment conveniently located for all companies, thus doing away with target practice at camp."

Ohio.—Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner remarks, in his report on the condition of the National Guard of Ohio, that the most serious matter confronting the guard to-day is the ever-active and aggressive attitude of the labor unions in their efforts to prevent enlistments and to annoy and embarrass the men in office. He says: "I

find that when fault was found in the reports of last year of either officers of the board or conditions, as far as they may be, they have been corrected [and] that the effort is constant and persistent to bring the guard up to a higher standing and to get rid of idle and inefficient officers."

In concluding his remarks General Miner states, in acknowledgment of courtesies extended by and the cooperation of the commander in chief and his assistants, that to Governor Herrick his thanks are due for his more than cordial personal reception, and the disposition shown to make use of him as a military adviser on all occasions; and that each and every officer with whom he has come in contact was not only friendly, but has shown the greatest interest in the work and a disposition to be of every assistance.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR COMMISSIONS IN VOLUNTEER FORCES.

In order that the provisions of section 23 of the militia act might be complied with, there was furnished to the adjutant-general of each State and Territory, under date of January 28, 1904, a copy of General Orders, No. 6, War Department, January 8, 1904, in which are set forth certain regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of that section for examinations to secure an eligible list of officers specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force, other than a force composed of militia, which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress.

In the letter transmitting the copies of the order above referred to request was made that such publicity might be given to those regulations within the limits of each State and Territory as might be deemed most effective to bring the matter to the attention of those interested in the subject, who might care to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, and which publicity would, perhaps, otherwise tend to facilitate the carrying out of the purpose of the statute.

As a result of that action, applications have been received from 34 candidates accredited to States, as shown in the subjoined list, many of whom have fully complied with all requirements of the law as set forth in the order before cited:

California	4	New Mexico	1
Connecticut	2	New York	3
District of Columbia	1	North Carolina	1
Florida	1	Oklahoma	1
Georgia	1	Oregon	1
Illinois	3	Pennsylvania	1
Iowa	2	Rhode Island	2
Kansas	1	Texas	4
Louisiana	1	Washington	1
Massachusetts	1	Wyoming	1
Minnesota	1		

No steps have as yet been taken for the assembling of boards of officers for the purpose of conducting the examinations of these candidates.

ARMORIES.

The duty imposed upon the governors of the States and Territories by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and by the militia act of January 21, 1903, of accounting for public property issued under authority thereof, presented immediately the question of providing adequate facilities for the storage and protection of such property.

Diligent inquiry has developed the fact that, while in the larger cities of the more populous States there are buildings excellently

adapted to the purposes for which they are designed and used, there is in general a lamentable lack of proper armory accommodations in the smaller cities and villages.

This is an evil which can be remedied only by liberal appropriations by the States and Territories, or by private contributions. The Department is encouraged to hope that the State and local authorities are awakening to the importance of this subject; and it is known that in many instances where armory facilities have been found palpably deficient, temporary accommodations have already been provided, with the ultimate object of supplanting these makeshifts by substantial structures owned by the State or by the bodies corporate of the organizations themselves. In mitigation of any blame that may be attached to the militia organizations, it is to be remarked that the most convenient and in every respect the most suitable armories are those owned by such organizations, constructed from funds raised by private subscription and practically without State aid.

Experience has demonstrated that there is no element more effective in promoting the organization of national guard companies and in sustaining the interest of their members, thus contributing to their efficiency as component parts of the National Guard, than the providing of attractive and suitable buildings for their accommodation and the safe storage of their supplies and equipments.

CHANGES IN MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

Since the inspection of 1903 many changes have occurred in the militia organizations of the several States and Territories. These changes were made with a view to the improvement of the service. Some of them were made for the purpose of concentrating the membership of companies and regiments to facilitate attendance at drills and other functions, the extended territory over which the members of some organizations were scattered having precluded the regular assembling of a working percentage of the normal strength.

The organizations created since July 1, 1903, and those disbanded since that date, for various causes are designated below:

Organizations of the National Guard created since July 1, 1903.

ALABAMA.

Company I, First Infantry (Enterprise).
Company L, First Infantry (Uniontown).
Troop A, cavalry (Montgomery).
Company A, Third Infantry (October 20, 1903).

ARKANSAS.

Company M, First Infantry (Osceola, August 4, 1903).
Battery A, light artillery (Hot Springs, October 9, 1903).
Separate Company A, infantry (Blytheville, May 19, 1904).
Company F, Second Separate Battalion (Corning, December 12, 1904).
Separate Company B, infantry (Piggott, January 2, 1904).
Company D, First Separate Battalion (Paris, February 20, 1904).
Company G, Second Separate Battalion (Imboden, February 23, 1904).
Company H, Second Separate Battalion (Mammoth Springs, February 15, 1904).
Separate Company C, infantry (Camden, May 16, 1904).
Band, separate battalion (Camden, May 16, 1904).
Separate Company D, infantry (McCrary, May 26, 1904).

COLORADO.

Company E, First Infantry (Longmont).
Company G, First Infantry (Loveland, July 24, 1903).
Company L, First Infantry (Denver, August 3, 1903).
Company M, First Infantry (Denver, November 28, 1903).
Company C, Second Infantry (Lamar, November 3, 1903).
Company E, Second Infantry (Rockyford, November 11, 1903).
Company G, Second Infantry (Pueblo, November 28, 1903).
Company L, Second Infantry (Victor, December 10, 1903).
Troop A, First Cavalry (Telluride, January 11, 1904).

CONNECTICUT.

Company L, Second Infantry (November 2, 1903).
Company M, Second Infantry (November 21, 1903).
Company M, Third Infantry (October 5, 1903).
Company L, Third Infantry (February 10, 1904).
Medical Corps (February 23, 1904).
Hospital Corps (February 23, 1904).
Signal Corps (March 9, 1904).

GEORGIA.

Company F, Fourth Infantry, Tifton Rifles (Tifton).
Company H, Fifth Infantry, Pruitt Rifles (Lagrange).

IDAHO.

Company G, First Infantry (December 31, 1903).
Company C, First Infantry (December 14, 1903).

ILLINOIS.

Battery C, artillery (Waukegan).

INDIANA.

Unassigned company (Kokomo).
Company K, Second Infantry (Logansport).
Company M, First Infantry (Portland).

IOWA.

Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Idagrove, July 28, 1903).
Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Rock Rapids, June 2, 1904).

KANSAS.

Company L, Second Infantry (Clyde, February 12, 1904).
Company D, First Infantry (Paola, April 30, 1904).
Company E, First Infantry (May 23, 1904).

KENTUCKY.

Company I, Second Infantry (Pineville).
Engineer Corps (January 26, 1904).

LOUISIANA.

Company E, First Infantry (Rayne, May 1, 1904).
Company G, First Infantry (Leesville, May 28, 1904).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Company L, Eighth Infantry (Lawrence, April 8, 1904).

MICHIGAN.

Company L, Third Infantry (Menominee, November 20, 1903).

MINNESOTA.

Company E, Second Infantry (Fairmont, February 4, 1904).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company I, First Infantry (Starkville, July 31, 1903).
Company L, First Infantry (Booneville, December 19, 1903).
Company M, First Infantry (Okolona, March 25, 1904).
Company I, Third Infantry (Magnolia).

MISSOURI.

Company G, Fourth Infantry (Mound City).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Mexico).
Company A, Third Infantry (Kansas City).

NEW JERSEY.

Company K, Third Infantry (Bridgeton, February 26, 1904).

NEW MEXICO.

Company F, First Infantry (Santa Fe, October 3, 1903).
Company E, First Infantry (Albuquerque, June 24, 1904).

NEW YORK.

Troop D, cavalry (Syracuse, April 26, 1904).

NORTH CAROLINA.

Company L, Second Infantry (Lumber Bridge).
Company H, Third Infantry (Warrenton).
Company A, First Infantry (Hickory).

OHIO.

Company K, First Infantry (Batavia, December 5, 1903).
Company M, First Infantry (Cincinnati, December 30, 1903).
Company D, Second Infantry (Van Wert, February 29, 1904).
Company E, Second Infantry (Hicksville, December 14, 1903).
Company L, Second Infantry (Sycamore, March 16, 1904).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Circleville, January 26, 1904).
Company I, Fifth Infantry (Cleveland, November 12, 1903).
Company L, Fifth Infantry (Conneaut, January 13, 1904).

OKLAHOMA.

Company F, First Infantry (Watonga, August 10, 1903).

OREGON.

Hospital Corps (May 1, 1904).

PENNSYLVANIA.

Troop F, cavalry (Newcastle, June 11, 1904).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Troop B, First Cavalry—Edgefield Light Dragoons (Edgefield, March 23, 1904).
Mullins Guards, unassigned (Mullins, April 6, 1904).
Limestone Guards, unassigned (Gaffney, March 30, 1904).
Marlborough Guards, unassigned (Bennettsville, April 8, 1904).
Barnwell Guards, unassigned (Barnwell, May 12, 1904).
Morgan Rifles, unassigned (Clifton, May 28, 1904).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company I, Second Infantry (Madison).

TENNESSEE.

Company G, First Infantry (Tullahoma), mustered in July 20, 1903, as Troop C, cavalry, and converted into infantry March 10, 1904.

Company M, First Infantry (Monterey, February 20, 1904).

Company I, First Infantry (Centerville, March 3, 1904).

Company G, Second Infantry (Humboldt, November 21, 1903).

Company K, Second Infantry (Humboldt, January 9, 1904).

Company E, Second Infantry (Trenton, April 29, 1904).

Governor's Rifles, unattached (Nashville, March 15, 1904).

Battery A, field artillery (Chattanooga, June 5, 1904).

Troop A, cavalry (Nashville, May 3, 1904).

UTAH.

Company B, First Infantry (Ogden).

VIRGINIA.

Petersburg Greys, infantry (Petersburg, October 8, 1903).

Mecklenburg Guard, infantry (Chase City, November 17, 1903).

Warren Light Infantry, infantry (Front Royal, February 29, 1904).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Company A, Second Infantry (Sistersville).

Company I, First Infantry (Elkins).

Organizations of the National Guard disbanded since July 1, 1903.

ALABAMA.

Company I, First Infantry (Greenville).

Company L, First Infantry (Uniontown).

Company B, Second Infantry (Prattville).

Troop A, First Cavalry (Montgomery).

Company K, Second Infantry (Tuskegee).

ARIZONA.

Company E, First Infantry (Mesa, June 24, 1904).

ARKANSAS.

Company I, First Infantry (Paragould, December 19, 1903).

Company H, First Infantry (Walnut Ridge, January 2, 1904).

Battery A (Little Rock, January 16, 1904).

Company K, Second Infantry (Malvern, February 3, 1904).

Company I, Second Infantry (Monticello, May 19, 1904).

Company K, First Infantry (Fort Smith, May 19, 1904).

Company C, Second Infantry (Hot Springs, May 19, 1904).

Company A, First Separate Battalion (Booneville, May 19, 1904).

Company B, separate company infantry (Blytheville, May 19, 1904).

Third Regiment Band (Monticello, May 19, 1904).

CALIFORNIA.

Signal Corps, Third Brigade (Sacramento, January 5, 1904).

Company L, Seventh Infantry (June 15, 1904).

COLORADO.

Company E, First Infantry (Fort Collins, March 26, 1904).

Company F, Second Infantry (Canon City, March 29, 1904).

CONNECTICUT.

Company L, Third Infantry (January 5, 1904).
Fourth Section, Signal Corps (Bridgeport, April 25, 1904).
Company B, Third Infantry (June 8, 1904).

DELAWARE.

Company G, First Infantry (Bridgeville, December 31, 1903).

FLORIDA.

Second Battery, field artillery (Pensacola, November 21, 1903).

GEORGIA.

Company K, Second Infantry (Forsyth).
Company B, Third Infantry (Augusta).
Company C, Third Infantry (Greensboro).
Company H, Fifth Infantry (Rome).
Company B, First Battalion, infantry (Atlanta).
Company C, First Battalion, infantry (Savannah).
Georgia Artillery (Savannah).
Troop D, First Cavalry (Hagan).

IDAHO.

Company G, First Infantry (Lewiston, October 19, 1903).
Company C, First Infantry (December 14, 1903).

ILLINOIS.

Company D, Sixth Infantry (Abingdon).
Company K, Sixth Infantry (Lamoille).
Company F, Seventh Infantry (Chicago).
Battery D, artillery (Chicago).
Engineer Company (Springfield).

INDIANA.

Company K, Second Infantry (Danville).

IOWA.

Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Hampton, April 30, 1904).
Company C, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Glenwood, April 30, 1904).

KANSAS.

Company D, First Infantry (Chanute, April 1, 1904).
Company E, First Infantry (Ottawa, January 1, 1904).
Company L, Second Infantry (Concordia, January 1, 1904).

KENTUCKY.

Company I, Second Infantry (Covington).
Company H, Second Infantry (Whitesburg).
Company A, Second Infantry (Frankfort).
Company D, Second Infantry (Newcastle).
Company M, Second Infantry (Clinton).
Company L, Third Infantry (Murray).
Company K, Third Infantry (Bradfordsville).
Springfield company, unassigned (Springfield).
Unassigned band (Catlettsburg).
Unassigned company, infantry (Bardstown).
Company G, Third Infantry (Franklin).
Company I, Third Infantry (Paducah).

LOUISIANA.

Company E, First Infantry (Winnfield, February 11, 1904).
Company G, First Infantry (New Iberia, September 4, 1903).
Second Separate Company, infantry (Gretna, August 15, 1904).
Battery F, Washington Artillery (New Orleans, September 26, 1903).

MAINE.

Signal Corps (Portland, June 22, 1904).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Company L, Eighth Infantry (Lawrence).

MICHIGAN.

Company L, Third Infantry (Iron Mountain, July 20, 1903).

MINNESOTA.

Company E, Second Infantry (Pipestone, January 8, 1904).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company F, Third Infantry (Jackson, January 16, 1904).

MISSOURI.

Company G, Sixth Battalion, unattached (Poplar Bluffs).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Chillicothe).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Montgomery City).

NEW JERSEY.

Company K, Third Infantry (Long Branch, November 20, 1903).

NEW MEXICO.

Company K, First Infantry (Las Vegas, November 14, 1903).
Company F, First Infantry (Santa Fe, October 3, 1903).

NORTH CAROLINA.

Company L, Second Infantry (Lumber Bridge).
Company H, Third Infantry (Warrenton).
Company F, Second Infantry (Hertford).
Company G, Third Infantry (Reidsville).

OKLAHOMA.

First Battery, artillery (Oklahoma City, February 29, 1904).
Company F, First Infantry (Shawnee, July 29, 1903).

OREGON.

Company A, Third Infantry (Baker City, July 15, 1904).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (July 15, 1904).

RHODE ISLAND.

Company C, Second Infantry (Bristol, March 31, 1904).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Company F, First Infantry (Clifton).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company I, Second Infantry (Armour).

TENNESSEE.

Battery A, artillery (Nashville, August 3, 1903).
 Company I, First Infantry (Carthage, February 16, 1904).
 Company G, First Infantry (Nashville, March 3, 1904).

TEXAS.

Company G, Third Infantry (Palestine, July 1, 1903).
 Company H, Third Infantry (Henderson, July 1, 1903).

UTAH.

First Infantry Band (Salt Lake City).
 Company G, First Infantry (Provo).

VIRGINIA.

Hoge Tyler Rifles (Pulaski, December 10, 1903).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Company A, First Infantry (Wheeling).
 Company E, First Infantry (Martinsburg).

WYOMING.

Company H, Third Infantry (Grand Encampment, February 29, 1904).
 Company E, Third Infantry (Cheyenne, March 5, 1904).
 Company G, Third Infantry (Saratoga, March 11, 1904).

ANCIENT CHARTERED MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 3 of the militia act of January 21, 1903, provides that "any corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry existing in any of the States at the passage of the act of May eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, which by the laws, customs, or usages of the said States have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act under its provisions and under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-two and sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both inclusive, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject nevertheless to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia."

The following list shows the organizations of this class now in existence, with their authorized strength and, so far as ascertained, the names of their present commanding officers:

CONNECTICUT.

1771. Governor's Foot Guard (first company), Hartford, escort to the governor of Connecticut. In the Revolution this organization reenforced General Gates at Saratoga in 1777. Its service has been continuous, and its dress uniform (that of the British grenadier) the same from the beginning. Officers, 6; noncommissioned officers and privates, 154; commander, Maj. Louis R. Cheney.

1775. Governor's Foot Guard (second company), New Haven. Was in active service during the war of the Revolution and under arms during the war of 1812. Furnished a company in the civil war and was on duty during the New York draft riots, 1863. It continues to wear its original uniform, that of the British grenadier. Officers, 6; noncommissioned officers and privates, 170; commander, Maj. Albert M. Johnson.

1778. Governor's Horse Guard (first company), Hartford. Has not participated in the wars as an organization, but has furnished men in all of them. Officers, 5; noncommissioned officers and privates, 68.

GEORGIA.

1736. Georgia Hussars, Savannah. (Troop A, First Regiment Georgia Cavalry.) Organized, under a different title, by Governor Oglethorpe for service in the colonies. This organization was known as Chatham Light Dragoons in 1795, was merged with Chatham Hussars in the war of 1812, and took its present title in 1818. Served in the Mexican, Indian and civil wars. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 55; commander, Capt. William W. Gordon, jr.

1776. Liberty Independent Troop, Liberty County. (Troop B, First Regiment Georgia Cavalry.) Served in the Revolution, war of 1812, and civil war. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 59; commander, Capt. A. Gordon Cassels.

1786. Chatham Artillery, Savannah. Served in the war of 1812, the civil war, and the war with Spain. Officers, 4; noncommissioned officers and privates, 45; commander, Capt. George P. Walker.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1741. First Corps of Cadets, Boston. Organized as the Governor's Company of Cadets, a body guard of the governor of the Province; participated in the war of the Revolution, 1777-78; did garrison duty in the civil war, and acted as a coast defense in the war with Spain. Officers, 20; noncommissioned officers and privates, 235; commander, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edwards.

1784. Roxbury City Guard, Boston. (Company D, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.) Served in "Shay's rebellion," 1787; furnished three companies in the civil war, and a company in the war with Spain. It was originally known as the Roxbury Artillery. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 60; commander, Capt. Joseph H. Frothingham.

1785. Second Corps of Cadets, Salem. Garrisoned Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, in the civil war and furnished some 160 commissioned officers for various organizations during that war. Officers, 18; noncommissioned officers and privates, 196.

1787. Independent Boston Fusileers, Boston. (Company G, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.) Served in the war of 1812 and furnished four companies in the civil war; also served in the war with Spain. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 60; veteran association, 200; commander, Capt. Albert B. Chick.

NEW YORK.

1786. Eighth Regiment, National Guard of New York, New York City. Originally organized as a battalion of artillery, became the Third Regiment of New York Artillery in 1807, the Eighth Regiment of Infantry in 1847, Eighth Battalion in 1893, and was restored to regimental formation in 1896. Served in the war of 1812 and the civil war and during various New York City riots. Officers, 40; noncommissioned officers and privates, 596; commander, Col. J. M. Jarvis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1774. First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Philadelphia. Served in the war of the Revolution (Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Valley Forge) and the war of 1812, and furnished a company in the civil war; served in the war with Spain. It was also on riot duty at Pittsburg, 1877; Homestead, 1892; Hazleton, 1897, and Tamaqua, 1902. Officers, 4; noncommissioned officers and privates, 58; commander, Capt. John C. Groome.

RHODE ISLAND.

1741. Newport Artillery, Newport. Organized on the declaration of war between Great Britain and Spain; chartered February 1, 1749, by King George II; furnished draft in the old French war; was on alarm duty during the war of 1812; in service in the "Dorr war;" furnished a company in the civil war and in the war with Spain. Officers, 11; noncommissioned officers and privates, 164; commander, Col. John D. Richardson.

1774. Kentish Guard, East Greenwich, R. I. Its first commander was Gen. James M. Varnum, and Gen. Nathaniel Greene was a charter member. It was in service

in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the "Dorr war." Officers, 8; noncommissioned officers and privates, 66; commander, Col. Thomas Allen.

1775. United Train of Artillery, Providence. Served in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the "Dorr war," and the civil war. Furnished 3 commissioned officers and 50 noncommissioned officers and privates in the war with Spain. Organized as a battalion. Officers, 20; noncommissioned officers and privates, 80; commander, Col. Alvin H. Eccleston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1753. Charleston Light Dragoons, Charleston. (Troop E, First Regiment South Carolina Cavalry.) Organized originally as the Horse Guards, and was in active service through colonial and revolutionary times. Served throughout the civil war, 1861-1865. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 54; commander, Capt. Charles W. Kollock.

1775. German Fusileers, Charleston. Served in the war of the Revolution, the Seminole war, the Mexican war, the war of 1812, and the civil war. Officers, 3; noncommissioned officers and privates, 90; commander, Capt. Henry B. Schroeder.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT IN THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

With a view to the improvement of the personnel of the organized militia, and to facilitate the muster of the militia into the service of the United States as occasion might require, it was announced by the Secretary of War, in War Department General Orders, No. 55, series of 1903, that, in such States as shall have adopted a standard of physical examination for enlistment and reenlistment prescribed by the Secretary of War, the organized militia shall be deemed under the law "fit for military service" and shall be "duly mustered into the service of the United States as such."

In order to carry this promise into effect instructions for the physical examination of applicants for enlistment were promulgated in a circular from the War Department, dated February 8, 1904, in which it was announced that their adoption by embodiment in the regulations for the military forces of States will be considered as a compliance with the conditions prescribed and will exempt the organized militia from physical examination before being mustered into the service of the United States. It is apparent that a general adoption by the States of the prescribed system of examination would greatly expedite the muster of the militia into the service of the United States in case of emergency. The extent to which this system has been adopted has not yet been made known to the War Department. Following is a copy of the circular referred to:

Circular.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 8, 1904.

In order to facilitate carrying out the provision of section 7 of the militia act of 1903, "That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and shall be found fit for military service, shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service," the Secretary of War, in General Orders, No. 55, War Department, November 19, 1903, established the following proviso: "That in such States as shall have adopted a standard of physical examination for enlistment and reenlistment of the organized militia prescribed by the Secretary of War, such militia shall be deemed under the law 'fit for military service,' and shall be duly mustered into the service of the United States as such."

With a view to carrying out the promise indicated in the proviso just quoted, the attached blank form for the "Physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the National Guard," and "Instructions for the guidance of medical officers in the

physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the National Guard," have been drawn up, and having received the approval of the Secretary of War, are submitted for the consideration of the proper State authorities. Their adoption by embodiment in the regulations for the military forces of States will be considered as a compliance, in each case, with the condition of the proviso, and will exempt the organized militia from physical examination before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Notification to the Adjutant-General of the Army as to the action taken in the premises is requested.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Physical examination of applicant for enlistment in the National Guard of.....

Name:
Figure and general appearance:
Weight:; height: inches
Vision:; hearing:
Chest and contained organs:
Expiration:; inspiration:; mobility:
Abdomen and contained organs:
Genito-urinary apparatus:
Upper extremities:
Lower extremities:
Skin:
Personal marks: (1)
.....
Remarks: (2)
.....
.....

I certify that I have carefully examined the above-named man and that he has no mental or physical defect which, according to the official standards for the examination of recruits, as modified by orders from the War Department (3), and in conformity with the laws and military regulations of
would disqualify him for military service in the active militia.

.....
Examining Surgeon.

NOTES.—(1) State the principal personal marks for identification. (2) Details of defects noted in physical record to be stated under "Remarks;" also when minor defects are waived, state whether they are of a progressive nature and under what conditions of service they are likely to become serious. (3) This refers to modification of the extent of physical examination contemplated in General Orders, No. 55, War Department, 1903.

Instructions for the guidance of medical officers in the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the National Guard.

I. When an organization has no medical officer the medical examination of recruits should be made by the medical officer of the nearest organization; in case such officer can not be obtained it may be made by anyone professionally qualified for this duty.

II. All men desiring to enlist or reenlist will be examined in accordance with the following instructions and will not be accepted unless they pass the medical examination. The medical examination papers will be attached to the enlistment papers.

1. Less height than 5 feet 4 inches should reject. (Height taken in stocking feet.)
2. A chest measurement less than 32 inches at the termination of normal expiration should reject. (Chest measurement taken in undershirt.)
3. A difference between expiration and inspiration of less than 2 inches should reject.

4. Weight less than 125 pounds and greater than 190 pounds, infantry and artillery, and greater than 165, cavalry and light artillery, should reject.

It is not expected that a literal construction will be made of the requirements regulating the weight of recruits. An applicant who is muscular and vigorous, and in whom adiposity is not a noticeable feature, may be a suitable recruit if he be of little less weight than 125 pounds. On the other hand, an applicant who may comply

fully with the requirements in this respect is illy fitted for service if general adiposis be a physical characteristic. A recruit of greater weight than 190 pounds may be in every way qualified for the service, and whether he be or be not thus qualified will depend much more on his height, chest, and abdominal circumference as compared with his weight than on the mere fact of weight alone. It is proper to say, however, that even under these circumstances a definite rational limit must be established for the guidance and support of those medical officers who by reason of inexperience and from importunity may recommend for the service those who are obviously unfitted for it.

5. All able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and able-bodied males of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, who are more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and who are residents of this State, shall, subject to the examination prescribed in these regulations, be eligible for enlistment in the National Guard of this State.

6. The loss of the sight of an eye should reject. Permanent defects of one or both eyes which impair the vision for proper marksmanship, sentry duty, etc., should reject. Not only this, but also severe trachoma, entropion, extensive corneal opacities, cataract, inordinate strabismus and nystagmus, should reject, if unrelieved at the time of final examination. However, any defect in vision that can be corrected need not reject. For duty in the signal corps, color-blindness should always reject.

7. A degree of deafness that may prevent the proper reception of the countersign should reject.

In making the examination for this degree of deafness it is well to remember that transient and remedial causes, such as closure of the eustachian tube, cerumenous collections, polypi, etc., may temporarily seriously impair the hearing of the recruit. However, the previous history, together with a critical physical examination, will soon disclose the true nature of the trouble.

8. Defective articulation, that may prevent giving proper alarm and the countersign, should reject.

This condition may be caused by congenital and acquired deformities of the soft and hard parts that are necessary for proper speech. Harelip, fissure, and perforation of the hard palate, mutilation, and diseases of the tongue, etc., are among the most pronounced of the illustrations of these defects. However, they need not reject when their bad effects on the speech have been remedied by reliable mechanical or surgical expedients.

9. Chronic rheumatism should reject.

Any history or evidence of this disease should cause final rejection, and the medical officer's attention is especially directed to ascertaining if the applicant has suffered at any time from this affliction.

10. Repeated attacks of acute articular rheumatism should reject.

The best interests of the applicant demand his rejection if he has ever had an attack of this disease, especially if an hereditary influence be present, or if the attack has followed the exposures recognized as causing rheumatism.

11. Repeated attacks of sciatica.

This affliction should reject if it be associated with a suspicion of rheumatic or gouty diathesis, or has been due to exposure. If from other causes, amenable to medical treatment, and not protracted nor of recent occurrence, it need not cause immediate rejection.

12. Chronic bronchitis.

General chronic bronchitis should reject. Chronic bronchitis, complicated with asthma or emphysema, should reject. Chronic bronchitis, attended with feeble respiratory murmur; with a markedly increased expectoration after exposure to cold; with a severe cough after unusual exercise, or with cough and profuse expectoration on arising, should reject. Chronic bronchitis, with evidence of lung consolidation, should reject.

13. Repeated attacks of pleurisy should reject.

Repeated attacks of this disease, of whatever form, should cause rejection, especially if the chest has become deformed or crippled in its movements, or if severe pain located there follows continued active effort. Hydrothorax and empyema, past or present, should reject.

14. Emphysema.

If complicated with asthma, with chronic bronchitis, or with well-marked chest deformities, it should reject. Asthma due to inordinate use of the lungs only, need not reject, except it be attended with unusual shortness of breath with moderate exercise.

15. Asthma.

Asthma should cause rejection when complicated with chronic bronchitis, with

emphysema, or with suspected heart disease. Asthma due to individual susceptibility to various things, as feathers, ipecac, etc., etc., need not reject.

16. Chronic laryngitis.

Persistent chronic laryngitis should reject, especially when attended with a severe hoarseness or aphonia. The presence of laryngeal symptoms without other assignable causes, should suggest the possibility of aneurism, tuberculosis, or syphilis.

17. Tuberculosis.

Any evidence of this disease in the lungs, joints, or other important portions of the body, should reject. Moderately enlarged lymphatic glands need not reject except they be increasing in number and size. An abnormal increase in temperature, with suspected tuberculous disease of any tissue of the body, should reject.

18. Disease of bone.

Caries, necrosis, and other diseases of the bone causing pain, or attended with conditions requiring special attention to cleanliness, should reject.

19 Bright's disease should reject.

It is proper to say, however, that the fact of the presence of albumen and casts in the urine, as shown by a single examination, should not be deemed conclusive. If, however, albumen and casts be found after repeated examinations, the applicant should be rejected.

20. Aneurism.

That this disease of the large vessels should reject, is self-evident. The attention of the examiner should be carefully directed to the large vessels of the chest and abdomen of each recruit, to avoid the enlistment of one thus afflicted. Aneurismalvarix, varicose-aneurism, large and exposed aneurism by anastomosis, also prominent or increasing cirroid aneurism, should reject. Small and nonprogressive cirroid, and a similar aneurism by anastomosis, need not reject.

21. Valvular disease of the heart.

This should cause rejection if either hypertrophy or dilatation be present. It should reject if the efforts incident to the requirements of a soldier cause unusual shortness of breath, or unusual heart action, or, if heretofore, the applicant has suffered at times from undue shortness of breath, after exercise. If the assignable cause for the lesion refer back to a remote period, and no secondary consequent evidence of disease be present, this condition need not reject.

22. Persistently painful and prolapsed hemorrhoids should reject.

No applicant should be accepted who suffers from this form of affliction. Nor should one be accepted who has chronic prolapse of any portion of the rectal structure or acute prolapse of the same after active exercise, or with diarrhoea or other intestinal derangement.

23. Fistula-in-ano should reject.

24. Hernia, of whatever variety and where located, should reject.

25. Hydrocele.

A large hydrocele of any variety should cause temporary rejection. If amenable to palliative treatment, it need not finally reject.

26. Gastralgia with indigestion and emaciation should reject.

These manifestations of disease should reject, as they are quite surely dependent on organic disease, and at the best are inconsistent with the physical status of a soldier.

27. Hemoptysis.

This should reject if it be associated with symptoms of lung or heart disease or aneurism. Repeated attacks should reject, even though they be due to no directly assignable cause. The history of a recent attack should cause the suspension of judgment to a later period.

28. Hematemesis.

This symptom should reject when associated with others indicative of disease of the stomach, liver, heart, or other important organs of the abdominal or thoracic cavities. If the attacks have been recent and the cause obscure, a second application should be advised at a somewhat remote period. It will not be amiss to inquire if blood has been swallowed from any cause prior to the act of blood vomiting.

29. Hematuria.

This symptom of disease should reject, especially if of recent date and of repeated occurrence. It should not be confounded, however, with loss of blood from injury of the urethra. An affirmative reply to a careful interrogation as to previous bladder and kidney manifestations of disease will almost certainly justify the rejection of the applicant.

30. Cystitis should reject.

This disease, of whatever form, ought always to reject. It is due the applicant, however, to be told that he may again present himself, whenever a cure shall have been accomplished; this course may save him much subsequent suffering.

31. Persistent jaundice.

While it is true that marked and prolonged jaundice is sometimes associated with gastro-duodenitis and certain other conditions amenable to treatment, still no applicant who is suffering from this symptom should be recruited, except after the fullest assurance that its existence does not depend on permanent structural changes.

32. Hydroperitoneum should reject.

This condition should reject in all cases. If a doubt exist regarding its presence, the attention of the examining officer should be carefully directed to the condition of the liver, heart, kidneys, and lymphatic glands, with a view of determining whether or not it may not be present as a complication in disease of these organs.

33. Varicose veins.

Varicose veins and other ulcers of the extremities which are amenable to palliative treatment should cause the suspension of judgment to a later period.

34. Epilepsy should reject.

An applicant with a history of convulsions or "fits" of any kind should be rejected.

35. Mental aberration.

Any manifestations suggesting the belief of present or prospective disease of the mind should reject.

36. Dislocations, spontaneous.

A recent dislocation of this kind should reject, except it be of a joint, the modification of the functions of which will not incapacitate the soldier for duty.

37. Previous injuries, results of.

These should reject when of such a nature and so located as to impair the fitness of the applicant for the requirements of a soldier.

38. Appendicitis.

Repeated attacks of this disease should reject. If but a single attack has occurred and there be any evidence of disease remaining on physical examination, or occasional pains be experienced suggestive of latent trouble, the applicant should be rejected.

39. Oedema of extremities.

The presence of oedema of the extremities, if of long standing, should reject. If recent and due to organic disease or irremediable obstruction of vessels it should reject. If it have occurred or be present without assignable cause the applicant should be rejected.

40. Headache.

Severe headache, persistent or recurring, when caused by exposure to the contingencies incident to the requirements of a soldier, or due to rheumatism, gout, or venereal disease, should reject.

41. Constipation.

Constipation need not reject, except it be attended with a history of intestinal obstruction.

42. Flat foot.

Flat foot should be cause of rejection when of marked degree.

43. Hallux valgus.

This deformity of the great toe, when extreme, or when complicated with painful bunion, should reject.

44. Joint function.

The permanent impairment, from whatever cause, of the functions of a joint or joints essential to the proper performance of the requirements of a soldier, should reject. A limp with walking should reject. Movable bodies in important joints should reject.

45. Loss of digits.

The loss of the thumb or any two fingers of a hand should reject. A mutilation of the digits or carpus that seriously impairs them for the required purposes of a soldier should reject. The loss of a great toe should reject.

46. Glycosuria.

The continued presence of sugar in the urine should reject. However, it may be present from time to time in varying amounts as the result of remedial causes, therefore the examiner should exercise a wise discretion in the rejection of applicants for this cause.

47. Chronic diarrhoea and chronic dysentery should reject.

The applicant with a history of having had either of these diseases should be rejected.

48. Dipsomania.

Drunkenness, slovenliness, and depravity. Each of these should reject.

49. Vertigo.

Severe vertigo at regular intervals, and transient irremediable attacks of vertigo, should reject.

50. Modification of motion and sensation.

Any interruption or continuous modification of the functions of motion or sensation which may unfit one for the requirements of a soldier should reject.

These modifications refer to general and local deviation from the normal of the muscular and nervous systems, including especially chorea and various paralyses of motion and sensation.

51. Cicatrices.

An irritable cicatrix, or a large and adherent one, should reject, especially when liable to pressure and to blows by reason of its exposed position.

52. Dyspnoea.

Unusual shortness of breath with moderate exercise should suggest the possibility of organic disease. In a degree this may be the result of sedentary habits, and of unusual fleshiness; such causes are remediable with proper training. Dyspnoea should cause rejection when due to organic disease and other irremediable causes.

53. Contagious disease.

No applicant should be accepted, nor soldier allowed to associate with comrades, who is suffering from any disease that may be communicated to another by means of agents, requirements, or associations common to those who are engaged in military service.

54. Modifications of urination.

No applicant should be accepted who experiences difficulty in voiding or holding the urine, or who has frequent calls of micturition. The examiner can judge somewhat of the prominence of this infirmity by the odor and discoloration of the clothes.

55. Deformity of lower limbs.

Extreme knock-knee and bowlegs should reject. Both are objectionable for obvious reasons; the former principally from the fact that inordinate chafing is of common occurrence in such cases.

56. Disfigurements, deformities, etc.

Any disfigurement or deformity constituting a well-marked blemish of soldierly appearance, or local disease of deep or superficial character requiring constant attention to cleanliness, should reject.

57. There are numerous conditions and diseases not mentioned in the foregoing, which should reject at once; medical officers will act on the line of inquiry designated in a discreet and intelligent manner.

III. It will happen not infrequently that a man with a physical defect who has done excellent service will desire to reenlist. If it should appear that the defect alone be the only disqualifying element and it be of such a nature as to offer no serious obstacle to the fulfillment of the requirements of a soldier he may be reenlisted, provided that "in all such cases the defects, and the fact that they have existed prior to reenlistment, will be noted on the soldier's medical examination paper."

IV. Men enlisting as musicians may be passed by medical officers, although they may not in height, chest measure, and weight come up to the standard, provided that such deviation be but slight and it is apparent that it will be diminished in a reasonably short time; and provided, further, that the men are in all other respects up to the standard and perfectly sound.

PRACTICE IN SMALL-ARMS FIRING.

Target practice, to a greater or less extent, was held by most of the States in 1903, although in many instances under disadvantageous circumstances. The change of arm from the Springfield to the .30-caliber rifle necessitated a rebuilding of ranges, which many States were unable to accomplish, and in the case of city organizations, range facilities were unavailable unless transportation was provided.

On March 2, 1904, copies of Form 15, militia, were furnished the several States and Territories, with the request that a report of the small-arms firing during 1903 be furnished the Department. Many of the States could render no report on the form sent them, no records having been kept.

Many of the States fail to make any provision for field or armory rifle ranges, and do not seem to appreciate the importance of a system-

atic plan for rifle practice such as that embodied in Special Course C, General Orders, No. 50, War Department, April 2, 1903. The returns show in many cases that this first and most important training of a soldier is seriously neglected and that no provision has been made for the development of this branch of the education of any efficient force. Liberal State appropriations should be made in furtherance of this work and the aid of Congress invoked if necessary.

The following data, with the accompanying table and statement, have been compiled from such reports as have been furnished and from remarks made by the inspecting officers:

Alabama.—Gallery practice has recently been inaugurated by most of the companies of the Alabama National Guard.

Arizona.—Target practice has been held, to a limited extent, by most of the organizations, with fair results. A good target range is available. Records of target scores are kept. The men are fairly good shots.

Arkansas.—There has been some gallery practice, also sighting and aiming drills, but no outdoor target practice, because of the lack of suitable ranges, the country being flat and firing dangerous. Both officers and men seem much interested.

California.—Target practice, with good results, was continued with the .45 caliber rifle during the past year. There has also been some practice with the pistol and carbine, among cavalry and artillery, with good results.

The Signal Corps and cavalry of the State were equipped with the .30 caliber United States magazine carbine during the year 1903, but no firing with that arm was attempted by the State troops, owing to the inability to secure safe ranges with the funds at the disposal of the individual organizations. Skirmish firing was practically left to the option of the company commanders, it being difficult to secure ranges for that purpose.

Colorado.—Colorado had little or no target practice for the year ended December 31, 1903. What target practice was had was held by some of the outside companies.

Delaware.—Practice was had at 100 and 200 yards, but no records were kept.

Florida.—Had some practice, but no records furnished.

Georgia.—Target practice has been engaged in by nearly all of the organizations of the Georgia State troops. Companies that have neither ranges nor galleries send squads to Savannah Avondale range for practice. The Krag gun, with its increased trajectory, has made many of the ranges constructed for the old Springfield rifle too dangerous to be used, and in a number of localities it is difficult to find suitable ground where it would be safe to hold practice. It is believed that central points can be selected and ranges built for troops living within a short radius, so that practice can be held for an hour or so every day. The cost of transportation, presumably a small sum, ought to be borne by the State.

Hawaii.—There was no target practice in 1903, except by Company D at Hilo, during the months of January, February and March, 1903; range 200 yards. Gallery practice was instituted in 1904.

Idaho.—Target practice was had by only a few of the companies during the past year. In many cases individual members bought ammunition and practiced firing at marks or targets. All of the companies can get good and convenient ranges, and excellent results can be obtained, provided careful attention is given to this subject. A large proportion of the men are familiar with firearms, and many are expert in their use; all appear to take a deep interest in the subject.

Indiana.—The first great need of the Indiana National Guard is target ranges and practice in musketry. At present there are no ranges, and in consequence there has been no target practice. The State allows to each man \$1.50 per day for three days per annum for target practice.

Iowa.—This State has a State range at Cedar Rapids. The practice on it has degenerated until it is now more for record than instruction. All companies have ranges at their home stations. There is not enough gallery practice, position, sighting and aiming drill. The importance of this is not appreciated by company commanders. Fifteen dollars a year is allowed each company for renting land for a range and keeping it in repair.

Kansas.—The matter of target practice has received but little systematic attention, principally because of the difficulty in getting safe ranges in this flat prairie country, added to the work and time required to carry it on successfully.

Kentucky.—There has been but very little gallery or rifle practice, nor have the men received any great amount of instruction in sighting, position and aiming.

Louisiana.—There has been a very small amount of rifle practice.

Maine.—The guard was rearmed with the United States magazine rifle last summer, and all but a few companies had this rifle on the range last fall, shooting under a State regulation for small-arms practice. This year Special Course C, as laid down in General Orders, No. 20, Headquarters of the Army, 1903, will be followed as far as possible, but on account of the present condition of several ranges some of the companies will not be able to carry out course C for the further ranges.

Maryland.—There was no organized practice.

Michigan.—A majority of the companies have gallery target ranges. Regular practice has been had by all but a few companies, which are unable to get a safe range near their station. Careful instruction has been given to all on excellent grounds at State camp up to 1,000 yards. Only one company has had gallery practice.

Mississippi.—There was no practice.

Missouri.—There was a very small amount of rifle practice, and no instruction in sighting, aiming or position drill.

Montana.—All of the companies of the National Guard of Montana have had some target practice. No report was furnished for 1903.

Nebraska.—Target practice was not up to the requirements.

New Mexico.—Company D, First Infantry, has had some target practice. No reports as to the other companies have been received.

New York.—Each man is required to practice on the gallery range at least once a month. These gallery ranges vary in length from 120 feet to 160 feet, and are provided with from 3 to 7 targets. In addition to gallery practice, each organization is required to practice on a field range with service ammunition each year.

North Carolina.—The custom has been to hold one day's firing during the State encampment.

Ohio.—Most of the companies of the Ohio National Guard have had some gallery practice, and sighting and aiming drills.

Oklahoma.—There has been some target practice at ranges from 200 to 500 yards.

Pennsylvania.—Since the issue of the new rifle there has been increased interest in target practice, and every day increases the number of indoor ranges for practice with the reduced cartridge.

South Carolina.—Company I, Third Infantry, is the only company reported as having had target practice.

South Dakota.—There has been some gallery practice and instruction in sighting, aiming and position drills.

Tennessee.—There has been no practice.

Texas.—Target practice was had by a few of the organizations at 100 yards. Most of the companies have little knowledge of the use of the sight and wind gauge.

Utah.—Some companies have had target practice at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

Vermont.—A few of the companies have had target practice, also some gallery practice and instruction in sighting and aiming.

Virginia.—There has been no target practice.

West Virginia.—There are no suitable ranges.

Wisconsin.—Most of the companies of the Wisconsin National Guard have control of a rifle range. Instruction has been given in sighting, aiming and position drills, also in gallery practice. There has been some pistol practice for officers.

Wyoming.—There has been gallery practice in armory. There is no fixed outdoor range, but some practice was had during the year.

The following-mentioned States, firing under State regulations, qualified in classes that do not correspond with those included in Special Course C:

California.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 2,666; total number classified, 886; per cent of average strength firing, 33; distinguished marksmen, 146; sharpshooters, 123; riflemen, 365; marksmen, 253.

Connecticut.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 2,479; total number classified, 2,479; per cent of average strength firing, 52; sharpshooters, 190; first-class marksmen, 439; marksmen, 675; total firing, rifle and carbine, 1,304; total firing, pistol, 88.

Kansas.—Aggregate membership, 653; average score, sometimes called the company figure of merit, 28.87.

Maine.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 1,106; total number classified, 218; distinguished sharpshooters, 23; sharpshooters, 8; first-class marksmen, 13; marksmen, 174; total firing, pistol, 25.

New York.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 13,521; total number classified, 10,453; per cent of average strength classified, 77.31; distinguished experts, 273; experts, 417; sharpshooters, 1,014; marksmen, 8,749; total firing, rifle and carbine, 10,681; total firing, pistol, 393.

Incomplete reports were received from the following-named States:

Nebraska.—Average strength, present and absent, for the entire period of firing, 1,697; total number classified, 1,589; practice not up to requirements.

Ohio.—803 men qualified through the various classes.

Texas.—1,793 men had practice at 100 yards.

No reports were received from Georgia, Montana or New Mexico. The remainder of the States reported either that no practice was held or that no records were available.

TARGET RANGES.

On August 10, 1904, with a view to ascertaining the facilities afforded for small-arms firing, letters were addressed to the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories, requesting information with regard to target ranges embracing the following points: Number in State; ownership; length of ranges; number of firing points at each range; distances from armory; means of transportation; amount appropriated for ranges, 1904; amount expended, 1904; number constructed, 1904; whether all organizations have facilities for practice.

At the present time reports have been received from 18 States, and of that number but one, Tennessee, has no ranges. Six have State ranges, and 14 have facilities for every organization to practice, although, in a few instances, at short and midranges only. Indiana has expended about \$600 during 1904; Maryland, \$2,500; Minnesota, \$4,350; Rhode Island, \$5,000; Vermont, \$900, and West Virginia, \$200. Oregon allows each company and troop that practices 50 officers and men \$25 annually, and in Wisconsin each company that qualifies 50 men receives \$25 to \$100 annually.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Military Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.**

REPORT OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Washington, October 4, 1904.

SIR: The Commissioners have the honor to submit their annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The continued use of the park by the army has been a matter of great satisfaction to the Commission, since it gives a practical value to the great reservation now owned, with its roads, in fee simple, by the Government. This practical use has continued since the fall of 1897, when the artillery from forts on the Gulf occupied the park during a season of yellow fever at New Orleans. For the past two years the Seventh Cavalry has been encamped upon the most available ground in the park, and has had every facility for target practice and ample space for all other forms of field exercises. The selection of the ground occupied by this camp was recommended by the Park Commission because it was the best location for the purpose in the entire tract of 11 square miles. While it thus occupied the lines of some of the bitterest fighting in the battle, and hid many monuments erected by the States, it was thought best for the troops that they should occupy this excellent site until the permanent army post could be completed. This is now ready for the troops, and the Commission expects that this portion of the battlefield will soon be restored. Eight veteran organizations, whose monuments have been obscured by the camp buildings, have manifested much restiveness under the existing conditions, and are now looking forward to a restoration of former conditions.

While some inconveniences to park visitors and the force have arisen, these have been of a temporary nature, and under the rules and orders of the Secretary of War will disappear. Under these regulations there is no reason why the work of the park establishment and the use of the park for field practice of every nature should interfere with each other.

The excellent health of the regular command has continued to demonstrate that the park is a region exceptionally free from disease, and that for troops which are fully instructed in the sanitary care of their camp no more healthful location can be found.

The use of the park by the military has necessitated some unusual expenditures, but the Commission is able to present a reduction of estimates of \$5,000. A decrease in the salary list of \$3,060 became effective at the close of the fiscal year. This saving has been effected by substituting for the guardian service of six persons, at an annual cost of \$3,960; one guardian at \$900, with authority of a deputy United States marshal, and giving the head of each laboring and road force throughout the park the authority formerly exercised by guardians. This very largely increases the force of care takers, at the same time that it decreases the cost of park supervision by the sum named, since the foremen and laborers, now exercising the authority of guardians, perform this service without extra pay.

This change also has greatly simplified dealing with trespassing. While this is not serious, indeed very far from serious, owing to the almost universal good will of citizens toward the park, such violations of law and regulations as do occur demand prompt attention. All such offenders in the Tennessee Division can now be brought at once by the park marshal before a United States commissioner at Chattanooga. Arrangements are about complete for the designation of a United States commissioner for the Georgia Division.

The discords which have occurred are largely attributable to the vile conditions which obtain about all army posts since the abolition of the canteen, which action has substituted for the restraining influence of the post exchange, as formerly administered, the surreptitious sale of the vilest liquors in the vilest resorts.

The cost of road maintenance has been reduced to a minimum by the excellent methods of our careful and economical engineer. During the past year this has amounted to only \$53 a mile. While this is much less than could be expended with profit, even double this sum would still make most successful engineering administration. The method is to divide the road system, which includes 80 miles of improved roads, into five divisions. A man with a cart is assigned to the care of each. He goes regularly and constantly over his division, keeping the pipe drains and gutters clear, and promptly repairs each worn place in the road surface as such occurs. These road repairers also report such cases of trespassing as they discover, and have authority to act themselves, if the case demands it.

The seedling forest trees furnished by Hon. W. R. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Washington, are in most flourishing condition. They fill a nursery of between 2 and 3 acres, and are ready to transplant to the fields which were forest at the time of the battle, and which it is proposed to restore. Some of this work has already been accomplished. The advice and assistance of Mr. Smith and his personal visits to the field have been of great value, and are highly appreciated.

The several varieties of grass seeds forwarded by Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department have given excellent results, under his advice, as to treatment after a personal inspection of the park. Large tracts of the reservation are now in grass of luxuriant growth. This, with the still more extensive sowing of grass and clover seed through the feeding of the animals in every camp during the mobilization of the war with Spain, and the subsequent occupation by the cavalry and artillery, has turned the entire reservation into excellent

pasture. These results have been an object lesson for the whole region surrounding the park, showing the ease of grass culture where the successful cultivation of grass has been looked upon as very difficult, if not impossible.

It is strongly recommended that before the park is turned over to a general park commission, provided Congress decides upon such step, that sufficient funds be provided for completing the stone guttering of the principal roads. This work is proceeding rapidly under expert gangs, costing \$950 a mile, including the dressing of the slopes and putting the adjacent surface of the roads in first-class condition. This guttering affords a shoulder for the road surface, and whenever completed will greatly reduce the subsequent cost of road maintenance, which will be the chief item in the final maintenance of the park after the Government work of establishment is completed.

The executive force of the park is composed as follows:

At the general headquarters in the War Department: One civilian commissioner, 1 commissioner detailed from the Army, 1 clerk, and 1 messenger.

At the Chattanooga office: One resident commissioner, 1 engineer, and 1 typewriter.

At the Georgia division headquarters: One bookkeeper, 1 painter, 1 driver, and 1 stableman.

The Commission pays no rent, all of its offices being in Government buildings.

In considering the item for labor in the table of expenditures, it is proper to call attention to the fact that the engineer has his own labor force, and that nothing is done by the contract system. The profits of contractors are thus saved to the Government, and at the same time the force which executes the great variety of work required in park establishment is a force of experts.

In considering our reduced estimates it should be borne in mind that considerable labor expense will of necessity attend the restoration of that part of the battlefield which for several years has been occupied by the field camp of the Seventh Cavalry, and a portion of that time by the Third Battery of field artillery. This camp is soon to be abandoned, the troops moving into the buildings of the new post.

During the year the State of Maryland erected one of the most artistic monuments in the park. It had the further merit of following the example of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri in recognizing both Union and Confederate organizations, and of Kentucky in combining this double recognition in a single most beautiful monument. It was dedicated by the State commission October 8, 1903.

Ohio has completed the most imposing monument yet erected on the Chattanooga field. Its location is on Missionary Ridge, upon a spacious lot purchased by the State. In addition, this State has placed seventy bronze tablets on this ridge, to mark the ground of action of its regimental organizations, and three large bronze tablets to preserve general Ohio history in the battle, and that of thirteen batteries. Governor Nash and staff, the chief officers of the State, and a large body of veterans of the battles took part in dedicating this monument on November 2, 1903.

Iowa has completed three monuments of most creditable character and of imposing proportions. One of these is on Lookout Mountain,

**REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL
PARK COMMISSION.**

WAR 1904—VOL 4—17

255

REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., July 20, 1904.

SIR: The Commissioners of the Gettysburg National Park respectfully submit the following report of the progress of their work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, with suggestions for its further prosecution and completion:

MILITARY AVENUES.

Wright avenue, which runs from the southern base of Little Round Top around the eastern slope of Round Top and thence to the Taneytown road, has been completed. It follows the line and marks the position of the troops to which was assigned the duty of guarding the southern or left flank of the Union Army. It is constructed, as are all the avenues on this battlefield, upon the Telford system, with its base 14 or 15 inches thick, formed of paving stone, broken stone, and screenings, thoroughly rolled with a 14-ton roller, and well drained on each side. It is 1,000 yards in length and 16 feet wide. Part of it is located upon land recently purchased for the United States by the Commission, so as to secure a suitable grade.

Meredith avenue, which runs southward through Reynolds woods and then eastward along the border of said woods to Reynolds avenue, was completed last year to the southern border of said woods; but, a dispute arising as to the title of the land on which the last-mentioned section of the avenue lies, the work on it was suspended. This dispute, however, has been recently settled by condemnation proceedings and the contractor has resumed work on that section of the avenue, which will be satisfactorily completed soon.

A survey has been made by the engineer of a suitable route for an avenue from the infantry battlefield to the cavalry field, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward from the town. The route surveyed is upon good ground and the grades light; and also we have learned from the owners of some of the lands the prices to be paid. We estimate that the total cost of a strip of land 50 feet wide, suitable for such avenue, will be about \$2,700.

The cavalry field, disconnected as it is from that of the infantry and artillery, can only be reached now from Gettysburg by a circuitous route of about 4 miles over hilly and rough roads. For this reason it is but little known and rarely visited though much labor and money have been spent by several States and by cavalry organizations, through the memorial association, for the purchase of land and erection of monuments thereon, and also a large amount of work has been done there

and money expended by the United States through the Park Commission for purchase of land, laying out and maintenance of avenues and care of the field in general.

The total length of avenues completed by the Commission is about 20 miles, of which 16 miles are 20 to 25 feet wide and about 4 miles are 16 feet wide. The principal reason for making these narrower than the average, as for instance Slocum avenue over and along Culp's Hill, was that they were steep and winding and to widen them would seriously mar the face of the ground which the Commission have taken great care to preserve as nearly as possible as it was at the time of the battle.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

The following lands have been purchased this year:

	Acres.
Parcel of land covered with forest and situate alongside of West Confederate avenue, purchased from Mrs. Sarah Plank	24. 50
Parcel from Calvin Krise on Little Round Top	3. 16
Parcel from George Trostle near the wheat field	2. 50
Parcel from Melchor Wolf on cavalry field .....	. 75
Parcel from Newton Tawney on cavalry field .....	. 67
Making in all during this year	31. 58

The two small parcels purchased from Messrs. Wolf and Tawney on the cavalry field were required for the completion of needed avenues.

Area of lands now owned here on the battlefield by the Government is 1,380.9348 acres, or about 2½ square miles.

There are now under condemnation proceedings four tracts or parcels of land belonging to the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company, represented by the receivers, containing 36.56 acres.

There is also a parcel of land belonging to the McAllister heirs, situate on Rock Creek east of Culps Hill, which has already been bargained for and a price agreed on, but by reason of some peculiarities in the ownership we will have to go into court to get valid title. Area, 6.56 acres.

MONUMENTAL AND OTHER WORKS.

Eleven additional gun carriages have been ordered to be set up and mounted with guns on the cavalry field, viz:

Two mounted with 10-pounder Parrotts, marking the position of Green's battery, "The Louisiana Guard Artillery."

Two mounted with 3-inch rifles, marking the position of Breathed's Virginia battery.

Two mounted with Napoleons and two with 3-inch rifles belonging to and marking the position of McGregor's Virginia battery.

Two mounted with howitzers and marking the position of Thomas E. Jackson's Virginia battery.

One mounted with a 3-inch rifle and marking (with a gun previously located) the position of Pennington's Union battery, on Cavalry avenue north of the Hanover road.

The number of guns now mounted on the battlefield, including these, is 322.

A monumental bronze tablet has been erected on Section V, Confederate avenue, 1 mile west of Round Top, at the place where the Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment, of Hood's division, formed line

a mile west of Round Top and started with the other regiments of the brigade in the charge upon the Union position on Little Round Top, and an inscription cast on the tablet in raised letters states the movements, services, and losses of the regiment in the battle.

Four guide tablets have been set up on Wright avenue, four on Meredith and Stone avenues, one on Sykes avenue, and one at the Plank woods, making a total of 461 metallic tablets now on the field.

Twelve thousand feet of pipe fencing has been erected this year, making in all over 13 miles of the same now on the field.

Twenty thousand one hundred and eighty feet of post fencing has this year been erected, making now over 11 miles thereof on the field.

One thousand five hundred and thirty feet of stone walls have been rebuilt and restored during the year, which, together with those previously restored, make now on the battlefield 25,597 feet, or over $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of stone walls as originally on the field.

Sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six feet, or about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of gutter paving has been done alongside of the Telford avenues, most of it this year, in the best and most durable style, to prevent damage to the avenues from rainstorms and floods, and these finely paved gutters have proved to be most effective and successful in accomplishing that purpose and protecting the battlefield in general from injury by the heavy rains which are not uncommon here.

GUARDS AND LABORERS.

Five guards are employed on the field, as has been the case since the first establishment of the park, and they are very necessary and useful in preventing injuries to the public work and mutilation of the monuments by mischievous visitors and foolish relic hunters. They are each required to file a written report every evening, so that needful orders may be given and everything on the field properly cared for.

From about the middle of March to the middle of December 36 laborers are employed and on duty for eight hours on each week day, busy in all the various kinds of work required, and 2 two-horse teams and 4 one-horse carts are on duty doing the needed hauling of stone, screenings, earth, lumber, etc., as required. The workmen are required to keep everything about their work in such shape that the field shall always appear as nearly as possible neat and finished, while in fact there is always a large amount of important work in progress.

TREES PLANTED.

A map was prepared by Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, engineer, showing the parts of the field which have been partly or wholly denuded of trees since the battle, forty-one years ago, and plans were prepared to reforest those portions which have been purchased and now belong to the United States; and this, in fact, very nearly covers all the land on the battlefield which was wooded then and cleared since.

One thousand trees were planted in the autumn of 1893, in the groves of the national park, where the forest had been thinned out and marred by cutting and carrying away part of the growth.

Eighty-one hundred trees were purchased and received in the months of April and May, 1904, and these were planted by the laborers of the Commission under the supervision of S. B. Detwiler, field assistant, United States Bureau of Forestry. They were planted on Seminary

The State of New York is erecting a monument to the Oneida Company, Independent Cavalry, at General Meade's headquarters, and the Commission are proceeding with the details to erect the monuments to the regular commands, as authorized by Congress.

We ask Congress to give a liberal appropriation at its next session for the completion of this great monumental work with the fiscal year 1905-6.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Chairman,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
CHAS. A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT OF THE SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY
PARK COMMISSION.**

263

REPORT OF THE SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., September 1, 1904.

SIR: The Shiloh National Military Park Commission has the honor to submit its report for the year ending August 31, 1904.

Roads and bridges.—At the date of the last annual report 22.98 miles of first-class roadways had been built. Since then a road has been graded from a point near the intersection of the Hamburg and Purdy and the Hamburg and Savannah roads and extending as far as the Fifty-fourth Ohio monument, a distance of 1,740 feet.

During the year the Hardin County authorities built a new steel bridge across Snake Creek just below its confluence with Owl Creek and on the Hamburg and Savannah road. As one approach to this bridge was on the park property it was necessary to properly build the road to that end of the bridge. A strong retaining wall was constructed out of Portland cement and the local conglomerate rock, in order to prevent the creek from washing away the necessary dirt fill.

The log revetment on the lower side of the Hamburg and Savannah road near Snake Creek, which was being replaced by a rock wall laid in cement at the time of our last report, has now been entirely superseded by the rock wall, the distance being 800 feet and the average height being 20 inches. This makes that part of the road permanent and safe against overflows of Owl Creek in time of heavy rains.

During the year the rock dams already in place across the deep washes were repaired in several places, the gullies have now filled up satisfactorily, and a great deal of excellent work has been done during the year toward paving the drain ditches along the sides of the roads where necessary. At first a box-shaped ditch was put in, but later the shape was changed to that of a segment of a circle, and this latter shape will be adhered to until all is completed.

One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four feet of box-shaped guttering and 5,483 feet of circular-shaped guttering were put in during the year. The materials used are the conglomerate rock found on the park and Portland cement. This, when carefully placed, makes a thoroughly effective gutter, making it possible for any light vehicle to leave the road and cross into the fields or woods on either side whenever necessary. This adds to the ease of studying the positions of the troops during the battle by making all monuments, markers, and tablets accessible from any place on the roads that the student may be.

Everywhere the ditches have been paved as described, the banks along the roads have been sloped as flat as possible, then good soil hauled and spread upon them, in which Bermuda grass has been planted. The value of this work, both as a preventive to washing and

as an aid in restoring the park to its primitive appearance, as well as beautifying it, is certainly of no mean proportion. In several places large and very unsightly ditches have thus been obliterated, notably the one along the Purdy and Hamburg road, where are located the Fifteenth, Fortieth, and Fifty-seventh Indiana monuments and the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania monument.

Improvements have been made at the Browns Ferry and Corinth roads; the angle of the roads at this point was so sharp that it was deemed advisable to make an easier turn there, and this has been done.

Some work was done on the Corinth road at the water's edge where the boats land. This was needed to make it easier both for passengers getting on and off the boats, as well as for freight.

A road has been located from the plateau above the landing down to and across the mouth of Dill Branch and up the other side as far as the positions of Trabue, Bowen, and Chalmers, late Sunday evening. This road is now being constructed, and when completed will make accessible at once several very important positions, both Union and Confederate. As a further restoration of battle conditions, we shall put in a dam at the mouth of Dill Branch in connection with this road, so as to permanently hold the water in this branch to the gauge of the river at the time of the battle, viz, 18.6 feet above low water. The cribwork for this dam is now being placed, and it will serve for a foundation for the small wooden bridge necessary in the construction of the road.

Clearing land.—At the date of our last report there remained about two-thirds of the entire park area from which sprouts were to be cut. This work was done during the current year, it being finished the latter part of March.

Trees.—During the past year 170 trees were set out and very few failed to live. Some were put on the field round the Illinois State monument, some about the Water Oaks pond, and others in the open ground in front of the house occupied by Samuel Chambers at the landing. The north and west boundaries of the Perry field were defined by planting trees along them, and the lines of the Review and Wolf fields were changed slightly, to more accurately correspond with them as they were at the time of the battle.

On the 3d of June, 1904, the park was visited by the severest wind-storm ever known in that region. The storm assumed the proportions and characteristics of a cyclone. It lasted less than half an hour, but in that brief space of time hundreds of large trees on the park were blown down and countless limbs torn off others. Three small houses were unroofed. As soon as possible a force of men was put to work clearing the debris and fallen timber, and it required six weeks of labor to put the park in order. We found that 1,800 small and 350 large trees were destroyed.

Monuments.—The mortuary monument to Gen. W. H. L. Wallace is located on a small knoll on the main Corinth road, the knoll rising some 10 feet above the surface of the road at that place. In order to make this monument more readily accessible, substantial concrete steps have been built leading from the road up to it, and an additional concrete walk laid around it.

A location was adopted for Bates's Second Tennessee Regiment monument near Shiloh Church and within a few feet of the front of the Seventieth Ohio monument.

The location selected for the Third Iowa monument was a point close to the Peach Orchard road and quite near a drain tile which passes the water from a rather large but flat ravine. When the monument was erected it was found that some retaining walls and special pavements would be necessary, and this work was done so that now the location and environment are both well protected from future weather conditions.

The bronze work completing the Iowa State monument was put in place during the current year, and it has so far proved satisfactory, no staining having yet appeared.

The foundation for the Fourteenth Missouri (afterwards Sixty-sixth Illinois) monument was put in, and the monument is now in course of erection and will be completed in a few days.

An additional base 2 feet high is now being put under the Illinois cavalry monument. This work will be completed in a short time.

The foundation for the Wisconsin monument was also put in during the current year. This monument is expected to be delivered at the park this year.

Tablets.—During the current year the following tablets were received and placed on the park, viz:

- 13 position tablets.
- 35 grave markers.
- 4 road signs.
- 9 brigade headquarters tablets.
- 6 law tablets.
- 1 hospital tablet.
- 12 historical division and corps tablets.
- 1 tablet reciting details of "First Engagement at Shiloh."
- 1 tablet relating Senator Harris's reminiscences of General Johnston's death.

82 in all.

During the past year we have marked five trenches where Confederate soldiers were buried on the field. They range in length from 20 to 96 feet. The plan of marking, as approved by you, is as follows: A concrete wall 12 inches high is placed around the trench, and upon this wall at intervals of every 3 feet a 10-inch shell is placed. Then in front-center is an iron tablet inscribed "Confederate graves."

Dedications.—Two State dedications were held at the park during the year, viz: Pennsylvania on November 14, 1903, and Illinois on May 17 and 18, 1904:

At the Pennsylvania dedication Governor Pennypacker and his staff and about 100 of the survivors of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry were present, the State paying their transportation.

The monument to this regiment, the only organization at Shiloh from east of Ohio, was delivered to the United States by the governor of Pennsylvania, with suitable ceremonies, and, under your orders, received by me for the United States.

Upon May 17 and 18, in the presence of a large number of Illinois soldiers who fought at Shiloh, Illinois dedicated her State monument and 39 regimental monuments. The governor of Illinois was represented by Capt. Benson Wood, and from him, in accordance with your orders, I received these monuments upon behalf of the United States.

Proposed inscriptions for the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa regimental monuments at Shiloh.—Upon May 20, of this year the governor of Iowa argued before the Commission at Pittsburg Landing the

contention of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Regimental Associations as to the inscriptions to be placed upon their monuments, erected by the State of Iowa upon the battlefield of Shiloh. Upon August 9, 1904, the Commission met at Nashville, Tenn., and adopted their conclusions upon the contention, which was duly forwarded to you upon August 24, 1904.

Death of Colonel Patterson.—Upon February 12, 1904, Col. Josiah Patterson, representing the Confederate army upon this Commission, died at Memphis, Tenn.

Upon February 15, 1904, the survivors of the Commission, Maj. J. H. Ashcraft and myself, met and passed this resolution to his memory:

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN., *February 15, 1904.*

In the death of our associate, Col. Josiah Patterson, we wish to express our sorrow and our sympathy for his family.

In his nearly five years' service upon the Shiloh Commission he has been an earnest worker and a whole-souled friend, and in all our work has been of great help through his timely counsel. We shall miss him in the future.

A page of our record will be used for this our expression, and a copy sent to his family.

Upon February 20, 1904, Gen. Basil W. Duke, of the Confederate army, who fought and was wounded at Shiloh, was appointed in place of Colonel Patterson, and has since then been on duty.

Maps.—Early in the current year work was begun by our engineer, Mr. Atwell Thompson, on the two final maps of Shiloh, covering the first and second days' battle. This work was constantly and assiduously carried on by him with but very little interruption until the maps were completed in March last. The scale is 400 feet to an inch, colors being used to identify the various armies. When finished the maps measured, in round numbers, 5 feet by 7 feet, and are most excellent specimens of drafting. These maps form part of the exhibit of this Commission at the World's Fair, hereafter referred to.

Buildings and quarters.—Improvements of a somewhat rough but substantial character were made to four of the houses on the park. Boards for roofing were procured from the bottom lands owned by the United States, the cutting and riving being done by our own men, very little material other than what was procured on the ground being used.

Road from Shiloh to Corinth.—The Commission again earnestly urges an appropriation for a graveled road from the western edge of the field to Corinth, Miss., a distance of about 16 miles, every foot of which is historic. A survey and estimate for such road has been made, and the cost will be about \$50,000.

World's Fair exhibit.—At the instance of Mr. John C. Scofield, representative of the War Department, an exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis from the Shiloh National Military Park was prepared and shipped and is in the Government Building there.

This exhibit comprises:

- 2 maps, 5 by 7 feet, of first and second day's battle.
- 24 enlarged photographic views of scenes on the park.
- 3 historical tablets (one for each army engaged).
- 1 law tablet.
- 1 hospital tablet.
- 1 camp tablet.
- 4 position tablets.
- 1 naval tablet.
- 1 burial tablet.

- 1 locality tablet ("Two Cabins").
- 1 gun, of type used in 1862, mounted on cast-iron carriage, facsimile of those used in 1862.
- 2 reports of "The battle of Shiloh and the organizations engaged," compiled by Maj. D. W. Reed, historian.
- 1 set of three typewritten bound books, containing texts of inscriptions on all camp, position, and historical tablets, and of monuments upon the field.

The above items were all put in first-class order. The maps were framed in walnut, the wood being cut, sawn, and made into frames on the battlefield, and plate glass used in the framing. The photographs were enlarged from the negatives of the local photographer at Pittsburg Landing, and neatly framed. For the tablets sent to St. Louis special stands were designed and bought.

Expenditures.—The expenditures since last report are as follows:

Salaries.....	\$11,931.32
Traveling expenses.....	180.95
Office expenses.....	2,596.11
Land and conveyancing.....	7,125.00
Topography and maps.....	4,397.78
Engineering superintendence.....	2,207.50
Buildings and quarters.....	1,531.46
Clearing land.....	9,356.91
Roads and bridges.....	6,692.09
Monuments and markers.....	832.10
Tablets and guideposts.....	5,630.11
Cannon and gun carriages.....	150.00
Foundations for State monuments.....	1,231.25
Watchmen and guards.....	960.00
Total.....	54,822.58

In conclusion, we desire to state that the general appearance of the park elicits gratifying comments from the numbers of people who visit it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Chairman.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1904.

SIR: The Vicksburg National Military Park Commission has the honor to submit its report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

PARK AREA.

The Mosby tract of land (16.63 acres), referred to in last annual report has been purchased at a cost of \$1,663, being at the rate of \$100 per acre. At the request of the Commission, United States Attorney R. C. Lee conferred with the Commission in regard to the encroachments on park land caused by the taking of gravel from the pit west of Fort Hill. He also made a personal inspection of the ground in the vicinity of Fort Hill. As a result of this inspection, and of this and later conferences with the Commission, he recommended the purchase of 17.9 acres of land from the McGee heirs, for \$6,000, as being the most advisable and probably the most economical method of effectually preventing further encroachments on the park in the vicinity of Fort Hill. Surface appearances indicate that a great part, if not all, of this tract of land is underlaid with gravel, and this fact explains and, in the opinion of the Commission, justifies the price asked for it by the McGee heirs. The Commission was pleased to receive an instruction from the Department for its purchase and for the purchase from Mrs. Jennie Henry of the small tract of land (1.29 acres) referred to in the last annual report, and needed for the restoration of a battery redoubt. In the opinion of the Commission the purchase of these two tracts completes the park area.

CLEARING LAND.

In its last annual report, and under this head, the Commission stated:

The clearing of the park will be a slow and somewhat difficult matter, for the reason that, in places, the ground is filled with the roots of shrubs and small trees, which send up fresh shoots when the top growth is cut off. Numerous thickets of plum and locust are especially troublesome. Repeated cuttings, extending through several years, will be necessary to subdue the undergrowth of all kinds and secure a sward of Bermuda grass over the entire park area. The grazing of cattle on it has been encouraged as much as possible, and good results have thereby been secured, but when monuments and tablets have been erected it may be necessary to change this policy and depend entirely upon frequent and repeated cuttings to kill out the undergrowth.

Good progress has been made during the year in securing a growth of Bermuda grass in parts of the park by the methods referred to in the above extract from the 1903 report, and further experience has

more fully convinced the Commission of the advisability and economy of grazing stock in the park, so long as they do not damage monuments and markers therein.

ROADWAYS.

The grading and drainage (culvert work) of Confederate avenue (8.19 miles) and of Union and Grant avenues, combined, (8.36 miles), have been completed at an aggregate cost of \$56,191.76, exclusive of superintendence. Four thousand two hundred and twenty-four yards of concrete gutter have been constructed at a cost of \$6,236.59, being at the rate of \$1.47 per linear yard. The grading of the secondary park avenues, aggregating 5.97 miles, and of the public roads in the park, aggregating 3.09 miles, will be done by the Commission's force of laborers and teams employed, under direction of the engineer. This work has been commenced and will be carried on to the extent that the appropriation will permit. A contract with Mr. J. T. Crass for metaling the park roadways, at a cost of \$2.50 per cubic yard of gravel distributed and rolled, has been signed and approved, and work under the contract has been commenced. When the specifications for the work of metaling park roadways were prepared, the Commission did not expect that it would be necessary to metal Sherman avenue. Since that time the Illinois and Ohio commissions have requested authority to place regimental and battery monuments on that avenue and their requests have been approved by the Department. It will, therefore, be necessary to metal Sherman avenue, and the aggregate length of all park roadways, being in round numbers, 26 miles, all of which must now be metaled, it will be seen that Mr. Crass' contract will require at least two years for its fulfillment.

VIADUCTS.

The twelve viaducts on Union avenue and the three viaducts on Confederate avenue have been completed at an aggregate cost of \$112,449, exclusive of superintendence.

TABLET INSCRIPTIONS.

A contract with Mr. George P. Tilton, of Newburyport, Mass., for the manufacture and delivery of 151 cast-iron tablets and their supporting posts, bearing approved inscriptions, at a cost of \$3,258.74, has been signed and approved. It is expected that he will deliver them in October or November of this year, when they will be painted and placed in the park as promptly as possible.

CANNON AND GUN CARRIAGES.

A contract with the Chattanooga Car and Foundry Company for the manufacture of iron field gun carriages at the rate of \$87 each has been signed and approved. The Commission has been authorized to mount 125 cannon in the park, and all but 10 of the largest caliber will be mounted on field carriages ordered under the contract above referred to. Proposals for the manufacture and delivery of 10 siege gun carriages will be invited after Congress has made a further appropriation for the work of establishing the park.

CESSION OF JURISDICTION.

The governor of Mississippi, by proclamation dated September 23, 1903, ceded jurisdiction to the United States over the tract of land (5.02 acres) conveyed by J. W. King et al.; and jurisdiction over so much of the Warrenton road, the Hall's Ferry road, the Flower Hill road, the Baldwin's Ferry road, the Jackson road, and the City Cemetery road as may be necessary for the purposes of the Vicksburg National Military Park.

STATE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

The Massachusetts monument was dedicated November 14, 1903, and report thereof was made to the Secretary of War on November 24. The New Hampshire monument has recently been erected, but has not been dedicated. The aggregate cost of the foundations for these two State monuments was \$92.30. Foundations have been constructed for the 39 Ohio regimental and battery monuments, which will be placed in position within a few months. The aggregate cost of the foundations for these 39 monuments was \$1,001.75. The Iowa Vicksburg Park Commission has signed a contract with Mr. Henry H. Kitson, of Boston, Mass., for the construction, complete, of its State memorial in the park, at a cost of \$100,000. The Illinois Vicksburg Park Commission has invited proposals which have been opened, and is about ready to contract for the construction of its State memorial in the park, at a cost of about \$200,000. The request of the Pennsylvania Vicksburg Park Commission for authority to place its monument on a tract of land (2.59 acres) adjoining the General Grant reservation on the north, and to be purchased by that commission and deeded to the United States under condition that a roadway (to be called Pennsylvania avenue) should be constructed around the site of the proposed monument, has been approved.

VISITS BY STATE LEGISLATURES, STATE COMMISSIONS, AND VETERANS.

The Mississippi legislature visited the park on February 13. The Iowa commission visited the park October 22 to 26 and selected sites for its State monument and for 13 division, brigade, regimental, and battery monuments, which selections have been approved. The Ohio commission visited the park November 14 to 17 and selected sites for 39 regimental and battery monuments, which selections have been approved. The Michigan commission visited the park November 20 to 22. The Indiana commission made a preliminary visit to the park on November 23, and proposes to make another and prolonged visit for the purpose of locating regimental and battery positions during the latter part of the current calendar year. The Illinois commission visited the park December 28 and 29 and selected sites for 80 regimental and battery monuments, which selections have been approved. The Tennessee commission visited the park March 15 and 16 and located, as fully and accurately as possible, the positions of regiments and batteries from that State. The Pennsylvania commission visited the park March 18 to 20, and the New York commission May 25 and 26. A large number of veterans have visited the park during the year, including Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U. S. Army; Maj. Gen. Peter J.

Osterhaus, U. S. Volunteers, and Cols. James Keigwin and D. W. Lindsey, who commanded brigades in Osterhaus' division during the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, the last three named veterans being on the park together on May 22 of this year, forty-one years after the assault on the Confederate line of defense, May 22, 1863.

ESTIMATES.

The Commission respectfully submits the following estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906: For continuing the work of establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park; for the compensation of three civilian commissioners and the secretary and historian; for clerical and other services, labor, iron gun carriages, the mounting of siege guns, monuments, markers and historical tablets, maps, surveys, roads, bridges, restoration of earthworks, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials; these and other necessary expenses, \$150,000, to be immediately available. In explanation of the estimate for an appropriation "to be immediately available," the Commission desires to state that under the approved schedule of expenditures during the current fiscal year the work of metaling roadways, the work of constructing concrete gutter, and the work of grading the secondary park avenues and the public roads in the park must be discontinued on February 28, 1905. Every consideration, including that of economy, requires that these lines of work be carried forward continuously, and for that reason the estimate for an appropriation to be immediately available is submitted.

The receipts and expenditures during the year were as follows:

Balance on hand June 30, 1903, per fifth annual report.....	\$98, 153. 42
Appropriation, sundry civil act approved March 3, 1903	50, 000. 00
Appropriation, sundry civil act approved April 28, 1904 (immediately available)	100, 000. 00
	<hr/> 248, 153. 42

Expenditures:

Salaries.....	\$14, 400. 00
Traveling expenses.....	1, 010. 73
Office expenses.....	2, 647. 21
Land and conveyancing	2, 243. 75
Topography and maps.....	1, 090. 84
Buildings and quarters	728. 85
Clearing land.....	1, 680. 14
Roads and bridges.....	127, 844. 94
Monuments and markers	310. 80

Total expenditures	151, 957. 26
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	96, 196. 16

Very respectfully,

WM. T. RIGBY,
STEPHEN D. LEE,
JAMES G. EVEREST,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.**

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1904.

SIR: Under the requirements of section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home for the year ended June 30, 1904, and to invite attention to the following table showing the changes that have occurred in the number of beneficiaries during that period:

	Regular.	Temporary.	Total.
On the rolls June 30, 1903.....	1,382	32	1,414
Admitted since.....	254	164	418
Readmitted	325		325
Total	1,961	196	2,157
Withdrawn from the Home	422		422
Dropped, dismissed, etc	121	78	199
Died.....	117	4	121
Transferred to permanent roll		83	83
Total	660	165	825
Leaving on the rolls June 30, 1904.....	1,301	31	1,332

This shows a decrease of 82 beneficiaries on the rolls since the last annual report.

The number (1,332) on the rolls June 30, 1904, is accounted for as follows:

Present at the Home, 859, 12 less than last year; on outdoor relief, 314; in the Government Hospital for the Insane, 39; on furlough, 32; absent sick in the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., 82; and 6 are absent without leave.

The daily average number of inmates present during the year was 922. Last year the average was 924, and the preceding year, 896.

The total number of deaths was 121; last year it was 101. Of the 121 deaths 49 died in the Home hospital, 19 on outdoor relief, 5 near the Home, 5 in the Government Hospital for the Insane, 38 at the general hospital at Fort Bayard, 4 in their quarters at the Home, and 1 committed suicide.

The following statement shows the amounts received and expended during the year, and the amount of the permanent fund of the Home deposited in the United States Treasury:

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1903.....	\$3,609,752.40
Settlement by the Treasury Department during the year. \$687,653.49	
Amount withdrawn for current expenses.....	331,800.00
Increase to permanent fund.....	355,853.49
Balance in United States Treasury June 30, 1904.....	3,965,605.89

ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE HOME.

Remaining on hand June 30, 1903.....	\$16,411.95
Received during the year:	
From the permanent fund.....	331,800.00
Interest on the permanent fund.....	110,186.99
Effects of deceased inmates subject to demand of legal heirs.....	939.77
Miscellaneous receipts.....	6,978.32
Total receipts.....	466,317.03
Disbursements:	
Current expenses.....	\$249,676.33
Permanent improvements.....	162,691.05
Total disbursements.....	412,367.38
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	53,949.65

The foregoing statement shows that \$162,691.05 was expended during the year in permanent improvements and repairs, the details of which are given under the head of "Expenditures" in the report of the treasurer of the Home.

Some of the principal items of current expenditure were as follows:

Subsistence.....	\$75,400.20
Clothing.....	24,727.74
Extra-duty pay to inmates.....	46,879.33
Outdoor relief.....	27,637.59
Fuel for Home.....	32,905.00
Expenses of inmates at hospital at Fort Bayard.....	30,482.54

The increase in the cost of subsistence was over \$13,000 more than the preceding year, due partly to the general increase in cost of all food supplies and partly to the decided improvements made in the mess at the Home and in the hospital, to the great satisfaction of the inmates.

There are 144 beneficiaries who served in the war with Mexico, and 377 who served in the civil war.

The nativity of beneficiaries is about one-half American, one-fourth Irish, one-sixth German, and the balance are natives of other countries. Their ages range from 24 to 86 years; 408 of the 859 resident inmates are from 60 to 86 years of age, and 322 have served from 20 to 31 years in the Army.

The attending surgeon reports that 854 patients were treated in the hospital; that the daily average was 111.25, and the average age of patients was 55.19; that 3,276 were treated at sick call, and the proportion of deaths to 100 inmates per annum was 5.85.

The construction of the large addition to the Home hospital, the contract for which was made November 28, 1903, is well under way.

Work upon it was necessarily suspended during the winter months, but it is expected that the building will be completed early in the coming year. The same remarks apply to the construction of the new administration building, for which contract was made December 9, 1903. The necessity for these new buildings was fully mentioned in the last annual report.

In the last annual report it was stated that the Board had also under consideration the construction of a new mess hall with additional dormitories to meet the increasing demands of the Home. Plans for the building have since then been carefully considered by the Board, and the specifications are now about completed and ready for inviting proposals. They call for an imposing building of white marble, rock faced, to conform in style of architecture with the Scott Building. The site selected for it is in rear of the present library building and on a line with and within a few feet of the rear of the Sheridan and the theater buildings, which will leave in front of the mess hall a large plaza, it being intended to remove the library building, as it is no longer suited for the purpose, and better arrangements can be made in the present buildings for the library and reading room.

It having been found that the enlargement of the hospital, the construction of an administration building and of a new mess hall required that a very large increase be made in the capacity of the present pumping station and of the power house to supply the required amount of heat, light, and power, the matter was carefully considered, and the Board, finding that to increase the capacity of the pumping station and the power house to meet the requirements of the additional buildings would involve a considerable outlay at both places, and build up at great expense two separate plants, decided that a central heat, light, and power plant would be preferable to supply all the heat, light, and power required for the entire Home grounds and all the buildings therein. Instructions were therefore given to Major Baker, the constructing officer, to secure the services of expert electrical engineers to investigate and report upon the practicability and desirability of such a system, and as the experts made very favorable reports and recommended that the system be adopted the Board authorized the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of a central heating, light, and power plant, and they are now in the course of preparation.

A wagon shed and tool house with a root cellar underneath has also been constructed during the past year to meet the needs of the Home in this respect, and 3 miles of brick sidewalks have been laid in the Home grounds.

The construction by the United States of a large plant for the filtration of the Washington water supply immediately south of the Soldiers' Home grounds having made it necessary for the District to close the streets running east and west through the tract of land required for the purpose, with the exception of Michigan avenue, and it being desired that this avenue be kept open without extending it over the filtration plant, the Board of Commissioners granted permission to the United States Engineer Department to extend part of Michigan avenue through the southern end of the Home grounds, all expenses connected therewith to be borne by the appropriation for the filtration plant.

The treasurer's account of funds belonging to the inmate pensioners

shows that he had on hand June 30, 1903, \$53,025.25; that he received during the year \$130,379.82, and paid to pensioners and to legal heirs of deceased pensioners \$133,006.11, leaving on hand deposited in the United States Treasury, as required by law, \$50,398.96.

The pension money of inmates is paid quarterly to the treasurer of the Home by the United States pension agent in this city, and is held by the treasurer in trust. Pension money is paid monthly to the inmates under the supervision of the governor of the Home, whose report shows that of the 859 inmates present 689 are receiving pensions ranging from \$6 to \$40 per month.

The act of Congress approved January 19, 1891, requiring the treasurer to keep the current funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States has been complied with, and all supplies for the Home which could be conveniently purchased by contract were so procured.

The library of the Home now contains 9,030 volumes. Eleven daily and 16 weekly papers and 19 monthly magazines are provided. The daily average number of books issued was 82.

The account of the farm and dairy shows that their cultivation has proved profitable in producing early and late vegetables and a better quality of milk than can be obtained by contract.

The following changes have occurred in the members of the Board and the officers of the Home during the year:

In compliance with Special Order 147, A. G. O., June 23, 1903, Maj. Louis A. La Garde, surgeon, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty as attending surgeon at the Home by Maj. William H. Arthur, surgeon, U. S. Army, July 15, 1903.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, president of the Board, was retired from active service August 8, 1903, and Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster-General, was detailed on that date as a member of the Board.

Maj. Gen. Alfred E. Bates having been retired January 22, 1904, Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, was detailed as a member of the Board, February 15, 1904.

Under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, The Military Secretary, became a member and is now president of the Board of Commissioners.

The general sanitary condition of the Home and grounds has been excellent throughout the year; the water supply and drainage are satisfactory, and there has been no prevalent or epidemic disease among the inmates.

The buildings and grounds at the Home are in excellent condition and special attention has been given to the food supplied the inmates, whose welfare has received every consideration from the officers of the Home.

Attention is respectfully invited to the report of the governor of the Home, which, with the accompanying papers (reports of the attending surgeon and treasurer of the Home), are required to be published with this report for distribution to the Army.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
*Major-General, The Military Secretary,
President Board of Commissioners.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1904, with the reports of the attending surgeon and of the secretary and treasurer of the Home.

Schedule of admissions to the Home.

Permanent beneficiaries June 30, 1903	1, 382
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1904	254
Readmitted during the year ending June 30, 1904	325

Total	1, 961
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Dropped:

By voluntary withdrawal	422
For absence without leave	24
By dismissal	11
By order	45
For misconduct	17
From outdoor relief	22
Erroneously taken up	1
Time expired	1
Died	117
	660

Permanent inmates June 30, 1904	1, 301
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Temporary inmates:

Present June 30, 1903	32
Admitted during the year	164
	196
Total temporary inmates	196
Transferred to permanent rolls	83
Dropped	78
Died	4
	165

Remaining temporary inmates, including 1 in insane asylum	31
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Total beneficiaries June 30, 1904	1, 332
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Of whom 859 are inmates of the Home present, 314 receive outdoor relief, 39 are in insane asylum, 32 are on furlough, 82 are absent at general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and 6 are absent without leave.

Decrease in the number of temporary inmates for the year, 1; decrease in the number of regular inmates for the year, 81. The aggregate is 82 less than was shown last report.

Of the 121 deaths reported, 49 occurred in Home hospital, 5 in insane asylum, 19 on outdoor relief, 38 at general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., 1 in Home mess hall, 5 near the Home, 3 in their quarters at the Home, and 1 committed suicide at the Home.

Daily average number of inmates present during the year ending June 30, 1904, 922. Last report the average was 924, and the preceding year 896.

Temporarily admitted for medical treatment	41
Denied admission	29
Number applying for readmission	337
Granted outdoor relief	25
Denied outdoor relief	40

Inmates present having service in Mexico	30
Inmates on outdoor relief having service in Mexico	114

Total inmates having service in Mexico, of whom 34 had service in the civil war	144
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Inmates present having service in the civil war	304
Inmates absent having service in the civil war	73

Total inmates having service in the civil war	377
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List of delinquencies committed during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Drunkenness	108
Absence without leave	66
Drunk and disorderly	70
Disobedience of orders	1
Introducing whisky	8
Destroying Home property	1
Assaulting other inmates	4
Using abusive language	2
Insubordination	2
Theft	1

Total number of offenses	263
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Number of inmates tried once	102
Number of inmates tried twice	33
Number of inmates tried three times	23
Number of inmates tried four times	3
Number of inmates tried five times	1
Number of inmates tried six times	2

Total number of inmates tried	164
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Per cent of inmates tried, 10½.

Number of pensioners present at the Home and rate of pension.

Rate per month.	Number.	Rate per month.	Number.
\$6	120	\$20	4
\$8	96	\$22	2
\$10	58	\$24	22
\$12	207	\$25	1
\$14	51	\$27	1
\$15	1	\$30	14
\$16	21	\$40	1
\$17	85		
\$18	3	Total	689

Nativity of inmates present and absent June 30, 1904.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
United States	652	Denmark	7
Ireland	299	France	10
Germany	206	Russia	8
England	62	Italy	2
Scotland	13	East India	3
Canada	22	Cuba	2
Austria	12	Syria	1
Switzerland	15		
Sweden and Norway	14	Total	1,352
Holland	2		

Ages of inmates present at the Home June 30, 1904.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
24 years.....	2	57 years.....	42
25 years.....	2	58 years.....	38
26 years.....	4	59 years.....	33
27 years.....	2	60 years.....	50
28 years.....	8	61 years.....	23
29 years.....	6	62 years.....	20
30 years.....	6	63 years.....	18
31 years.....	8	64 years.....	33
32 years.....	7	65 years.....	27
33 years.....	5	66 years.....	22
34 years.....	5	67 years.....	31
35 years.....	7	68 years.....	27
36 years.....	4	69 years.....	22
37 years.....	6	70 years.....	11
38 years.....	8	71 years.....	18
39 years.....	7	72 years.....	18
40 years.....	5	73 years.....	11
41 years.....	10	74 years.....	21
42 years.....	8	75 years.....	9
43 years.....	10	76 years.....	9
44 years.....	4	77 years.....	7
45 years.....	9	78 years.....	8
46 years.....	9	79 years.....	6
47 years.....	9	80 years.....	2
48 years.....	10	81 years.....	7
49 years.....	14	82 years.....	2
50 years.....	15	83 years.....	2
51 years.....	21	84 years.....	2
52 years.....	22	85 years.....	1
53 years.....	19	86 years.....	1
54 years.....	20		
55 years.....	26	Total.....	857
56 years.....	43		

Length of service of inmates present June 30, 1904.

Length of service.	Number.	Length of service.	Number.
3 months.....	1	12 years.....	20
4 months.....	1	13 years.....	25
5 months.....	2	14 years.....	18
6 months.....	3	15 years.....	22
7 months.....	2	16 years.....	21
8 months.....	3	17 years.....	20
9 months.....	3	18 years.....	33
10 months.....	2	19 years.....	28
11 months.....	1	20 years.....	82
1 year.....	21	21 years.....	69
2 years.....	49	22 years.....	50
3 years.....	71	23 years.....	42
4 years.....	30	24 years.....	22
5 years.....	60	25 years.....	22
6 years.....	18	26 years.....	21
7 years.....	12	27 years.....	6
8 years.....	19	28 years.....	7
9 years.....	21	31 years.....	1
10 years.....	22		
11 years.....	22	Total.....	857

Home library.

Number of books on hand June 30, 1904:

Fiction.....	3,414
Travel.....	281
Biography.....	469
Poetry.....	226
History.....	669
Military and naval.....	358
Sports, games, etc.....	60
Religious.....	113
Bound volumes of magazines.....	1,885
Miscellaneous.....	1,555
Total.....	9,030

Periodicals in reading room:

Daily papers	11
Weekly papers	16
Monthly magazines	19
Number of books issued during the year	24,706
Average daily issue of books	82

EXTRA-DUTY MEN AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

Two hundred and seventy of the inmates are employed on extra duty as noncommissioned officers, clerks, janitors, electricians, kitchen and dining-room attendants, ward masters, waiters, and nurses in hospital, carpenters, painters, assistant plumber, assistant blacksmiths, stablemen, teamsters, gatekeepers, and as laborers on the roads and grounds and on the farm.

THE HERD.

The herd now consists of 2 bulls, 71 cows, 8 heifers, and 11 calves. The milk is of good quality.

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

At the United States general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for the treatment of consumptives, there have been admitted since last report, as inmates of the Home, 111 discharged soldiers, 10 from the Home and 101 direct from the Army, and 164 former inmates of the Home have been readmitted, 250 have been discharged at their own request, and 38 died.

The total number of inmates of the Home treated there for the past year is 370.

The total number now remaining there is 82.

The expense of the Home on this account, including clothing and transportation, for the fiscal year amounted to \$30,482.54.

DISCIPLINE.

The rules of discipline have been duly enforced.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT STANLEY HALL.

Entertainments were given at Stanley Hall during the autumn, winter, and spring at an expense, exclusive of light and heat, of \$964.50.

THE BILLIARD, AMUSEMENT, SMOKING, AND READING ROOMS, MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

These are kept in good order under charge of noncommissioned officers, and are constantly used and enjoyed by the men.

THE BAND.

The band consists of 1 leader, 4 inmates, and 14 civilians. In the summer season it gives open-air concerts, two per week at the hospital and five at the Home. In the winter the five at the Home are given in Stanley Hall. It also furnishes music for all entertainments at Stanley Hall and for memorial services and funerals at the cemetery.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Roman Catholic and Episcopal services are held each Sunday in the chapel.

Funeral services for deceased inmates of the Roman Catholic faith are attended by the Roman Catholic chaplain, and of the deceased Protestant inmates by the Episcopal chaplain.

NEW BUILDINGS.

A large and convenient wagon shed of concrete has been put up in the rear of the stable, with dormitory for teamsters; rooms for storing of tools used in the forests and on roads, and a large room for use as root house.

The new administration building and addition to the hospital, for which ground has been broken, are now in course of construction.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Brick sidewalks have been made from near Scott Monument to Whitney avenue gate, from near the hospital to south gate, from Scott Building to east gate, and from Sheridan Building to Eagle gatehouse; total distance of 3 miles.

The electric-light wires in the Scott and Sherman buildings have been changed from wood moldings to iron conduit system; similar changes will be made in the other dormitories.

It was found necessary to tear up the wooden flooring in basement of Scott Building on account of the increasing number of rats. A concrete floor has proved of benefit.

The south lake being reported by the surgeon as needing cleaning, the water was run off, and a new wall with concrete coping has been built around both lakes.

Nine thousand three hundred feet of sewer and drain pipes and 3,000 feet of water conduits have been constructed.

The plugs for use of engines have been in place for nine years, but each one was thought to be so near to the building it was intended to protect that the heat from that building if burning would prevent the use of the plug.

The chief of the city fire department, by request, recently made inspection of buildings and location of plugs. His opinion confirms this impression, and he has kindly furnished a report showing where it will be advisable to place each plug.

The water supply in case of fire was deemed entirely insufficient, so authority was obtained in January, 1904, to connect with the 6-inch main coming from the Fort Reno reservoir, the water to be used only in case of fire.

The Scott, Sherman, Sheridan, and King buildings and the hospital have each been provided with the Buffalo Fire Extinguisher Company's fire escapes.

A fire alarm has been placed near the southwest corner of the Scott Building, so that three city engines can be quickly summoned.

Very respectfully,

H. S. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Governor.

The SECRETARY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C.

Proportion of deaths to 100 inmates per annum.

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1904.....	5.85	1902.....	4.68
1903.....	5.17	1901 (9 months).....	3.75

Number of prescriptions compounded during the year.....	18,146
Applications for treatment at sick call.....	3,276
Number of out-patients connected with the Home treated.....	386

Statement of expenses from treasurer's records.

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Average number of men, including attendants....	* 180	171	157	147
Subsistence.....	\$21,600.96	\$15,675.27	\$14,763.87	\$9,058.06
Cost of medicines.....	3,185.86	2,820.96	2,123.22	1,505.41
Attendants.....	14,316.05	12,159.94	10,012.02	7,352.56
Fuel.....	3,267.46	2,410.75	2,072.00	
Gas.....	422.40	212.50	125.30	79.11
Laundry.....	1,282.33	722.96	488.08	249.55
Stationery.....	97.03	109.43	123.38	90.59
Bedding.....	722.99	420.12	319.26	343.65
Repairs.....	1,932.94	1,226.61	1,849.53	1,089.68
Instruments and appliances.....	737.92	208.58	839.10	281.88
Books.....	149.10	160.85	105.08	121.20
Furniture.....	312.37	344.93	1,711.56	391.50
Photographic and X-ray supplies.....	168.43	180.20	224.36	152.73
Dental supplies.....	291.73	751.52		
Miscellaneous.....	426.00	42.31	29.42	296.29
Total.....	48,918.57	38,446.93	34,786.18	21,429.13
Cost per man per day.....	74.24	61.59	60.70	53.39

Monthly statement of expenses of hospital from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, furnished by the treasurer.

	Amount.		Amount.
<i>July, 1903.</i>		<i>August, 1903—Continued.</i>	
Subsistence.....	\$1,542.37	Dental supplies.....	\$11.08
Gas.....	12.00	X-ray and photo supplies.....	22.47
Extra washing.....	114.55	Stationery.....	4.40
Household articles.....	138.16	Medical books.....	14.50
Articles for police purposes.....	9.41	Hospital pay roll.....	1,197.00
52 gallons dynamo oil.....	15.08	Total.....	3,834.56
Dark-room furnishings.....	23.10		
1 stencil, \$1; 1 frame, \$12.....	13.00	<i>September, 1903.</i>	
Repairs to steward's quarters.....	2.55	Subsistence.....	1,615.90
Repairs to brine tank.....	6.83	Gas.....	5.30
Medical and hospital supplies.....	114.69	Extra washing.....	105.07
Dental supplies.....	10.41	Household articles.....	55.88
X-ray and photo supplies.....	13.00	Articles for police purposes.....	36.71
Stationery.....	17.00	55 gallons turpentine.....	27.50
Medical books.....	34.65	Lumber for repairs.....	25.79
Hospital pay roll.....	1,190.90	Material for plumbing, etc.....	109.75
Total.....	3,258.30	Medical and hospital supplies.....	144.65
		Dental supplies.....	45.69
<i>August, 1903.</i>		X-ray and photo supplies.....	7.37
Subsistence.....	1,480.07	Hospital pay roll.....	1,176.63
Gas.....	8.40	Total.....	3,356.84
Extra washing.....	83.81		
Household articles.....	13.39	<i>October, 1903.</i>	
Articles for police purposes.....	27.10	Subsistence.....	1,896.24
52 gallons kerosene.....	5.20	Gas.....	23.70
Remaking mattresses and pillows.....	127.55	Extra washing.....	96.65
Electric fans.....	233.48	Household articles.....	144.52
Material, etc., for repairs.....	23.10	Articles for police purposes.....	25.12
Fronts for fire grates.....	46.80	Biscuit machine.....	15.00
Wagonette.....	426.00		
Medical and hospital supplies.....	110.21		

Monthly statement of expenses of hospital from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, etc.—Cont'd.

	Amount.		Amount.
<i>October, 1903—Continued.</i>		<i>February, 1904—Continued.</i>	
Blankets, towels, coats, etc.	\$190.78	X-ray and photo supplies	\$23.35
Repairs to brine pump	10.00	Instruments	253.25
Fitting up alcoholic ward	137.80	Hospital pay roll	1,230.60
Medical and hospital supplies	940.32		
Dental supplies	19.81	Total	4,069.76
X-ray and photo supplies	2.70		
Stationery	24.12	<i>March, 1904.</i>	
Hospital pay roll	1,166.54	Subsistence	1,979.00
Total	4,692.80	Gas	61.20
<i>November, 1903.</i>		Extra laundry	113.73
Subsistence	1,676.29	65 gallons turpentine	32.73
Gas	21.70	63 gallons kerosene	5.83
Extra washing	97.70	Household articles	10.73
Articles for police	40.54	1 emergency case, \$12; 1 X-ray tube, \$6.25	28.25
Hardware	1.87	6 brushes, 1 steam trap	26.19
Pillows, slippers, aprons, etc.	88.08	Tires for wagonette	65.00
Hair sweeps and cuspidors	15.08	3 electric heating pads	22.50
3 slop sinks	25.20	Medical and hospital supplies	97.57
Lumber, laths, and wire screen	9.01	Dental supplies	25.60
Door for alcoholic ward	33.00	X-ray and photo supplies	3.64
Medical and hospital supplies	76.43	Stationery	2.25
X-ray and photo supplies	19.37	Medical books	18.45
Stationery	6.14	Hospital pay roll	1,222.71
Instruments	62.00		
Hospital pay roll	1,207.98	Total	3,713.38
Total	3,379.89	<i>April, 1904.</i>	
<i>December, 1903.</i>		Subsistence	2,171.33
Subsistence	1,822.18	Gas	46.90
Gas	21.70	Extra laundry	106.99
Extra washing	125.66	Remaking mattresses, cushions, etc.	212.50
52 gallons kerosene	5.72	Articles for police	14.12
55 gallons turpentine	32.73	Corrugated stair rubber	23.65
Repairs to clocks	2.50	1 dozen chairs; 1 office chair	13.30
1 Recors cabinet	9.77	Household articles	51.49
Medical and hospital supplies	55.99	Repairing clock	2.50
Dental supplies	22.09	Crash, towels, thread, etc.	16.20
X-ray and photo supplies	22.00	Medical and hospital supplies	179.94
Stationery	4.10	Dental supplies	35.15
Medical books	28.00	X-ray and photo supplies	24.79
Hospital pay roll	1,202.08	Stationery	2.30
Total	3,354.52	Hospital pay roll	1,213.86
<i>January, 1904.</i>		Total	4,114.62
Subsistence	1,787.47	<i>May, 1904.</i>	
Gas	58.70	Subsistence	2,061.71
Extra laundry	95.98	Gas	36.20
Household articles	136.56	Extra washing	126.80
Articles for police purposes	5.38	53 gallons turpentine	31.54
1 X-ray coil machine	250.00	1 air bed	18.00
3 X-ray tubes	90.00	Articles for police purposes	6.38
Plating parts of static machine	10.00	Household articles	7.00
4 window shades	6.12	2 opaque shades	1.60
6 dozen brushes, teeth and plate	16.50	Wire screen for repairs	19.50
Rubber tires for ambulance	26.00	Medical and hospital supplies	1,135.37
1 clock, \$10; repairs to clocks, \$2.	12.00	Dental supplies	23.87
Weather strips, grease trap	17.71	X-ray and photo supplies	6.63
Dental supplies	21.06	Stationery	8.35
X-ray and photo supplies	10.50	Medical books	5.00
Stationery	9.89	Hospital pay roll	1,154.18
Medical books	42.00		
Hospital pay roll	1,220.62	Total	4,362.13
Total	3,816.49	<i>June, 1904.</i>	
<i>February, 1904.</i>		Subsistence	1,809.40
Subsistence	1,739.00	Gas	32.00
Gas	94.60	Extra washing	111.28
Extra laundry	103.51	Coal for year	3,267.46
Household articles	9.00	6 spring-frame canopies	11.00
Coats, tablecloths, towels, etc.	398.83	Medical and hospital supplies	157.10
Ambulance apron	6.00	Dental supplies	47.18
Material for grease trap	4.52	X-ray and photo supplies	12.01
Pulleys, bands, etc.	18.22	Stationery	18.48
Medical and hospital supplies	173.59	Medical books	6.50
Dental supplies	15.29	Instruments	54.42
		Hospital pay roll	1,183.45
		Total	6,660.28

DENTIST'S REPORT.

The following is a detailed report of work done for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Total number of patients treated . . .	271	Extractions	276
Amalgam fillings inserted	63	Patients' teeth cleaned	34
Phosphate of zinc fillings inserted . . .	39	Cases of necrosis treated	3
Gutta-percha fillings inserted	5	Nerves destroyed and roots filled . .	21
Porcelain fillings inserted	2	Abscesses cured and roots filled . . .	22
Artificial dentures inserted	132	Number of miscellaneous treatments .	231
Artificial dentures repaired	6		
Bridges inserted	4	Total number of operations	
Crowns inserted	9	performed	847

The general sanitary condition of the Home and grounds has been excellent throughout the year. The water supply and drainage are satisfactory, and there has been no prevalent or epidemic disease among the inmates.

The hospital has been running very satisfactorily for the past year. The Sisters are uniformly good nurses, particularly adapted to the class of cases treated here, which require a great deal of patience and tact in their management. The pupil nurses are, as a rule, very useful, though they occasionally show a lack of experience. The work done in the operating room has been very satisfactory. Out of 70 operations of sufficient severity to require general anesthesia, there have been but 2 deaths (one ten days and one two weeks after operation), and in no case has there been any infection, all operative wounds healing by first intention.

The operations were as follows:

Amputations	10	Hydrocele	1
Appendectomy	3	Laparotomies	4
Carbuncles	2	Nephrectomy	1
Colostomy (inguinal)	1	Partial resection of joints for bunions .	2
Curetting of old sinuses	2	Perineal urethrotomy	1
Cystotomy (suprapubic)	2	Removal of tumor	1
Deflected nasal septum	2	Removal of bullet	1
Excision of glands	7	Removal of redundant flap (old arm	
Exostosis (removal)	1	amputation)	1
Fistula in ano	1	Suturing of patella	2
Gastrostomy	1	Tracheotomy	1
Hemorrhoids	8	Trephining of skull	1
Herniotomy	13	Varicose veins	1

Twenty-five of these operations were performed on men averaging 70.4 years of age, with only one death, which occurred ten days after operation.

The work on the addition to the hospital is now going on with a fair degree of rapidity. The present building is overcrowded and the new accommodations are very much needed. The new hospital will bring the bed capacity up to nearly 200, and will give much better quarters for the employees of the hospital, besides allowing better kitchen and messing facilities, which are at present inadequate. It is proposed to use the rooms now utilized as scullery, mess sergeant's room, kitchen police room, and toilet room adjoining, for kitchen, pantry, etc. This change can not be made until the addition is complete and ready for occupation. In the plans for the addition no provision was made for better cooking and messing facilities.

The increase of cost of subsistence noted is due partly to the general increase in cost of food, and partly to the improvements made in the mess, on recommendations embodied in a letter to the governor of the Home, dated September 8, 1903.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. ARTHUR,

Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army, Attending Surgeon.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE HOME.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE HOME.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Home fund, with recapitulation, and comparative statement for the previous year.

Statements of the permanent fund and interest account, as shown by the warrant division of the Treasury Department.

Statement of the treasurer's account with inmate pensioners.

Statement of pensioners in the Home, with rates of pensions, etc.

Statement of members of the Home receiving outdoor relief, rates of relief, etc.

Statement of expenditures on account of members of the Home under medical treatment at United States general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Farm, garden, and dairy accounts.

Very respectfully,

H. M. KENDALL,
Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

The GOVERNOR OF THE HOME.

Incidental expenses, rental of telephone, carriage hire, traveling expenses, professional services, freight, telegrams, amusements, stationery, etc., for governor's and treasurer's offices, and office of the Board of Commissioners of the Home.	279.23	198.93	673.16	311.33	149.51	398.17	324.84	280.89	\$17.12	383.53	264.32	403.50	3,984.53
Religious services.	171.00	171.00	171.00	81.00	211.00	236.00	236.00	236.00	236.00	236.00	236.00	236.00	2,457.00
Laundry work for Home and hospital.	439.14	436.88	443.66	441.90	446.19	473.06	451.15	461.34	465.52	458.22	475.04	455.77	5,427.87
Compensation to inmates.	3,637.30	3,686.40	3,866.96	3,857.02	3,975.26	3,859.56	3,954.92	3,983.93	3,986.55	4,065.97	4,015.61	3,969.85	46,879.33
Gas for Home and hospital.	51.70	34.00	34.80	25.40	47.50	44.50	85.10	122.40	85.50	69.70	57.10	34.40	692.10
Funeral expenses, members residing outside.	25.00	25.00	25.00	31.30	51.00	50.00	69.38	111.62	10.50	26.65	42.76	25.00	175.00
Lumber and trimmings for coffins.	35.90	35.90	42.63	31.30	51.00	50.00	69.38	111.62	10.50	26.65	42.76	19.90	441.64
(Commutation to members of the Home residing outside.	276.66	227.73	6,829.73	228.27	215.20	6,513.80	248.00	204.53	6,289.40	245.60	225.20	6,133.47	27,637.59
Board and medical treatment of members of the Home in the Government Hospital for the Insane.	1,752.85	27.75	1,835.00	83.75	78.75	69.00	1,819.29	31.50	31.50	1,996.43	76.00	26.50	7,403.57
Spectacles and trusses, artificial limbs.	36.75	27.75	90.00	83.75	78.75	69.00	21.50	31.50	31.50	35.20	76.00	26.50	607.20
Permanent improvements, paving gutters, sidewalks, concreting, improvements to roads and grounds, sewerage, care of lawns and grounds.	3,886.31	3,283.08	4,438.84	2,598.59	2,713.71	2,474.15	2,381.95	1,922.04	2,201.46	4,735.15	4,202.67	5,246.88	40,074.78
Board and medical treatment of members of the Home, in United States general hospital, at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	2,290.85	1,742.00	2,371.39	2,668.60	2,601.64	2,291.02	2,505.28	2,667.62	2,550.38	2,613.47	2,170.71	2,140.52	28,543.43
Purchase of animals, horses and cows.	300.00	300.00	120.00			225.00			1,124.00		254.00		2,025.00
Expenses of the Home library for books, periodicals, newspapers, stationery, magazines, stamps for nonpensioners, bookbinding, etc.	31.07	29.77	22.74	22.78	31.25	27.59	224.70	34.41	72.54	40.01	26.77	41.97	605.58
Expenses of the Home chapel, making over cushions and articles for altar.	250.00		36.22		14.00	62.00			827.13	18.12		21.37	401.71
Labor and material, Scott annex.										516.83	396.00	660.18	2,400.24
Amount expended on electric line and plant.	45.88	880.85	68.19	164.38	97.41	55.96	247.41	99.33	144.05	1,414.59		183.40	3,401.45
Construction of wagon shed and root cellar.		229.40	1,126.94	3,730.52	2,013.69	1,207.35	576.29	84.56	9.60	1,308.75	2.64	17.37	10,302.11
New administration building, plans, specifications, clerk hire, partial payment, etc.	142.00			223.52		179.16	179.16	180.21	179.00	389.83	729.00	2,244.75	4,446.63
New addition to Barnes Hospital, plans, specifications, clerk hire, partial payment, etc.				297.52	5,316.67	187.67	179.17	184.72	217.13	3,469.64	9,872.24	4,485.27	24,352.08
New central electric heating and power plant plans and report thereon.	142.06						453.75						453.75
New mess hall, sewerage from building to main sewer, labor, etc.													
Total expenditures.	24,168.78	32,601.59	41,450.34	32,963.20	32,830.15	33,711.49	31,355.41	24,182.89	42,178.27	42,852.77	36,760.38	37,812.16	412,367.88

Receipts and expenditures of Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1903.....	\$16,411.96
From the United States Treasurer upon resolutions of the Board of Commissioners, approved by the Secretary of War.....	331,800.00
From interest on permanent fund.....	110,186.99
From effects of deceased inmates, subject to demand of legal heirs.....	989.77
From miscellaneous sources.....	6,978.32

EXPENDITURE.

Repairs to officers' quarters.....	\$820.88
Compensation to officers and secretary to Board of Commissioners.....	4,599.96
Transportation furnished discharged soldiers en route to the Home.....	380.76
Fuel for Home and hospital.....	32,905.00
Expenses of hospital for drugs, etc.....	13,133.48
Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased soldiers.....	459.64
Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased inmates.....	1,010.77
Clothing for inmates, Home and hospital.....	24,727.74
Subsistence stores and ice for Home and hospital.....	75,400.20
Mess and kitchen utensils, etc.....	3,223.36
Expenses of farm and dairy and pay of civilian employees.....	24,486.48
General repairs to buildings, roads, etc.....	8,982.05
Forage and medicine for Home animals, etc.....	7,678.15
Incidental expenses.....	3,984.53
Religious services.....	2,457.00
Laundry work for Home and hospital.....	5,427.87
Compensation to inmates, Home and hospital, and pay of nonpensioners.....	46,579.33
Commutation to members who reside outside.....	27,637.59
Gas for Home and hospital.....	692.10
Funeral expenses of members residing outside.....	175.00
Lumber and trimmings for coffins.....	441.64
Spectacles, trusses, and artificial limbs.....	607.20
Permanent improvements, paving, sewerage, etc.....	40,074.78
Board and medical treatment of insane.....	7,405.57
Board and medical treatment for members at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	28,543.43
Expenses Home chapel, repairs, etc.....	401.71
Purchases of animals.....	2,025.00
Expenses Home library, books, papers, etc.....	605.58
Scott annex—repairs, concreting, plastering, etc.....	2,400.24
Expenses of electric plant and line.....	3,401.45
New wagon shed, root cellar, etc.....	10,302.11
New administration building.....	4,446.63
New addition to hospital.....	24,352.08
New central power plant proposed.....	453.75
New mess hall, sewerage, etc.....	1,846.32
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	53,949.65
Total expenditures.....	466,317.03

Comparative statement of money received and disbursed on account of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904.

Received from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	\$375,596.30
Expended from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	359,186.35
Balance on hand June 30, 1903.....	16,411.96
Received from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	466,317.03
Expended from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	412,367.38
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	53,949.65
Expenditures during the year 1903 for new buildings and permanent improvements.....	89,059.66
The running expenses during year ending June 30, 1903.....	270,126.69
Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1904, for permanent improvements and new buildings.....	162,691.05
The running expenses during year ending June 30, 1904.....	249,676.33
Average cost per man per year ending June 30, 1904.....	270.46
Average cost per man per month.....	22.534
Average number of inmates during year ending June 30, 1904.....	922
Average cost of ration per month, including vegetables and milk.....	6.83
Average cost of ration per diem.....	.2234

I certify that the foregoing statement is correct.

H. M. KENDALL,
Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOLDIERS' HOME DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

297

Statement of the Soldiers' Home permanent fund account from June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Date.		Partial amounts.	Dr.	Cr.
1903.	Balance			\$3,609,752.10
Sept. 28	Amount of deposits	\$37,068.50		
Nov. 3	do	323,762.56		
1904.				
Jan. 27	do	54,622.47		
Feb. 26	do	226,962.82		
May 6	do	45,247.14		
				687,668.49
1903.				
July 30	Less amount paid from permanent fund	28,000.00		
Aug. 28	do	46,500.00		
Oct. 3	do	10,000.00		
Nov. 2	do	30,000.00		
Dec. 14	do	35,000.00		
Dec. 29	do	12,000.00		
1904.				
Feb. 18	do	27,000.00		
Mar. 19	do	47,000.00		
May 5	do	59,300.00		
May 26	do	37,000.00		
			\$331,800.00	
	Balance		3,965,605.59	
	Total		4,297,406.59	4,297,406.59

H. M. KENDALL,

Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Soldiers' Home interest account from June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

	Partial amounts.	Dr.	Cr.
Balance July 1, 1903			\$25,926.68
Interest on balance, \$3,609,752.10, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1903	\$27,073.14		
Interest on deposits from Sept. 28 to Sept. 30, 1903	9.14		
			27,082.28
Interest on balance, \$3,572,320.60, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1903	26,792.40		
Interest on deposits from Nov. 3 to Dec. 31, 1903	1,570.02		
			28,362.42
Interest on balance, \$3,809,083.16, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1904	28,568.12		
Interest on deposits from Jan. 27 to Mar. 31, 1904	291.82		
Interest on deposits from Feb. 26 to Mar. 31, 1904	662.88		
			29,512.82
Interest on balance, \$4,016,658.45, from Apr. 1 to June 30, 1904	30,124.94		
Interest on deposits from May 26 to June 30, 1904	133.88		
			30,258.82
Less interest on principal paid—			
Third quarter of 1903	274.92		
Fourth quarter of 1903	276.65		
First quarter of 1904	145.64		
Second quarter of 1904	387.30		
		\$1,084.51	
Less interest paid—			
Third quarter of 1903	25,926.68		
Fourth quarter of 1903	26,807.36		
First quarter of 1904	28,085.77		
Second quarter of 1904	29,367.18		
		110,186.99	
Balance		29,871.52	
Total		141,143.02	141,143.02

H. M. KENDALL,

Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the United States Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C., in account with the inmate pensioners for moneys received under section 4, act approved March 3, 1883, and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Date.	Moneys received.	Amount.
1903.		
July 1	To balance on hand	\$53,025.25
28	To pension agents checks	3,449.44
Aug. 18	do.	1,107.37
Sept. 30	do.	27,609.00
Oct. 28	do.	757.88
Nov. 25	do.	724.44
Dec. 30	do.	30,686.97
1904.		
Jan. 20	do.	179.36
Feb. 24	do.	2,534.41
Mar. 26	do.	32,690.79
Apr. 27	do.	850.90
May 25	do.	692.03
June 29	do.	29,107.23
	Total	183,406.07
Date.	Moneys disbursed.	Amount.
1903.		
July 20	By amount transferred to Home fund under section 4, act approved Mar. 3, 1883	\$3,790.73
Aug. 12	By amount paid the estate of John Loughlin, deceased	222.00
July 31	By pension pay roll for July, 1903	3,442.83
Aug. 27	By amount paid the estate of John F. Diercks, deceased	24.00
31	By pension pay roll for August, 1903	2,206.41
Sept. 30	By pension pay roll for September, 1903	23,894.76
30	By pension pay roll for September, Fort Bayard, N. Mex	1,695.57
Oct. 31	By pension pay roll for October, 1903	1,911.44
Nov. 30	By pension pay roll for November, 1903	1,268.54
Dec. 10	By amount paid to wife of William Long, pensioner	336.00
30	By pension pay roll for December, 1903	26,259.88
30	By pension pay roll for December, Fort Bayard, N. Mex	1,954.53
31	By amount paid the estate of Russell W. Kennedy, deceased	186.00
1904.		
Jan. 6	By amount paid the estate of Thomas P. Doyle, deceased	150.00
30	By pension pay roll for January, 1904	521.93
Feb. 15	By amount paid estate of John Shannon, deceased	750.00
29	By pension pay roll for February, 1904	2,667.44
Mar. 4	By amount paid the estate of Charles Fisher, deceased	150.00
30	By pension pay roll for March, 1904	25,628.17
30	By pension pay roll for March, Fort Bayard, N. Mex	3,041.50
Apr. 22	By amount paid the estate of Jacob Urban, deceased	396.00
25	By amount paid the estate of Philip Saxton, deceased	22.00
25	By amount paid the estate of James Stastney, deceased	22.43
30	By pension pay roll for April, 1904	2,724.23
May 4	By amount paid the estate of Patrick Lyne, deceased	315.00
23	By amount paid Martha Murray for Richard Murray, insane	26.00
23	By amount paid the estate of Daniel Smith, deceased	37.00
31	By pension pay roll for May, 1904	1,076.76
June 30	By pension pay roll for June, 1904	26,285.90
30	By pension pay roll for June, Fort Bayard, N. Mex	1,979.06
	Balance in United States Treasury	50,398.96
	Total	183,406.07

I certify on honor that the above account is correct.

H. M. KENDALL,
Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Annual report of the number of pensioners in the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, rates of pension, etc., June 30, 1904.

Pensioners drawing—		Pensioners drawing—Continued.	
\$6 per month	192	\$20 per month	4
\$8 per month	151	\$22 per month	2
\$10 per month	70	\$24 per month	38
\$11.25 per month	1	\$25 per month	2
\$12 per month	337	\$27 per month	2
\$14 per month	57	\$30 per month	32
\$15 per month	2	\$40 per month	1
\$16 per month	27	\$50 per month	2
\$17 per month	116		
\$18 per month	3	Total	1,034
Pensioners present in the Home:			
Pensioners whose money is drawn by the treasurer		795	
Pensioners who have assigned their certificates		4	
			799
Pensioners absent:			
On outdoor relief			235
Total number of pensioners June 30, 1904			1,034
Total number of pensioners June 30, 1903			979
Alterations since last report, June 30, 1903:			
New certificates received for inmates		81	
Admitted and readmitted		297	
			378
Loss by discharge		283	
Loss by death		57	
			340
Net gain during the year			88
Description of certificates:			
Army—			
Regular establishment			537
Civil war			70
Act of June 27, 1890			180
War with Spain			112
Mexican war			124
Indian war			3
Navy—			
Regular establishment			2
Civil war			1
Act of June 27, 1890			5
			1,034

NOTE.—There are 21 pensioners in the Government Hospital for the Insane whose money is drawn by the treasurer.

H. M. KENDALL,
Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of members of the United States Soldiers' Home receiving outdoor relief, June 30, 1904, rates of relief, pensions, etc.

Receiving outdoor relief:		Receiving pensions—Continued.	
\$8 per month	269	\$14 per month	4
\$7 per month	1	\$16 per month	4
\$4 per month	1	\$17 per month	14
\$2 per month	43	\$20 per month	1
Total	314	\$24 per month	4
Receiving outdoor relief June 30, 1903	318	\$27 per month	1
		\$30 per month	5
Net loss during year	34	Total	235
Of the number receiving outdoor relief there are nonpensioners	79	Nonpensioners	79
Receiving pensions—		Total	314
\$6 per month		Of this number there are—	
\$8 per month		Mexican war survivors	111
\$10 per month		Men who have served 25 years or over	58
\$11.25 per month		Of the latter number there are nonpensioners	18
\$12 per month			

Twenty-one members of the Home on outdoor relief died since date of last report. Twelve members were dropped from outdoor relief after June 30, 1903, in compliance with resolutions of the board of commissioners dated July 21, 1903.

H. M. KENDALL,
Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement relative to members of the Home on outdoor relief from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Average number from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	325
Total amount paid for outdoor relief during the year ending June 30, 1904.....	\$27,687.59
Average amount paid per man for one year.....	85.04
Average amount paid per man for one month.....	7.085
Highest amount paid per man for one month.....	8.00
Lowest amount paid per man for one month.....	2.00

H. M. KENDALL,

Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Annual report of expenditures on account of members of the Home at United States general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Date.	Maintenance.	Transportation.	Coffins, including freight.	Freight on clothing.	Total.
1903.					
July.....	\$1,776.43	\$236.00			\$2,012.43
August.....	2,069.29	40.48	\$3.87		2,113.64
September.....	2,214.29	47.20	195.00		2,456.49
October.....	2,589.29	35.48	441.99	\$51.04	3,120.80
November.....	2,269.29				2,269.29
December.....	2,310.00		3.91		2,313.91
1904.					
January.....	2,465.67	46.35	200.00		2,715.02
February.....	2,420.00	210.75			2,630.75
March.....	2,610.71	36.35		42.63	2,689.69
April.....	2,170.71	16.75	12.68		2,200.14
May.....	1,967.86		273.41		2,241.27
June.....	1,780.00				1,780.00
Total.....	26,646.54	669.36	1,130.86	96.67	28,543.43

NOTE.—Clothing shipped to Fort Bayard by the governor of the Home is not charged in this account.

H. M. KENDALL,

Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Farm and dairy account, United States Soldiers' Home, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, consolidated.

DR.	CR.
To labor, forage, fertilizers, seeds, implements, repairs, and purchase of animals.....	By 123½ bushels onions.....
\$16,621.08	By 12,903 bunches onions.....
Balance to credit of farm and dairy....	By 745 bunches parsley.....
4,284.76	By 50½ bushels parsnips.....
Total.....	By 22½ bushels peas.....
20,905.84	By 7½ bushels radishes.....
	By 324 bunches radishes.....
CR.	By 3,613 bunches rhubarb.....
By 270 bunches asparagus.....	By 100 bushels spinach.....
54.00	By 458½ bushels tomatoes.....
By 9½ bushels asparagus.....	By 231 bushels turnips.....
48.75	By 34,443½ gallons milk, at 20 cents.....
By 111 bushels string beans.....	By 69 tons of hay.....
81.00	By 660 bushels beets fed to cattle.....
By 76 bushels beets.....	By 660 bushels turnips fed to cattle.....
55.00	By sale of 2 mules.....
By 144 bunches beets.....	By sale of 3 cows.....
4.32	By sale of 48 calves.....
By 990 heads cabbage.....	By 260 tons of hay harvested, on hand.....
50.40	By 150 tons ensilage put up in silos.....
By 14,478 pounds cabbage.....	By value of live stock.....
289.56	
By 16½ bushels carrots.....	Total.....
11.65	20,905.84
By 566 stalks celery.....	
28.30	
By 603 dozen ears corn.....	
90.45	
By 12 bushels cucumbers.....	
12.00	
By 108 dozen cucumbers.....	
38.88	
By 81 eggplants.....	
4.06	
By 156½ bushels kale.....	
50.25	
By 4,828 heads lettuce.....	
48.28	

The herd on June 30, 1904, consisted of 2 bulls, 71 cows, 8 heifers, and 11 calves, also 1 horse and 7 mules.

H. M. KENDALL,

Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Garden account of United States Soldiers' Home from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Dr.	Cr.
To labor, fertilizers, seeds, tools and implements \$6,619.96	By 34,500 plants, trees, and shrubs raised in garden and greenhouses..... \$2,242.50
	By 50 cords of wood 75.00
	By balance to debit of garden expended in improvement of grounds..... 4,302.46
Total 6,619.96	Total 6,619.96

NOTE.—This department has the care of the ornamentation of the grounds, lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, etc.

H. M. KENDALL,
Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement relative to members of the Home on outdoor relief from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Average number from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	35
Total amount paid for outdoor relief during the year ending June 30, 1904.....	\$27,637.30
Average amount paid per man for one year.....	75.04
Average amount paid per man for one month.....	7.04
Highest amount paid per man for one month.....	9.00
Lowest amount paid per man for one month.....	2.00

H. M. KENDALL,
Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Annual report of expenditures on account of members of the Home at United States general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Date.	Maintenance.	Transportation.	Coffins, including freight.	Freight on clothing.	Total
July..... 1903.	\$1,776.43	\$236.00			\$2,012.43
August.....	2,069.29	40.48	\$3.87		2,113.64
September.....	2,214.29	47.20	195.00		2,456.49
October.....	2,589.29	35.48	441.99	\$54.04	3,120.80
November.....	2,269.29				2,269.29
December.....	2,310.00		3.91		2,313.91
January..... 1904.	2,466.67	46.35	200.00		2,713.02
February.....	2,420.00	210.75			2,630.75
March.....	2,610.71	36.35		42.63	2,689.69
April.....	2,170.71	16.75	12.68		2,200.14
May.....	1,967.86		273.41		2,241.27
June.....	1,780.00				1,780.00
Total.....	26,646.54	669.36	1,130.86	96.67	28,543.43

NOTE.—Clothing shipped to Fort Bayard by the governor of the Home is not charged in this account.

H. M. KENDALL,
Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Farm and dairy account, United States Soldiers' Home, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, consolidated.

Dr.	Cr.
To labor, forage, fertilizers, seeds, implements, repairs, and purchase of animals.....	By 1234 bushels onions.....
Balance to credit of farm and dairy.....	By 12,903 bunches onions.....
Total.....	By 745 bunches parsley.....
	By 504 bushels parsnips.....
	By 221 bushels peas.....
	By 74 bushels radishes.....
	By 324 bunches radishes.....
	By 3,613 bunches rhubarb.....
	By 100 bushels spinach.....
	By 4584 bushels tomatoes.....
By 270 bunches asparagus.....	By 231 bushels turnips.....
By 94 bushels asparagus.....	By 34,4434 gallons milk, at 20 cents.....
By 111 bushels string beans.....	By 69 tons of hay.....
By 76 bushels beets.....	By 660 bushels beets fed to cattle.....
By 144 bunches beets.....	By 660 bushels turnips fed to cattle.....
By 990 heads cabbage.....	By sale of 2 mules.....
By 14,478 pounds cabbage.....	By sale of 3 cows.....
By 164 bushels carrots.....	By sale of 18 calves.....
By 566 stalks celery.....	By 240 tons of hay harvested, on hand.....
By 603 dozen ears corn.....	By 150 tons ensilage put up in silos.....
By 12 bushels cucumbers.....	By value of live stock.....
By 108 dozen cucumbers.....	Total.....
By 81 eggplants.....	
By 1554 bushels kale.....	
By 4,828 heads lettuce.....	

The herd on June 30, 1904, consisted of 2 bulls, 71 cows, 8 heifers, and 11 calves, also 1 horse and 7 mules.

H. M. KENDALL,
Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

The average age of members to June 30, 1904, was 59.50 years, as against 55.78 for the preceding year—an increase of 3.72 years. The average age for the preceding five years was:

	Years.		Years.
1899	55.42	1902	56.71
1900	56.16	1903	55.78
1901	59.33		

PER CAPITA COST.

The per capita cost for maintenance for the fiscal year 1904 was \$321.125—an increase of \$45.08 over the previous year. It was distributed as follows: Current expenses, \$87.04; subsistence, \$81.78; clothing, \$26.9275; household, \$64.3725; hospital, \$29.7433; farm, \$18.026; repairs, \$13.235.

The increments and decrements as compared with the preceding year, under the various subheads of appropriation, were as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Current expenses	\$12.18	
Subsistence	14.50	
Clothing	2.89	
Hospital	18.27	
Farm	5.29	
Repairs	3.64	
Household		\$11.69
Total	56.77	11.69

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline, which is excellent, is enforced by first sergeants, floor sergeants, home police, night watchmen, and gate keepers. The latter are sworn in as special policemen by the District of Columbia authorities. The principal offenses committed by members were drunkenness and absence without leave. During the year 30 members were dropped from the rolls for absence without leave. None were in confinement at time of inspection.

RESERVATION, FARM, ETC.

The reservation consists of 502 acres, of which 150 are under cultivation, and 167 are in lawns and woodlands, the balance being used for farm, pasture, gardens, etc.

The farm consists of 95 acres, which, in connection with the garden and dairy, turned out products during the year to the value of \$16,188.84. The live stock on hand consists of 2 bulls, 71 cows, 8 heifers, 11 calves, 1 horse, and 7 mules, valued at \$4,417. No new farm buildings were erected during the year. The average number of farm employees is 3 members and 17 civilians.

Value of farm products—	
Turned into commissary	\$1,917.07
Fed to stock	2,444.10
Sold, live stock	545.07
Total	4,906.24

The bill of fare is such as should not fail to give satisfaction. For the week ending June 25, 1904, it was as follows:

Sunday, June 19: Breakfast—Corned-beef hash, green onions, bread, butter, coffee. Dinner—Soup, roast beef, gravy, potatoes, green pease, pickles, pies, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper—Raisin cake, preserves, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed, 78½ gallons.

Monday, June 20: Breakfast—Fried ham, rolled oats and milk, bread, butter, coffee. Dinner—Soup, boiled beef, potatoes, kidney beans, pickles, dates, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper—Farina pudding, bread, butter, tea. Milk consumed, 80½ gallons.

Tuesday, June 21: Breakfast—Beef stew, green onions, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, tomatoes, macaroni, soup, coffee, and milk. Supper—Cheese, sirup, crackers, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed, 82½ gallons.

Wednesday, June 22: Breakfast—Corned-beef hash, oatmeal and milk, green onions, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner—Soup, boiled beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread, milk, coffee. Supper—Beef fricasee, sweet rolls, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed, 79½ gallons.

Thursday, June 23: Breakfast—Frankfurt sausage, potatoes, green onions, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner—Soup, baked beans, pork, bacon, beets, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper—Rice pudding, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed, 78½ gallons.

Friday, June 24: Breakfast—Codfish hash, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner—Soup, baked fish, cold meat, macaroni and cheese, potatoes, pickles, pies, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper—Cheese, crackers, sirup, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed, 78½ gallons.

Saturday, June 25: Breakfast—Beef stew, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner—Soup, cabbage, potatoes, mess pork, bread, milk, coffee. Supper—Cold meat, green onions, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed, 75½ gallons.

There are no dining-room details. Ten persons are permanently employed in the kitchen and 30 in the dining hall. The swill and garbage are collected daily by the garbage contractor of the District of Columbia, who receives it free of cost. During the past year 11.5 per cent of the crockery was broken.

The value of the subsistence property on hand on June 30, 1904, was \$289.35. No property was condemned or sold during the year.

DISBURSEMENTS.

An examination of the books and accounts of the treasurer, Maj. Henry M. Kendall, U. S. Army, retired, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, was made, including both the general and pension funds, under which the receipts and disbursements were as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$69,437.20
Received from United States Treasury.....	\$441,986.99
Received from sales.....	2,673.67
Received from collections.....	1,453.69
Pension checks.....	130,379.82
Cash from checks issued.....	191,481.01
Transfer from pension fund.....	3,790.73
	<hr/>
	771,765.91
Total.....	<hr/>
	841,203.11
Expended as per vouchers.....	\$541,582.76
Checks issued for cash.....	191,481.01
Transfer to general fund.....	3,790.73
	<hr/>
	736,854.50
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	104,348.61
	<hr/>
Total.....	841,203.11

These funds were all deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, except \$287.40, cash on hand.

As remittances are made monthly to the treasurer, whose average monthly disbursements are only a trifle over \$45,000, a balance of over

\$100,000 seems excessive. It is true that of this balance \$50,000 pertains to the pension account, of which at least \$45,000 seems to be of late a constant balance. If legislative action could be secured to allow 3 per cent per annum interest on the more or less constant balance of this pension money remaining in the United States Treasury to the credit of the treasurer of the Home, the interest thereon would more than pay the cost of keeping the pension accounts. It was also noted that the constant cash balance kept on hand by the treasurer was apparently much in excess of stated needs.

PENSION FUND.

The pension fund, individually, was as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1903	\$53,025. 25
Received from pension agents	130,379. 82
Total	183,405. 07
Disbursed to pensioners	\$129,215. 38
General fund	3,790. 73
	133,006. 11
Balance on hand June 30, 1904	50,398. 96
Total	183,405. 07

There are 1,034 pensioners on the rolls, receiving pensions of from \$6 to \$50 per month, only 2 receiving the last-named sum. More than one-third of these pensioners, 337, receive \$12 per month, and 32 of them receive \$30 per month.

GENERAL FUND.

The treasurer reports the following receipts and expenditures under the general fund for the year ending June 30, 1904, to wit:

Receipts:

Balance on hand July 1, 1903	\$16,411. 95
Permanent fund	\$331,800. 00
Interest fund	110,186. 99
Pension fund	3,790. 73
Posthumous sources	983. 89
Sales	1,453. 69
Other sources (collections)	469. 80
	448,685. 10
Total	465,097. 05

Disbursements:

Current expenses	\$80,250. 16
Subsistence	75,400. 20
Clothing	24,727. 74
Household	59,351. 50
Hospital	27,426. 32
Farm	16,621. 08
Repairs	12,203. 17
Transportation	3,872. 50
	299,852. 67
Outdoor relief	27,637. 59
Construction	84,877. 12
	112,514. 71
Total	412,367. 38
Balance on hand June 30, 1904	52,729. 67
Total	465,097. 05

The total amount expended during the year, \$412,367.78, is an increase of \$53,181.43 over the similar expenditures for the preceding year. The increase and decrease under the several subheads of appropriation were as follows:

Subhead.	Increase.	Decrease.
Current expenses.....	\$11,076.12	
Subsistence.....	13,233.95	
Clothing.....	2,080.33	
Household.....		\$10,932.50
Hospital.....	16,830.53	
Transportation.....	1,401.85	
Construction.....	12,249.70	
Repairs.....	3,635.90	
Farm.....	4,850.20	
Outdoor relief.....		1,245.00
Total.....	65,358.61	12,177.50

The books and accounts were neatly and accurately kept.

The transactions relating to the permanent and interest funds were as follows:

Permanent fund:

Balance July 1, 1903.....	\$3,609,752.10
Credit settlements.....	687,653.49

Total.....	4,297,405.59
Drawn for disbursement.....	331,800.00

Balance June 30, 1904.....	3,965,605.59
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Interest account:

Balance July 1, 1903.....	25,926.68
Interest on deposits.....	114,131.83

Total.....	140,058.51
Drawn for disbursement.....	110,186.99

Balance June 1, 1904.....	29,871.52
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Total amount received from United States Treasury:

Permanent fund.....	331,800.00
Interest account.....	110,186.99

441,986.99

Statement showing the transactions relating to the permanent fund of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, and the amounts of the interest accrued thereon and credited to the Home from October 1, 1894, to June 30, 1904.

	Permanent fund.		Interest account—credited.
	Credit settlement.	Drawn.	
Balance Oct. 1, 1894.....	\$2,574,036.79		\$19,315.61
To Sept. 30, 1895.....	189,006.04	\$72,000.00	78,602.06
To Sept. 30, 1896.....	145,700.49	121,618.80	81,403.94
To Sept. 30, 1897.....	134,256.23	107,782.80	81,965.37
To Sept. 30, 1898.....	109,142.13	121,000.00	81,442.16
To Sept. 30, 1899.....	40,676.73	184,000.00	80,565.00
To June 30, 1900.....	228,724.87	254,000.00	68,144.18
To June 30, 1901.....	611,825.41	248,000.00	80,811.62
To June 30, 1902.....	536,045.62	236,000.00	90,430.10
To June 30, 1903.....	743,139.39	254,000.00	100,913.11
To June 30, 1904.....	687,653.49	331,800.00	114,131.83
Total.....	5,899,207.19	1,933,201.60	867,725.56
Balance June 30, 1904.....	3,965,605.59		29,871.52
Withdrawn.....	1,933,201.60		837,854.04

During the above period, ten and three-fourths years, the permanent fund has increased from \$2,574,036.79 to \$3,965,605.59—an increase of \$1,391,568.80, or over 54 per cent, after providing for all needed expenses, and the interest account shows almost a corresponding increase; it is therefore manifest that the increase from these sources is largely in excess of the present and possibly the future needs of the Home. As this income is derived from the fines and forfeitures against enlisted men, amounts due deserters, and the tax of 12½ cents per month on the enlisted men, it is suggested that possibly the enlisted men might be relieved of the tax, which, with the present organization, does not amount to over \$90,000, or about 15 per cent of the average annual settlements during the past four years. The contemplated improvements will, of necessity, be an extraordinary expenditure for a few years, but after they are completed it is thought the sources of income above suggested would be ample for the Home's needs.

EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the expenditures of the Home for the fiscal year 1904:

Repairs to officers' quarters	\$820. 88
Compensation to officers and secretary to Board of Commissioners.....	4, 599. 96
Transportation, discharged soldiers en route to the Home.....	380. 76
Fuel for Home and hospital.....	32, 905. 00
Expenses of hospital for drugs, etc.....	13, 133. 48
Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased soldiers.....	459. 64
Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased inmates.....	1, 010. 77
Clothing for inmates, Home and hospital.....	24, 727. 74
Subsistence stores and ice for Home and hospital.....	75, 400. 20
Mess and kitchen utensils, etc.....	3, 223. 36
Expenses of farm and dairy and pay of civilian employees.....	24, 486. 48
General repairs to buildings, roads, etc.....	8, 982. 05
Forage and medicine for Home animals, etc.....	7, 678. 15
Incidental expenses.....	3, 984. 53
Religious services.....	2, 457. 00
Laundry work for Home and hospital.....	5, 427. 87
Compensation to inmates of the Home and hospital, and pay of non-pensioners.....	46, 879. 33
Commutation of members who reside outside.....	27, 637. 59
Gas for Home and hospital.....	692. 10
Funeral expenses of members residing outside.....	175. 00
Lumber and trimmings for coffins.....	441. 64
Spectacles, trusses, and artificial limbs.....	607. 20
Permanent improvements, paving, sewerage, etc.....	40, 074. 78
Board and medical treatment of insane.....	7, 403. 57
Board and medical treatment for members at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	28, 543. 43
Expenses Home chapel, repairs, etc.....	401. 71
Purchases of animals.....	2, 025. 00
Expenses Home library, books, papers, etc.....	605. 58
Scott Annex, repairs, concreting, plastering, etc.....	2, 400. 24
Expenses of electric line and plant.....	3, 401. 45
New wagon shed, root cellar, etc.....	10, 302. 11
New administration building.....	4, 446. 63
New addition to hospital.....	24, 352. 08
New central power plant, proposed.....	453. 75
New mess hall, sewerage, etc.....	1, 846. 32
Total expenditures.....	412, 367. 38
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	53, 949. 65
Total.....	466, 317. 03

SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS.

The stores and supplies were handled with excellent care and judgment. The facilities for storing them are ample and sufficient.

On June 30, 1903, there were quartermaster stores (current supplies) on hand to the value of \$23,548; during the year stores to the additional value of \$35,456 were received. The property condemned during the year had originally cost \$2,642, and such of it as was sold brought \$398.72.

Purchases of supplies are generally made under contract, but in emergencies they are made in open market.

The following were the amounts and contract prices of the principal articles of food bought during the quarter ending June 30, 1904, to wit:

Articles.	Cost.	Amount bought
		<i>Pounds.</i>
Flour.....per barrel..	\$1.10	46,040
Fresh beef.....per pound..	.0647	43,800
Coffee.....do.....	.1075	5,675
Tea.....do.....	.43	665
Bacon.....do.....	.1107	4,054
Salt pork.....per barrel..	16.90	2,400
Potatoes.....per bushel..	1.30	6,200
Fresh fish.....per pound..	.06	4,500
Codfish.....do.....	.044	1,860
Beans, navy.....do.....	.0425	1,050
Ham.....do.....	.1219	4,800
Butter.....do.....	.23	2,500
Butter substitute.....do.....	.1375	4,000
Sirup.....per gallon..	.196	156
Sugar A.....per pound..	.046	13,200
Sugar granulated.....do.....	.0477	800

EMPLOYEES.

The average daily number of employees at the Home and the amounts paid them during the last fiscal year were as follows: three officers, \$3,334.18; 28 noncommissioned officers, \$4,862.50; 242 members, \$27,224.25; 174 civilians, \$60,242.80; total, 447 employees, at a total cost of \$95,663.73.

CONCLUSION.

The governor, General Hawkins, and his assistants, by their courteous attention rendered the inspection a pleasant duty. The excellent condition of the Home in every phase of its administration and management testifies more strongly and emphatically than any words could do to the fitness and capacity of all these gentlemen for the important duties assigned to them, as well as to their faithfulness and zeal in performing those duties.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. BURTON, *Inspector-General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

**INSPECTION OF NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.**

INSPECTION OF THE BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Washington, November 23, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, made pursuant to the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894, and in accordance with paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 138, War Department, June 13, 1904, and letters from The Military Secretary's Office dated August 4, 1904, November 11, 1904, and November 16, 1904.

The inspections of the various Branches were made in the following order, and on the dates named, viz:

Eastern Branch, Togus, Me., July 13 to 17.
Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, August 24 to 28.
Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis., August 29 to September 1.
Pacific Branch, Santa Monica, Cal., September 27 to 30.
Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kans., October 23 to 27.
Danville Branch, Danville, Ill., October 28 to 31.
Marion Branch, Marion, Ind., November 1 to 4.
Mountain Branch, Johnson City, Tenn., November 5 to 7.
Southern Branch, Hampton, Va., November 15 to 17.

Offices of the president and the general treasurer, New York City, November 21 to 23.

The Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs, S. Dak., was not visited, as it is incomplete and there were no members there.

I was accompanied on this tour of inspection by Mr. William T. Kent, expert accountant, Inspector-General's Department, who rendered valuable assistance in the inspection of the accounts and disbursements. Mr. Kent's knowledge of the laws and the decisions relating to the expenditures for the support of the Home is exhaustive, and his long familiarity with the subject makes his services of great value.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Home is composed of ten distinct Branches, nine of which are now in active operation. The tenth, the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, is still under construction.

The government of the Home is vested in a Board of Managers, appointed by joint resolution of Congress. The officers of the Board are elected by the Board from among themselves. The officers consist of a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary. The headquarters of the Board is in New York City, N. Y.

Certain general officers for Home management are appointed by the Board. These are an inspector-general and two assistant inspectors-general; a general treasurer and an assistant general treasurer. These officers are not members of the Board of Managers, but are salaried employees.

To each Branch Home a member of the Board is assigned as local manager. Officers on duty at the various Branches of the Home are appointed by the board of management, on the recommendation of the local manager.

The rules and regulations for the government of the Home in all its Branches are prescribed by the Board of Managers.

The Board holds quarterly meetings, and such special meetings as are necessary. Seven members, including the president or one of the vice-presidents, constitute a quorum for business at a meeting of the Board.

The president of the Board and the secretary receive salaries. The other members serve without compensation. Traveling expenses for travel necessary in connection with the management of the Home are allowed members of the Board.

The Board of Managers was, at the time of inspection, constituted as follows, viz:

Members.	Residence.	Local manager of—	Term expires.
Gen. M. T. MacMahon, president	New York City, N. Y.		1910
Gen. T. J. Henderson, first vice-president	Princeton, Ill.	Danville	1908
Gen. C. M. Anderson, second vice-president	Greenville, Ohio	Central	1906
Col. G. W. Steele, secretary ^a	Marion, Ind.	Marion	1908
Gen. J. Marshall Brown	Portland, Me.	Eastern	1908
Capt. Henry E. Palmer	Omaha, Nebr.	Battle Mountain	1910
Col. Walter P. Brownlow	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Mountain	1908
John M. Holley, esq.	La Crosse, Wis.	Northwestern	1910
Maj. William Warner	Kansas City, Mo.	Western	1906
Col. Henry M. Markham	Pasadena, Cal.	Pacific	1910
Col. Franklin Murphy	Newark, N. J.		1906

^a Has since been appointed governor of the Marion Branch.

Colonel Murphy, at present governor of New Jersey, is awaiting the expiration of his term of office as governor before taking active part in the duties as a Manager of the Home.

The President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Secretary of War are ex officio members of the Board.

I was fortunate enough to meet the Board of Managers at the Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, and also at the Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis. Every facility was tendered by the Board to enable me to see the workings of the management of the Home, and the closest scrutiny was not only invited, but urged, by the Board and by its individual members. The governors of the various Branches were instructed to afford me all the assistance within their power to facilitate my inspection, and at no time did there appear any indication of a desire to limit or restrict the scope of my inquiries.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE HOME.

The general condition and administration of the Home in all its several Branches is excellent. The members are well sheltered, clothed, and fed. The sick are properly cared for in well-equipped hospitals, and the aged and infirm are surrounded by many comforts and some

luxuries. The restrictions imposed upon the members are those rendered necessary by the conditions under which they live, and the object is the greatest good of the greatest number of members.

The discipline enforced is necessary and is appropriate to the object to be attained. The punishments imposed appear generally to conform to the regulations of the Board and to be based on the idea of imposing the least punishment consistent with the proper enforcement of the regulations of the Home.

The officers of the various Branches of the Home are, as a rule, well fitted for their positions, and in their relations to the members are kind, considerate, and just.

The irregularities observed were few in number and were the usual defects of omission, commission, and lack of order almost inseparable from the daily routine of so large an establishment. These were called to the attention of the respective governors, and the necessary corrective measures were at once applied.

The general tone of the institution is excellent. The officers generally are imbued with the idea that the Home is an effort on the part of the General Government to care for, shelter, and protect in their old age the men who offered their lives in defense of the country, and who have now reached an age, or a physical or mental condition in which they can no longer care for themselves. The work of administering these Homes calls for a great amount of care, painstaking attention to details, tact, and a constant remembrance of the fact that the members are old, more or less infirm, and at times querulous. The relation of the officers to the members is more that of parent to child than officer to soldier. After a careful observation of the workings of the various Branches, many conversations with individual members of the Home, and an investigation of all complaints brought to me in answer to my request that men having complaints to make would meet me, I regard the management of the Home, considered as a whole, as excellent, and the general condition of the various Branches and of the members such as reflects the highest credit upon the Board of Managers.

Few people who have not made a study of this institution have any conception of the magnitude of the work involved. Here is an institution whose totals of expenditures for the last fiscal year were \$9,917,659.07. It has sheltered and cared for 33,759 men whose claim on its benefits was their former service in a declared war of the country. Its hospitals have had as patients 6,623 members. Its various treasurers have collected and paid over to or held for its members \$3,458,565.28 of pension funds. In the exercise of its functions there are run in connection with the Branches of the Home hotels, stores, libraries, theaters, shops of various kinds, and amusement rooms. A large establishment for the manufacture of clothing and a purchasing business involving many items and large expenditures of funds are maintained. The central office audits the accounts of the various disbursing officers and maintains a general supervision of all the business of the various Branches.

At the head of this great charity, responsible for its direction and entitled to the credit for its success, is the Board of Managers, a body of gentlemen who serve without compensation, except for the salaries paid the president and secretary, which are in no wise commensurate with their duties and obligations, and would not of themselves bring

these gentlemen to the work. The Managers give their time and attention to the work, frequently at a cost of inconvenience to themselves. That the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers stands, as it does, a magnificent success is due primarily to the care, watchfulness, and public spirit of the members of the Board of Managers.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

At present the test for eligibility to admission to the Home is service in the land or naval forces in a declared war of the United States. This covers service in either the regular or volunteer service. The Regular Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., receives men who have served twenty years in the Regular Army and men who have been discharged from the regular service on certificates of disability when the injury or disease was contracted in the line of duty.

There is a class of men whose excellent service entitles them to consideration, but who are not eligible to either of these Homes. I refer to men who have served in either the Regular Army or Navy less than twenty years, discharged in good physical condition, but who have afterwards become disabled. As they did not serve during a war declared by Congress, they are not eligible to the benefits of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

In view of the hardships, perils, and privations which marked service in our Army during the years of Indian troubles, it would seem proper to extend the benefits of this Home to men of good character and honorable discharge who served for five years and who have since become disabled. Cases are known to almost all officers of men of long service and excellent records who were discharged prior to the completion of twenty years' service and who are now unable to care for themselves. The number of men affected would not, it is believed, tax the capacity of the Home. The members of civil war service will diminish rapidly in future, and no better use of this excellent plant is known than to extend its benefits to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who need care and support. I would recommend that steps looking to obtaining the necessary legislation be taken.

EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR.

Heretofore the clerical and other duties in connection with the various Branches have been almost entirely performed by members. So long as this is possible it serves an excellent purpose. It is more economical, it provides occupation for members, and encourages habits of industry. The time, however, has come when the members are no longer equal to supplying the demand. At each Branch the same conditions are noted, viz. the difficulty of finding thoroughly efficient captains and noncommissioned officers; competent clerks for the treasurer, quartermaster, and commissary; male nurses and attendants for duty in the hospitals, and cooks and waiters for service in the kitchens and dining rooms. Steps have already been taken by the Board to meet the conditions in the various hospitals, and a system of employing male nurses is inaugurated, and is being extended as the necessity for it is shown. The expense incident to the substitution of civilian help in the other departments will be great, but it will soon be necessary.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

It would be in the interests of the administration of the Home if there was added to the general officers a chief surgeon or medical director to be stationed in New York City, and whose duties involved a general oversight of the various hospitals, their management, the personnel of surgeons and attendants, and the questions of purchase of hospital supplies, drugs, medicines, and appliances.

SERVICE UNIFORM.

There is a strong desire on the part of the officers at the various Branches to be allowed to use the service uniform of the Army, retaining, of course, the Home insignia or letters. It is cheaper, easier to keep clean, and better adapted to the work, by reason of its pockets. As it involves no expense to the Home, it is recommended that it be allowed at any Branch where the officers as a body desire it, to be worn save on occasions of ceremony.

STATISTICAL.

The following matter pertains to the entire Home, and is derived from data supplied by the officers of the various Branches, and from observation:

The total number of officers and members present and absent on June 30, 1904, was 27,606, of whom 19,382 were present and 8,224 absent—a net gain of 202 over the previous year. The net gains and losses, by Branches, during the year, were as follows:

Gains:	
Danville Branch.....	154
Mountain Branch.....	299
Pacific Branch.....	204
	— 657
Losses:	
Eastern Branch.....	27
Marion Branch.....	55
Northwestern Branch.....	72
Central Branch.....	151
Western Branch.....	45
Southern Branch.....	105
	— 455
Net gain.....	202

The average number provided for during the year was 27,686 (as against 27,463 for the preceding year), of whom 20,732 were present and 6,954 were absent, an increase of 185 present and 38 absent over the year before.

The total number cared for during the year was 33,759, an increase of 602 over the preceding year.

The maximum and minimum number present on any one day during the year was 22,383 and 18,502, respectively.

The average per cent of members absent to the whole number present and absent was 25.1, as against 27.3 for the preceding year.

The average age of all members to June 30, 1904, was 64.41 years, as against 64.13 on June 30, 1903.

The deaths (1,931) during the year were 52.10 per cent of the first admissions (3,740). This percentage for the previous year was 52.01, and for the preceding ten years, in the aggregate, it was 41.9.

Discipline. The total number of arrests at all the Branches during the year was 8,214, the total number of offenders being 4,448. There were 3,064 trials for drunkenness and 2,632 for absence without leave. The per cent of members offending to the average number present was 23.39. The Central Branch furnished the highest average, 32 per cent, and the Pacific Branch the lowest, 6.13 per cent. At the Marion Branch, where there is no canteen, this percentage was 23, or about the average.

Libraries. There was an aggregate of 75,005 volumes in the libraries of the various Branches on June 30, 1904, of which 2,745 volumes had been added during the year, and during the same period 707 volumes were condemned and destroyed. The number of books circulated during the year was 72,138, the largest number (43,542) being at the Marion Branch and the smallest (18,884) at the Western Branch. The new Mountain Branch is just beginning a library, and had only 297 volumes.

A total of 324 papers and 210 periodicals are subscribed for, and 478 papers and 63 periodicals are furnished the Home free.

Bands. The average number of men in all the Branch bands during the year was 188, of whom 11 were members of the Home and 177 were civilians. The average monthly pay of the leaders was \$102.67; of members, \$17.45; of civilians, \$26.48; and the total cost of all the bands for the year was \$77,835.39.

Religious services. Religious services, both Catholic and Protestant, are held regularly on Sundays, and there are special services at other times. The average attendance during the year at the Protestant chapels was 1,805; at the Catholic chapels, 2,010; total, 3,815—an average of 18.4 per cent of the average number of members present.

Theaters. Each of the Branches, except the new Mountain Branch, has a theater. Members are admitted free to all performances, but an admission fee, ranging from 10 cents to \$1, is charged for others, and from this source an aggregate of \$3,882.20 was received during the year. The expense for performances aggregated \$41,893.02, which is met from profits on sale of articles under the post fund.

Farms. An aggregate of 1,824 acres were under cultivation—1,713 for farms and 111 for gardens. Altogether at five Branches there were 178 milch cows, which yielded 174,365 gallons of milk during the year, at an average cost of nearly 11 cents per gallon. The other four Branches had no cows, and bought their milk at an average cost of about 19 cents per gallon. The value of farm stock on hand on June 30, 1904, was reported as \$44,490.20.

During the year an average of 395 farm hands were daily employed, of whom 171 worked on the farms, 27 in the vegetable gardens, 98 in the flower gardens, and 99 were engaged in teaming.

The following is a statement of the disposition, etc., of the farm products for the year:

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 319

Turned into commissary	\$42,897.00
Fed to stock	17,752.52
Sold	15,580.84
Total	76,230.36
Cost of maintaining farm proper	30,257.15
Cost of maintaining lawns and flower gardens	32,488.61
Cost of maintaining teams and transportation	30,600.51
Total	93,346.27

The aggregate appropriation for farms was \$107,900.

The receipts and expenditures of the general fund
General fund. for the year were reported as follows, under the several subheads of appropriation:

Subhead.	Received.	Expended.
Current expenses	\$307,235.35	\$296,984.48
Subsistence	1,213,289.32	1,171,837.13
Clothing	34,827.82	31,014.94
Household	614,269.70	601,283.38
Hospital	290,149.95	286,203.88
Transportation	18,235.77	12,614.41
Construction	332,886.24	375,010.17
Repairs	294,809.20	302,212.89
Farm	112,072.49	104,581.82
Total	3,217,775.84	3,181,192.60
Mountain Branch	175,655.89	130,614.36
Total	3,393,431.73	3,311,706.96

The cost of improvements during the year was \$287,170.09; and of repairs, \$314,333.19.

There were 2,124 open, market purchases, amounting to \$71,210.78.

The sum of \$21,722.26 was received on posthumous accounts, and \$15,343.83 was expended.

An average of 58 officers, 219 noncommissioned officers, 3,922 members, and 508 civilians were employed under the general fund, who were paid for their services during the year the aggregate sum of \$902,027.91. Their average pay per diem was: Officers, \$5.13; non-commissioned officers, 69.5 cents; members, 33.3 cents; civilians, \$1.41. A daily average of 191 members worked without compensation.

It is believed that a cash book for the general fund, projected on the lines of the new form post-fund cash book, would be advantageous, as it would dispense entirely with the ledger in use under the present methods. The current page would show the balances, total, and that under each subhead of the current appropriation without references to another book or to other pages of the same book, and the receipts and disbursements in such form as to be readily transferred to the proper abstracts.

Economy in clerical labor is becoming a matter of much importance to these Homes in view of the fast diminishing reserve from which it has hitherto been obtained. There seems to be much of it wasted on work not utilized, or that is of no value when done; thus, for instance, the writing after each member's name on the time books and pay rolls the titles of the organization, company, and regiment in which he served

during the war. As there are two time books kept in the quartermaster's office, one in the treasurer's office, and duplicate pay rolls made out, the amount of labor involved in writing this designation is apparent. As there are two classes of employees, and it is desirable to distinguish between them, it is suggested that the words "member" or "civilian" after the employee's name would be sufficient.

The per capita cost of maintenance (exclusive of construction) for the year was \$328.70, as against \$141.70 for the preceding year, an increase of \$187. This large increase, however, is accounted for by the fact that a general appropriation, not divided into subheads, as at the other Branches, was made for the Mountain Branch, where the per capita cost of maintenance for the fiscal year 1904 was reported as \$1,769.81. This, of course, must have included the cost of buildings, etc., under construction at that new Branch during the year.

Leaving the Mountain Branch out of the calculation, the average per capita cost of maintenance at the other Branches was \$148.56, an increase of \$6.86 over the previous year, when the Mountain Branch had no members.

An aggregate profit of \$65,397.48 was made in the post funds of the various Branches, exclusive of the Mountain Branch, where the post-fund business was not fully in operation. The greatest profit made (\$24,707.80) was at the Central Branch; the smallest (\$1,942.25) was at the Danville Branch. The next smallest (\$4,812.03) was at the Marion Branch, where there is no canteen.

An average of 510 men were daily employed in the post-fund business, at an average compensation of \$1.12 per day, whose aggregate pay for the whole year was \$107,005.61.

At the close of the fiscal year there was an aggregate of 25,671 pensioners on the rolls of the various Branches (as against 25,168 for the previous year) drawing pensions of from \$6 to \$72 per month—only two drawing the latter sum. They were paid altogether during the year \$3,458,565.26. Thirteen pensioners had balances of more than \$1,000 each to their credit. The pension business was transacted by 22 clerks, at an aggregate yearly compensation of \$10,280.

There was an aggregate of 126 barracks at all the Branches, as against 118 reported last year. Not including the Eastern Branch (which failed to report) these barracks were originally intended to accommodate an aggregate of 16,882 men. The original capacity was exceeded at some four Branches—at the Eastern by 150 men, at the Western by 690, at the Pacific by 608, and at the Central (in the winter only) by from 200 to 300. There were no men sleeping on floors anywhere. The average air space per man was reported as 743.7 cubic feet. The aggregate number of bath tubs was 394, there being an average of about 47 men to the tub; and the number of urinals to the barrack was universally reported as being sufficient.

The Pacific Branch has no storehouses, properly so called, basements, etc., being used. At the other eight Branches there is an aggregate of 21 storehouses, all of which were in good condition at the date of the inspection.

Fires. Good fire companies, well trained and well equipped, are maintained at all the Branches. During the year there were four fires, which destroyed property to the value of \$5,532.95. Of these fires, one occurred at the Marion Branch, loss \$325; two at the Western Branch, loss \$285, and one at the Danville Branch, loss \$4,922.95.

Steam plants. The steam plants of the various Branches cost, in the aggregate, \$629,544. The total cost of maintaining them during the past fiscal year was \$378,448.22. The steam plant at the Mountain Branch had cost (so far) \$181,387; that at the Central Branch cost only \$120,000; that at the Danville Branch \$80,000.

Lighting plants. The lighting plants of the entire Home consist of 217 arc lights, 30,764 incandescent lights, and 7,100 gas lights. These plants were maintained during the year at a cost of \$66,118.74, exclusive of the Danville Branch, which has no plant, but is supplied with light at a high figure from the city of Danville; and exclusive, also, of the Marion Branch, where the cost of lighting is included in the cost of the heating plant, and the Mountain Branch, where the cost is included in the cost of the steam plant.

Ice plants. Only four of the Branches made their own ice. These produced an aggregate of 9,960 tons of ice. The cost of manufacture per ton was as follows: Central, 80 cents; Western, \$1; Pacific, \$2.75; Southern, \$1.20. The Northwestern Branch has its ice houses filled from its own lake without cost, by giving the contractor what ice is left; the Eastern Branch puts up its own ice at a cost of 10 cents a ton, and the Danville Branch buys its supply at \$4 per ton.

Commissary department. In the aggregate there are 268 persons employed in the kitchens and 778 in the dining rooms of the various Branches. The dining rooms have an aggregate capacity for seating 9,798 persons, not including the Pacific Branch, which failed to report on this point.

The average cost of the ration is about 20.5 cents, exclusive of the Danville Branch, which failed to report. The highest average cost was that of the Mountain Branch, 50.3 cents, and the lowest was that of the Southern Branch, 15.1 cents.

The average cost of the hospital ration was about 25.3 cents (Danville Branch not reporting). The highest average cost was that of the Mountain Branch, 53.2, and the lowest was that of the Western Branch, 16.9.

Garbage to the estimated weight of 1,172,950 pounds per month was disposed of during the year for \$3,773.42, not including that at the Pacific Branch, which was fed to hogs on the farm.

At some of the Branches there seemed to be a lack of supervision over the issue of flour to the bakery, and the return of bread, biscuit, etc., fabricated. The requisition from the bakery for material was apparently filled without question, either as to fabrications returned or stock on hand. At the Eastern and Central Branches, however, a closer supervision was noted, with the result that better percentages (the lowest, in fact, of the Branches and nearer to the Army standard of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ pounds of flour to the 100 pounds of bread) were obtained. At one Home, for a short period, the ratio was, as near as could be ascertained, 82 pounds of flour to 100 pounds of bread.

322 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

In the aggregate, the hospitals have a capacity for 2,886 patients, and in addition there are quarters for 641 convalescents at four of the Branches. At the Eastern Branch the quarters for convalescents are reported as "unlimited," and at the other four Branches there are no such quarters.

During the year the aggregate daily average of sick was 2,411 in hospital (against 2,417 the previous year), 583 in convalescent quarters (581 in 1903), and 850 in barracks (546 in 1903).

The whole number admitted to the hospital during the year was 6,623 as against 6,567 for the fiscal year 1903, an increase of 56. There were 1,931 deaths (1,863 in 1903), of which 1,532 occurred in the hospitals and 399 elsewhere.

The average age of the patients at death was 68.94 years as against 68.51 for the preceding year.

The death rate per 1,000 of the average number present and absent was 64.93 as against 61.18 for 1903 and 58.53 for 1902.

On June 30, 1904, there was an aggregate of 21,684 members who had been buried in the Home cemeteries, while the average number of living members present at the various Branches during the year was 20,732. The following detailed statement of this matter may be interesting:

Branch.	Average present.	Buried in cemetery.
Eastern	2,187	1,886
Marion	1,714	261
Northwestern	2,181	2,918
Central	4,658	7,504
Western	2,778	2,525
Danville (new)	2,457	393
Mountain (new)	117	6
Pacific	1,975	1,413
Southern	2,670	3,568
Total	20,732	21,684

During the year 116 members were sent to insane asylums.

There was a daily average of 1,110 hospital employees, of whom 809 were members of the Home, 211 were civilians, and 90 were female nurses. During the year their compensation amounted to \$189,899.86.

During the year a total of 3,283 different drugs were used in the dispensary. The amount expended for drugs was \$45,525.79, and for appliances, \$16,080.22.

The disbursements and accounts of the Home, including the general, pension, post, and special funds and transfers between different officers, were carefully examined. They involved an aggregate of \$14,765,974.68, being an increase of \$643,710.36 over the preceding year.

The following is a summary of these inspections:

Balance on hand last inspection	\$1,055,723.64
By Treasury drafts	\$5,846,407.21
By transfers from officers	7,176,197.38
From sales and other sources	687,646.45
	<hr/>
	13,710,251.04
	<hr/>
	14,765,974.68

Expended per voucher	\$9, 917, 659. 07	
Transfers to officers	3, 701, 280. 34	
To credit Treasurer United States	245, 550. 04	
		\$13, 864, 489. 45
Balance		901, 485. 23

The balance was all accounted for, and was found to be on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York City, N. Y., and in designated United States depositories, except the sum of \$3,516.28, cash on hand.

When funds pertaining to a specific appropriation become surplus in the hands of a Branch treasurer, that officer transfers the amount to the general treasurer by his check on his local depository. This check the general treasurer does not test, but holds it until he makes his next remittance to the Branch treasurer, when it is indorsed back to that officer as a part of that remittance. This method is hardly in accord with the spirit and intent of the letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated July 21, 1903, and published in Circular No. 2, War Department, August 20, 1903, in which he says:

In all cases of transfer it should be an actual transfer of funds, and not a mere paper transaction.

The amount involved in these transfers during the year was over \$130,000. The trouble about the collection of these checks could be avoided by the Branch treasurer depositing the amount of surplus to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the name of the general treasurer, who, upon the receipt of the duplicate certificate of deposit, would issue his receipt in favor of the Branch treasurer, charge himself with the amount, and claim credit for the deposit, as shown by the certificate.

The amount appropriated for clothing of the members of the Home is expended by the general treasurer, except a comparatively small portion transferred to the Branch treasurers to meet expenses incident to the repair and the caring for the clothing issued to the members.

The amount appropriated for the last fiscal year for the purpose was... \$310, 000. 00
And there was received from the sales of cuttings and condemned clothing

	1, 886. 84	
Total available		311, 886. 84
From this sum there was expended by the general treasurer:		
For materials	\$208, 274. 08	
For services	39, 171. 16	
By Branch treasurers	17, 598. 37	
		265, 043. 61

Balance due June 30, 1904	46, 843. 23	
From this sum there has been expended	5, 469. 06	

And the balance turned into the Treasury

A general depot has been established at the Dayton Branch under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. A. M. Miller, for the manufacture of certain articles of clothing, as blouses, trousers, dress coats, drawers, etc., and articles for household and hospital use, as pillows, sheets, and towels, and for the distribution to the several Branches of

324 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

certain general supplies, as crockery, bedsteads, stationery, tableware, etc., purchased by the general treasurer.

From the depot reports it appears the material and articles purchased from the clothing appropriation stood as follows:

On hand July 1, 1903, in material and fabrications.....	\$255, 895. 84
Expended for material during the year	208, 274. 08
	<hr/>
Material expended in fabrication	464, 169. 92
	109, 064. 81
	<hr/>
Fabricated.....	355, 105. 11
	136, 477. 08
	<hr/>
Transferred to Branch Homes.....	491, 582. 19
	235, 904. 55
	<hr/>
Articles and materials on hand June 30, 1904.....	255, 677. 64
The Branch Homes report clothing on hand, same date.....	92, 796. 48
	<hr/>
Amount articles and material available for this fiscal year	348, 474. 12
Amount appropriated for same purpose	300, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Total available	648, 474. 12

As the Branch reports show that the total amount of clothing condemned and expended during the year was \$276,268.58, the excess available after supplying a like expenditure for the current year would be \$372,205.54, or nearly \$100,000 more than sufficient for another year's supply.

In addition to the manufacture and distribution of clothing, this depot is also used for the storage and distribution of such general supplies as are purchased by the general treasurer, as bedsteads, blankets, crockery, tableware, stationery, etc.

The reports of the general depot show that on July 1, 1903, the articles of this class on hand were valued at	\$91, 657. 18
Purchased during the year.....	70, 505. 67
	<hr/>
Materials expended in manufacture.....	162, 162. 85
	18, 586. 28
	<hr/>
Fabricated	143, 576. 57
	22, 810. 66
	<hr/>
Transferred to the Branches	166, 387. 23
	79, 256. 06
	<hr/>
On hand June 30, 1904.....	87, 131. 17

Apparently more than a year's supply.

As there is no definite amount appropriated that the general treasurer may expend for these purposes from the specific amounts appropriated under the subheads for the Branches, the possible accretions to the above amount of general supplies on hand is limited only by his discretion, under the authority of the Board of Managers.

The value of the articles fabricated during the year is reported as.....	\$159, 287. 74
And of material expended in fabrication	127, 651. 09
	<hr/>
Cost of fabrication	31, 636. 65

It is also reported that 166 persons were employed on piecework in the manufacture of uniform clothing, bedding, etc., to whom was paid during the year \$35,957.98

And to 45 salaried employees the additional sum of 11,923.01

Total expended for services 47,880.99

Deduct the cost of fabrication 31,244.34

Amount of other expenses of depot 16,244.34

The drab hats issued to the members were not satisfactory, in that they would not retain their shape after being wet, nor did they wear well.

Some complaint was made of the shrinkage of the stockings. It is thought that an admixture of cotton would not only overcome this tendency, but also strengthen the stocking.

A first and second issue of clothing tends to confuse the keeping of the individual clothing accounts. If all the clothing was at once issued to the new member, the amount of clothing each member should have would be the same, and thus simplify the accounts.

It is suggested that a hip pocket in the trousers would in many cases be a great convenience to the members. Frequent cases were noted of members having hip pockets put in.

The system by which men are charged the full value for clothing lost or mutilated, no matter what the age or condition of the article in question, does not seem equitable. There should be a sliding scale of prices, so that a member losing or mistreating clothing which is practically worn-out would not be charged full value for it.

More detailed information concerning the inspection of the individual Branches of the Home is given in the subjoined appendices.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. MILLS,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.
(Through the Inspector-General, U. S. Army.)

APPENDICES.

No. 1.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE EASTERN BRANCH, MADE JULY 13 TO 17, 1904.

Post-office.—Togus, Me.

Local manager.—Gen. John Marshall Brown, Portland, Me., whose term of office expires in 1908.

OFFICERS.

The officers at date of inspection were: Governor, Col. S. H. Allen; treasurer, Maj. A. L. Smith; surgeon, Maj. W. E. Elwell; quartermaster, Capt. W. H. Anderson; chaplain, Rev. Hudson Sawyer. The office of commissary of subsistence was abolished by the Board of Managers, and Capt. S. J. Gallagher, who held it at date of last inspection, was dropped. The duties are attended to by the quartermaster. This change was found necessary in the interests of harmony and efficient service.

Return of members July 14, 1904.

	Present.	Absent.
Officers	5	1
Noncommissioned officers	39	842
Members	1,866	4
Temporary members	4	
Total	1,914	843

Civilians.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Officers' families		14	4
Members' families		1	3
Civilian employees' families	6	6	4
Total	6	21	11

There were at this date 229 vacant beds in barracks and 58 in hospital.

There were present and absent on June 30, 1904, a total of 2,744 officers and members, as compared with a total on June 30, 1903, of 2,771 officers and members present and absent, showing a net loss of 27. The greatest number present during the year was 2,334, on December 16, 1903. The lowest number present was 1,819, on June 22, 1904. This fluctuation is due to members taking furloughs or discharges during the summer and returning to the Home in winter.

328 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The average number present during the year was 2,187, and the average number absent was 606. The average number temporarily cared for was 2, and the total number cared for during the year was 3,141, a decrease of 126 from last year.

The average age of all the members on June 30, 1904, was 65.66 years; of those who served in the civil and prior wars, 66.29 years; of those who served in the Spanish and Philippine wars, 39 years.

Casualties in membership.

Gain:		
By first admission	264	
By readmission	87	
By transfer from other Homes	19	
	<hr/>	370
Loss:		
By transfer to other Homes	32	
By discharge, honorable	127	
By discharge, dishonorable	3	
By dropped from the rolls	25	
By deaths	198	
By transfer to Government Insane Asylum	12	
	<hr/>	397

Inspection and review, July 14, 1904.

	In camp.	In line.				Total.	Present in camp.				Absent.		
		Uniformed.	Not uniformed.	Marching.	Standing in formation.		Sick.	Extra duty.	Other duty.	Excused.	Total.	On leave.	Without leave.
Officers.....	5	4		4		4				1	5		
Members.....	1,905	1,067		635	432	1,067	298	455	5	80	1,905	832	11
Band.....	24	24		24		24					24		
Total.....	1,934	1,095		663	432	1,095	298	455	5	81	1,934	832	11

The 432 men reported as standing in formation were seated on the benches near the music stand, and comprised the infirm, unable to march. The review was well conducted, the marching and distances between the fours being good, considering the age and infirmities of the members. The appearance of the men was good; their uniforms were neat. It was noticed that many uniforms did not fit, being too large, showing an apparent difficulty in obtaining the proper sizes.

The barracks when inspected were in excellent condition, being clean, neat, and well cared for. The average dormitory air space is 815 cubic feet per man. Bath tubs, water-closets, and urinals exist in sufficient number, and were generally in good condition. Attention was called to such irregularities as were noted. These, it may be remarked, were the natural ones expectable when dealing with old and infirm men.

There have been no barracks constructed since last inspection.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal offenses during the year have been drunkenness and absence without leave.

Total number of arrests	442
Tried for drunkenness	102
Tried for absence without leave	194
Total number of members offending	283

which is 13 per cent of the average number present. There were 3 members in confinement at date of inspection. No cases were presented to the Governor's court during my stay at the Home.

LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the library was 9,942, a gain of 344 over last year. There were read or circulated during the year 27,369 volumes; 113 newspapers are subscribed for and 94 are furnished free to the Home; 32 periodicals are subscribed for.

BAND.

The band has 24 members, of whom 2 are members of the Home. The leader is paid \$100 per month, members \$12.50, and civilians \$30. The total cost of the band for the year was \$10,658.35; this includes subsistence and other allowances to the civilian members.

THEATER.

The expenses for performances during the year were \$7,730, and the receipts from admission fees were \$1,503.30. There is no charge for admission to members; 10 cents is charged nonmembers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The average attendance at the Protestant services was 200, and at the Catholic services 375. The chaplains spend much time at the hospital visiting the sick.

BEER HALL.

The beer hall is well located and properly conducted. As visited from time to time it was clean and well kept. No profanity nor unnecessary noise was noticed. It is regarded by the officers of the Home and the noncommissioned officers in charge of companies as an aid to discipline.

There is no provision here for men to sit down and drink their beer. This is, I think, a mistake. Chairs and tables should be supplied. Where men drink it is better for them to be deliberate about it, and as the comfort of the men is the object of the Home the members should be furnished the facilities to drink their beer in a leisurely manner. It would probably be better for their health.

STORE, HOTEL, AND RESTAURANT.

These appear to be properly run, and satisfactory in their management.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The general condition of buildings, stores, means of transportation, etc., was excellent.

Value of quartermaster stores on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$193,497.76
Received from general depot.....	30,261.87
Received by purchase.....	4,709.27
Received by transfer.....	232.90
Total.....	228,701.80

330 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Dropped by board of survey	\$1,689.68	
Dropped by inspectors.....	31,737.89	
		<u>\$33,427.57</u>

Balance on hand July 1, 1904 195,334.32

The property received from the general depot pertained to several classes, as follows:

Current expenses.....	\$757.18
Subsistence	754.58
Household	1,623.71
Hospital	804.29
Clothing.....	<u>26,322.11</u>

There was received from the sale of quartermaster's property during the year, \$1,215.

There was on hand July 1, 1904, clothing as follows:

New.....	\$5,131.54
Second hand.....	3,500.34
Issued to members	23,887.80
Awaiting action of inspector	<u>1,751.73</u>

Total..... 34,271.41

The clothing seems to be well cared for, and worn to the limit of its endurance.

The laundry employs 14 men. There was expended upon it during the last fiscal year—

For labor.....	\$1,770.00
For material	<u>294.75</u>

Total..... 2,064.75

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

appears satisfactory. One alarm was given, without warning, at 8.30 a. m. A stream was playing on the supposed fire in ninety seconds, and the chemical engine was on the ground and in play in four minutes.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Water is supplied by yearly contract with the Augusta Water Company.

The steam plant consists of six 75-horsepower boilers in power house; three 60-horsepower boilers at hospital boiler house. Heat, power, and cooking facilities are furnished. The Home has no electric plant. Lights are furnished on yearly contract with the Kennebec Light and Heat Company; cost, \$8,475 per annum. This works satisfactorily.

The refrigerating plant is cooled by natural ice harvested from ponds on the reservation. There were put up in the last year 1,044 tons of ice, at a cost per ton of 10 cents.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The value of the stores on hand July 1, 1904, was \$2,276.16; stores were condemned during the year of a value of \$775.46. No subsistence stores were sold.

The storehouses, cellars, kitchen, dining room, etc., were in excellent condition. The food supplied was good and well served.

Average number employed in kitchen, 14; average number employed in dining room, 68.

Average cost of a ration, 16.61 cents.

Average cost of a hospital ration, 17.06 cents.

Sixteen hundred and thirty-eight barrels of swill were sold for \$737.10.

There was crockery to the value of \$1,381.99 on hand, and there had been broken or disposed of during the year crockery valued at \$600.18.

The bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Friday.—Breakfast: Codfish and cream, potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Codfish with pork scraps, potatoes, pudding, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Tomato sauce, bread, butter, and tea.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Meat hash, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Beef soup, crackers, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Rolled oats, bread, butter, sirup, and tea.

Sunday.—Breakfast: Baked beans, brown and white bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Roast veal, potatoes, succotash, apple pie, cheese, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Prune sauce, bread, butter, and tea.

Monday.—Breakfast: Mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Boiled ham, potatoes, lima beans, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Boiled rice, bread, butter, sirup, and tea.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Meat hash, corn cake, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Mutton stew, crackers, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Tomato sauce, bread, butter, and tea.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Baked beans, graham and white bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Corned beef, potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Buns, peaches, bread, butter, and tea.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Bacon, potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Bee fricassee, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Ginger cake, cheese, bread, butter, and tea.

Contract prices for principal articles of food for last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Article.	Amount bought.	Cost.	Where bought.
Flour	pounds.. 73,500	\$0.02607 ⁷ / ₈	Auburn, Me.
Fresh beef	do. 36,154	.0855	Gardiner, Me.
Corn beef	do. 28,000	.0497	Portland, Me.
Bacon	do. 6,530	.11	Gardiner, Me.
Salt pork	do. 4,600	.0699	Augusta, Me.
Fresh fish	do. 13,285	.0650	Boston, Mass.
Codfish	do. 5,120	.0625	Do.
Salt mackerel	do. 10,000	.0734	New York, N. Y.
Coffee	do. 13,998	.1050	Boston, Mass.
Tea	do. 1,083	.21	Do.
Potatoes	bushels.. 409,140	.64	Gardiner, Me.
Navy beans	pounds.. 9,861	.0349	New York, N. Y.
Lima beans	do. 1,464	.0450	Portland, Me.
Ham	do. 17,045	.11	Boston, Mass.
Butter	do. 15,877	.1550	Do.
Sirup	gallons.. 286	.23	Rockland, Me.
Cheese	pounds.. 2,449	.1124	Augusta, Me.
Sugar—			
A	do. 19,952	.0444	Do.
Granulated	do. 3,258	.0467	Do.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The hospital and its appurtenances at this Branch are in most excellent condition. The surgeon is a very valuable officer. There has recently been constructed a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients. The expense therefor was borne by a bequest of \$2,000 left for the purpose by two deceased members of the Home. Major Elwell, the sur-

332 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

geon, was made administrator, and the sanitarium was built under his direction. The structure has a double canvas roof, the sides are of wire screening with canvas curtains to roll down when necessary. There is room for 20 patients, with kitchen, dining room, bathroom, closet, and rooms for attendant and cook under the kitchen. It should be valuable. It can, when necessary, be used as an isolation ward.

The sick on June 30, 1904, were:

In hospital.....	296
In convalescent companies.....	78
In barracks.....	291
	<hr/> 665

The capacity of the hospital is 363. The total number admitted to the hospital during the year was 662; the deaths in hospital were 165, and elsewhere were 33. The average age at death was 68.81 years.

There were sent to insane asylums 12 members.

The average number of employees was: Members, 77; civilians, 25; female nurses, 8.

The total cost for employees was \$28,149.89.

The amount expended for drugs was \$4,380.67, and for appliances \$194.20.

There has been established here a training school for male nurses that is producing excellent results, and whose value will increase each year as the necessity for civilian nurses to replace the members heretofore employed becomes more pressing.

THE FARM.

There were employed during the year:

	Members.	Civilians.
On farm.....	29	3
In flower garden.....	8	
In teaming.....	9	
Total.....	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 3

The farm and vegetable products were:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Green corn.....dozen.....	985	\$118.20
Milk.....gallons.....	43,517	9,108.40
Beets.....pounds.....	2,200	38.00
Carrots.....do.....	2,200	33.00
Hay.....tons.....	363	2,541.00
Hungarian.....do.....	3	9.00
Millet.....do.....	11	33.00
Cow fodder.....do.....	16	40.00
Total turned into commissary and fed to stock.....		11,910.60
Sold.....		1,215.00
Total produced.....		<hr/> 13,125.60

Cost of maintaining the farm.....	\$5,772.00
Cost of maintaining lawn and flower garden.....	1,876.00
Cost of maintaining transportation and teams.....	4,183.00
Total.....	<hr/> 11,786.00

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. • 333

TREASURER.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts by transfer	\$340, 509. 50
Receipts from sales or other sources	15, 366. 57
Total	355, 876. 07
Total expenditures	355, 503. 05
Received on the posthumous account	3, 154. 21
Expended on the posthumous account	1, 551. 60
Cost of improvements	36, 005. 79
Cost of repairs	26, 878. 38

There were 10 open-market purchases amounting to \$4,180.58. These were largely vegetables, berries, etc.

The payments to employees were:

Officers	\$11, 412. 50
Noncommissioned officers	8, 113. 33
Members	52, 915. 09
Civilians	20, 960. 00
Total	93, 400. 92

The average cost of maintenance per capita was \$144.83.

POST FUND.

The amount paid to employees was: Members, \$5,925.18; to civilians, \$10,733.10.

The expenditures during the year were:

For beer hall	\$17, 350. 55
For store	16, 428. 06
For hotel and restaurant	7, 736. 98
For amusements	18, 897. 42
For transportation	8, 818. 38
For insurance	497. 48
For other purposes	12, 197. 68
Total	81, 926. 55

The cash on hand, July 1, 1904, was \$26,004.16, compared with \$18,892.45. The stock and fixtures on hand were valued at \$371.56 more than at June 30, 1903. Deducting depreciation on buildings and expenses in transportation due, there remains a net profit of \$7,284.30.

PENSION FUND.

There were present at the Branch on June 30, 1904, 1,716 pensioners.

On hand July 1, 1903, due pensioners	\$8, 472. 64
Received during the year, due pensioners	332, 569. 28
Total	341, 041. 92
Paid to pensioners	333, 509. 44

Balance due July 1, 1904..... 7, 532. 48

There were on the roll on June 30, 1904, 2,598 pensioners.

RECAPITULATION.

Total balances on hand and receipts of the Branch treasurer from all sources during fiscal year	\$822, 244. 79
Expenditures and transfers	788, 708. 15
Balance due June 30, 1904	33, 536. 64

334 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

No. 2.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE CENTRAL BRANCH, MADE AUGUST 24 TO 28, 1904.

Post-office.—National Military Home, Ohio.

Local manager.—Gen. Charles M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio, whose term of office expires in 1906.

OFFICERS.

The officers at date of inspection were: Governor, Col. J. B. Thomas; treasurer, Maj. A. J. Clark; surgeon, Maj. D. C. Huffman; quartermaster, Capt. W. H. Ortt; commissary of subsistence and superintendent of post fund, Col. John W. Byron; assistant adjutant-general, Maj. Carl Berlin; inspector, Maj. Alvan S. Galbraith; chaplains, Rev. H. A. McDonald and Rev. B. F. Kuhlman, D. D., the latter of whom was appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation, November 1, 1903, of Rev. Charles S. Kemper, D. D.

Return of members, August 25, 1904.

	Present.	Absent.
Officers	9	.....
Noncommissioned officers	80	.....
Members	4,420	1,109
Temporary members	44	.....
Total	4,553	1,109

Civilians.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Officers' families .....	.....	14	.....
Members' families .....	.....	21	.....
Civilian employees' families	32	21	2
Total	32	35	2

There were at this date 152 vacant beds in barracks and 31 in hospital.

There were present and absent on June 30, 1904, a total of 5,610 officers and members, as compared with a total on June 30, 1903, of 5,761 officers and members present and absent, showing a loss of 151. The greatest number present during the year was 4,922 on December 20 and 21, 1903. The lowest number present was 4,325, June 30, 1904.

The average number present during the year was 4,658, and the average number absent was 1,086. The average number temporarily cared for was 29, and the total number cared for during the year was 6,911, a decrease of 76 from last year.

The average age of all members on June 30, 1904, was 65.94 years; those who served in the civil and prior wars, 66.27, and in the Spanish-American war and Philippine insurrection, 36.91.

Casualties in membership.

Gain:	
By first admission	613
By readmission	405
By transfer from other Homes	131
	<u>1,149</u>

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 335

Loss:

By transfer to other Homes	145
By discharge, honorable	420
By discharge, dishonorable	53
By dropped from the rolls	167
By deaths	481
By transfer to Government Insane Asylum	34

1,300

Inspection and review, August 25, 1904.

	In camp.	In line.					Present in camp.					Absent.	
		Uniformed.	Not uniformed.	Marching.	Standing in formation.	Total.	Sick.	Extra duty.	Other duty.	Excused.	Total.	On leave.	Without leave.
Officers	9	9		9		9							
Members	4,500	1,716		1,716		1,716	742	892	126	1,024	2,784	1,076	33
Band	27	27		27		27							
Total ..	4,536	1,752		1,752		1,752	742	892	126	1,024	2,784	1,076	33

The review was tendered to the Board of Managers, the president of the board receiving the review. There was less uniformity in clothing than at any other review witnessed. Unbuttoned blouses or dress coats, red handkerchiefs showing at neck, fancy neckties, various kinds of shirts or the absence of shirts, were noticed.

One combination barrack has been built since last inspection and one old frame barrack torn down.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal offenses during the year were intemperance and absence without leave.

Total number of arrests	2,742
Tried for drunkenness	730
Tried for absence without leave	1,175
Total number of members offending	1,488

which is 32 per cent of the average number present.

LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in library at close of year was 24,043, a gain of 186 over last year, 374 volumes having been added and 188 disposed of by condemnation. There were read or circulated during the year 40,022 volumes. Seventy-three newspapers are subscribed for and 156 furnished free to the Home. Twenty-nine periodicals are subscribed for and 22 are furnished free.

BAND.

The band is composed of 27 civilians and 2 members of the Home. The leader is paid \$125 per month; members, \$30, and civilians, \$30.35. The total cost of the band for the year was \$15,890.73. This includes subsistence and other allowances to the civilian members.

THEATER.

The expenses for performances during the year were \$8,225, and the receipts from admission fees were \$322.15. There is no charge for admission to members. Others residing at the Home are charged 10 cents admission; families of members living near the Home are charged 15 and 25 cents for gallery and main-floor seats, respectively; other nonresidents, 25 and 50 cents.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The average attendance at the Protestant services was 350, and at the Catholic services, 500. There are two chapels, with a total seating capacity of about 1,000. The chaplains visit the sick in the hospital and minister, as opportunity offers, to the spiritual needs of the members of the Home.

BEER HALL.

The beer hall was in excellent condition. There was no perceptible odor, and the floor was clean. Different brands of beer are sold. There is a lunch counter, selling sandwiches and cigars, in beer hall. Chairs and tables are provided, and there is also an outside pavilion furnished with tables and chairs where the men can drink their beer quietly and in comfort.

STORE, HOTEL, AND RESTAURANT.

There is a regular hotel, well-fitted up, on the grounds. It is clean and well managed. It is run at a considerable loss. The summer trade is large, but in winter the trade falls off causing the expense. The meals are excellent.

The store is well stocked and properly managed, and seems to supply the things wanted by the members.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The general condition of buildings, stores, means of transportation, etc., was good.

Value of quartermaster stores on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$19,476.49
Received from general depot.....	53,740.01
Received by purchase (including subsistence).....	346,672.71
Received by transfer.....	1,916.21
Total.....	421,805.42
Dropped by board of survey.....	\$6,003.26
Dropped by inspectors.....	45,432.51
Transferred to other branches.....	2,884.55
On hand June 30, 1904.....	54,320.32
	21,659.32

The property received from the general depot pertained to several classes, as follows:

Stationery.....	\$1,455.51
Crockery, etc.....	2,045.01
Bedding.....	8,445.03
Clothing.....	41,794.46

There was received from the sale of quartermaster's property during the year \$8,438.15.

There was on hand July 1, 1904, clothing as follows:

New.....	\$2,908.12
Second-hand.....	7,875.05
Issued to members.....	106,694.78
Awaiting condemnation.....	9,485.25

Total.....	126,963.20
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The laundry employs 146 men. There was expended upon it during the last fiscal year—

For labor.....	\$4,972.59
For material.....	988.46
	<hr/> 5,961.05

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department appears to be in excellent condition. The response to fire alarm was prompt and the apparatus worked well.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Water is supplied from a plant of steam-blown wells and local springs, and when these sources of supply are inadequate, from the Dayton waterworks.

The steam plant consists of 32 low-pressure and two high-pressure boilers. They furnish steam for heating buildings, cooking, laundry, shop, machinery, pumps, ice machinery, electric light and gas plants. Cost of maintenance for past fiscal year about \$112,805.97.

Cost of maintaining lighting plants during the past fiscal year:

Electric.....	\$11,282.52
Gas.....	10,934.19
	<hr/> 22,216.71

Number of arc lights, 46; incandescent, about 4,900; gas, about 6,600.

There is a well-equipped ice plant and 7 cold-storage rooms. Tons of ice made during the past fiscal year, 903; cost per ton, about 80 cents.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The value of the stores on hand July 1, 1904, was \$3,268.84.

The mess hall, kitchen, storerooms, etc., were in excellent condition, and the meals were good and well served.

Average number employed in kitchen, 72; average number employed in dining halls, 191.

Average cost of a ration, 15.13 cents.

Average cost of a hospital ration, 16.38 cents.

Swill, estimated at 1,920,000 pounds, was sold on annual contract, for \$666.

The bill of fare for the week ending July 2, 1904, was as follows:

Sunday.—Breakfast: Ham, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Dinner: Mutton stew, young onions, bread, oleomargarine, pie, and coffee. Supper: Rice pudding, cheese, cinnamon cake, bread, oleomargarine, and tea.

338 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Monday.—Breakfast: Bacon and baked beans, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Dinner: Barley soup, roast beef, potatoes, pickles, crackers, bread, and oleomargarine. Supper: Macaroni, biscuit, bread, oleomargarine, and tea.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Beef fricassee, hominy grits, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Dinner: Shoulders, mashed potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Supper: Bread pudding, ginger cookies, bread, oleomargarine, and tea.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, stewed onions, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Supper: Mush and milk, cheese, bread, and oleomargarine.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Irish stew, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, stewed peas, bread, oleomargarine, pie, and coffee. Supper: Rolled oats, sirup, cinnamon cake, bread, oleomargarine, and tea.

Friday.—Breakfast: Mackerel, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Dinner: Corned beef, mackerel, navy beans, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Supper: Rice pudding, sugar cookies, bread, oleomargarine, and tea.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Dinner: Shoulders, cabbage, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, and coffee. Supper: Rolled oats, sirup, biscuit, oleomargarine, and tea.

Contract prices for principal articles of food for last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Articles.	Amount bought.	Cost.	Where bought.
Flour	pounds.. 186,200	\$0.023469	Dayton, Ohio.
Fresh beef	do. 140,900	.0646	Chicago, Ill.
Corned beef	do. 36,000	.0459	Do.
Bacon	do. 15,000	.099	Dayton, Ohio.
Salt pork	do. 24,000	.0689	Chicago, Ill.
Fresh fish	do. 7,000	.0848	Detroit, Mich.
Codfish	do. 6,000	.06	Boston, Mass.
Salt mackerel	do. 18,000	.0734	New York City.
Coffee	do. 26,000	.109	Boston, Mass.
Tea	do. 28,000	.248	Chicago, Ill.
Potatoes	bushels.. 15,000	.491	Sheridan, Wis.
Navy beans	pounds.. 10,000	.034	Dayton, Ohio.
Lima beans	do. 3,000	.0395	Do.
Ham	do. 28,000	.10	
Oleomargarine	do. 27,000	.1096	Chicago, Ill.
Sirup	gallons.. 200	.24	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cheese	pounds.. 6,000	.105	Chicago, Ill.
Sugar:			
A	do. 56,000	.0429	Dayton, Ohio.
C	do. 2,000	.05	Do.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The sick on June 30, 1904, were:

In hospital	448
In convalescent companies	208
In barracks	185
Total	841

The capacity of the hospital is 650. The total number admitted to the hospital during the year was 2,056; the deaths in hospital were 371. The average age at death was 69.53 years.

There were sent to insane asylums 34 members.

The average number of hospital employees was: Members, 140; civilians, 36; female nurses, 14.

The total cost for employees was \$35,449.68.

The amount expended for drugs was \$8,666.09, and for appliances \$2,503.22.

THE FARM.

There were employed during the year:

	Members.	Civilians.
On farm.....	16	1
In vegetable garden.....		
In flower garden.....	43	2
In teaming.....	27	
Total.....	86	3

The farm and vegetable products were:

Apples.....	\$120. 00
Milk.....	5, 031. 15
Eggs.....	37. 01
Hay.....	2, 033. 46
Corn.....	34. 89
Wheat.....	488. 45
Fodder.....	127. 20
Straw.....	153. 04
Cows.....	73. 50
Calves.....	60. 00
Flowers.....	293. 10
Teaming.....	218. 25
Miscellaneous.....	18. 95
Total.....	8, 689. 00
Products turned into commissary.....	5, 188. 16
Fed to stock.....	2, 313. 70
Sold.....	1, 187. 00
Total.....	8, 688. 86
Cost of maintaining the farm.....	5, 685. 96
Cost of maintaining lawn and flower garden.....	7, 651. 40
Cost of maintaining transportation and teams.....	4, 709. 08
Total.....	18, 046. 44

TREASURER.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts by transfer.....	\$631, 125. 00
Receipts from sales or other sources.....	19, 315. 37
Total.....	650, 440. 37
Total expenditure.....	632, 187. 96
Received on posthumous accounts.....	5, 658. 95
Expended on posthumous accounts.....	5, 397. 83
Cost of improvements.....	54, 881. 44
Cost of repairs.....	56, 923. 29

There were 897 open-market purchases, amounting to \$12,734.64. These purchases comprise commissary supplies, repairs, drugs, and miscellaneous.

The payments to employees were:

Officers.....	\$17, 725. 08
Noncommissioned officers.....	10, 718. 17
Members.....	110, 032. 52
Civilians.....	45, 387. 03
Total.....	183, 862. 80

The average cost of maintenance per capita was \$139.89.

340 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

POST FUND.

The amount paid to employees was: Members, \$12,960.19; to civilians, \$19,258.26.

The expenditures during the year were:

For store	\$19,284.30
For beer hall	37,465.14
For hotel and restaurant.....	8,501.39
For services.....	19,104.82
For amusements	29,955.96
For transportation	14,801.31
For buildings	5,671.65
For insurance	800.90
For other purposes	4,767.88
Total	140,353.35

The cash on hand July 1, 1904, was \$58,014.06, compared with \$40,049.62 July 1, 1903. The stock and fixtures on hand were valued at \$1,756.74 less than at June 30, 1903. The net profit for the year was \$24,707.80.

PENSION FUND.

There were present at the Branch on June 30, 1904, about 4,000 pensioners.

On hand July 1, 1903, due pensioners.....	\$68,645.50
Received during year, due pensioners.....	729,811.85
Total	798,457.35
Paid to pensioners.....	733,969.90
Balance due July 1, 1904.....	64,487.45

There were on the roll on June 30, 1904, 5,215 pensioners.

RECAPITULATION.

Total balances on hand and receipts during the fiscal year by the Branch treasurer, from the general fund and the pension fund....	\$1,451,725.45
Expended and transferred	1,386,024.89
Balance due June 30, 1904	65,700.56
The superintendent of the post fund reports balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	58,014.06
Total balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	123,714.62

It was noted that the branch treasurer transferred directly by his check the sum of \$20,000 from the Third National Bank of Dayton, to the National Bank of Commerce, New York. Under the rule (A. R., 583) based on Treasury regulations, transfers from one depository to another are not authorized, except through the Treasury Department.

SPECIAL MENTION.

There appears to be a lack of uniformity in the punishments awarded, and an appearance of arbitrary action in some cases at this Branch. Men of no civil-war service feel that they are at a disadvantage, and claim their punishments are heavier than those inflicted on civil-war men for the same offenses.

No. 3.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH
MADE AUGUST 29 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

Post-office.—National Home, Wisconsin.

Local manager.—Col. John M. Holley, La Crosse, Wis., whose term of office expires in 1910.

OFFICERS.

The officers at date of inspection were: Governor, Col. Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, Maj. J. E. Armitage; surgeon, Maj. Oscar Chrysler; quartermaster, Capt. W. W. Rowley; commissary of subsistence, Capt. C. O. Collins; adjutant and inspector, Capt. H. A. Valentin; chaplains, Rev. E. Purdon Wright, Rev. M. J. Huston.

Return of members, August 30, 1904.

	Present.	Absent.
Officers	7	1
Noncommissioned officers	31	
Members	2,021	496
Temporary members	10	
Total	2,069	497

Civilians.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Officers' families	0	19	1
Members' families	1	6	3
Civilian employees' families	2	10	5
Total	3	35	9

There were at this date 73 vacant beds in barracks and 65 in hospital.

There were present and absent on June 30, 1904, a total of 2,567 officers and members, as compared with 2,639 officers and members present and absent on June 30, 1903—a net loss of 72. The greatest number present during the year was 2,314, on January 20, 1904. The lowest number present was 1,976, on May 16, 1904. This was about the usual fluctuation between the summer and winter attendance. The average number present during the year was 2,181, and the average number absent was 467. The average number temporarily cared for was 17; and the total number cared for during the year was 3,184, a decrease of 83 from last year.

The average age of all the members on June 30, 1904, was 66.82 years; of those who served in the civil and prior wars, 68.69 years; of those who served in the Spanish and Philippine wars, 30.57 years.

Casualties in membership.

Gain:	
By first admission	238
By readmission	207
By transfer from other Homes	100
	<hr/>
	545

342 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Loss:

By transfer to other Homes.....	89
By discharge, honorable.....	269
By discharge, dishonorable.....	9
By dropped from rolls.....	69
By death.....	164
By transfer to Government Insane Asylum.....	17

617

A net loss of 72.

Inspection and review, August 30, 1904.

	In camp.	In line.					Present in camp.					Absent.	
		Uniformed.	Not uniformed.	Marching.	Standing in formation.	Total.	Sick.	Extra duty.	Other duty.	Excused.	Total.	On leave.	Without leave.
Officers.....		7		7	7	7						1	
Members.....		918		918	918	918	224	346		564	1,134	483	13
Band.....		23		23	23	23							
Total.....		948		948	948	948	224	346		564	1,134	484	13

The 12 barracks were originally intended to accommodate 1,911 men, and during the year their original capacity had not been exceeded. The average dormitory air space is 639 cubic feet per man. There is a sufficiency of bath tubs, water-closets, and urinals, generally well located and in good condition.

There had been no barracks constructed since the previous inspection.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal offenses committed during the year were bringing intoxicating liquors within the limits of the Home grounds, absence without leave, and drunkenness.

Total number of arrests.....	1,179
Tried for drunkenness.....	408
Tried for absence without leave.....	518

The total number of members offending was 624, which is 28.61 per cent of the average number present. There were no members in confinement at the time of the inspection.

LIBRARY.

The library contains a total of 10,177 volumes, of which 339 were added during the year. There were read or circulated during the year 38,694 volumes. Forty-one newspapers and 32 periodicals are subscribed for, and 34 newspapers and 1 periodical are furnished the Home free.

BAND.

The band has 14 members, all of whom are civilians. The leader is paid \$100 per month and the others \$24.37, including subsistence and other allowances. The total cost of the band for the year was \$5,736.75.

THEATER.

The cost of the performances given in the theater during the year was \$4,120, while the receipts from admission fees amounted to \$129.75. Members are not charged for admission; others are charged 15 and 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The average attendance at the Protestant services was 30; at the Catholic services, 110. In addition to conducting regular religious services, the chaplains are assigned the duties of visiting the sick, and also of conducting funeral services.

BEER HALL.

The beer hall was in excellent condition and appeared to be properly managed. There is a counter where men can purchase a light lunch. Tables and chairs are provided in the beer hall, which is more comfortable for the men, and is also more sightly than to have men standing about drinking.

STORE, HOTEL, AND RESTAURANT.

There is no hotel at this Branch.

The store was being painted, so that its work was reduced to a minimum. It was apparently in good condition and properly stocked.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The buildings, stores, means of transportation, etc., were generally in excellent condition.

Value of quartermaster stores on hand July 1, 1903	\$23,458.35
Received from general depot	27,252.15
Received by purchase	191,221.57
Received by transfer	1,565.46
Total	243,497.53
Dropped by board of survey	\$2,503.72
Dropped by inspector	32,284.83
	34,788.55
Balance on hand June 30, 1904	22,736.01

The property received from the general depot pertained to several classes as follows:

Current expenses	\$660.39
Subsistence	1,511.61
Household	625.31
Hospital	648.69
Clothing	23,706.69

There was received from the sale of quartermaster property during the year the sum of \$2,438.20.

On July 1, 1904, there was clothing on hand as follows:

New	\$3,117.07
Second hand	1,511.61
Issued to members	46,537.44
Awaiting action of inspector	3,848.11
Total	55,014.23

346 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Cost of maintaining the farm.....	\$4, 776. 00
Cost of maintaining lawns and flower garden	2, 685. 00
Cost of maintaining transportation and teams.....	2, 920. 00
Total	10, 381. 00

TREASURER.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts by transfer	\$320, 385. 30
Receipts from sales or other sources	9, 236. 97
Total	329, 622. 27
Total expenditures	322, 734. 92
Received on posthumous account.....	3, 486. 13
Expended on posthumous account.....	2, 719. 89
Cost of improvements	12, 162. 11
Cost of repairs	34, 681. 05

There were 176 open-market purchases amounting to \$1,675.12. They were for lemons, oranges, chickens, and for special diet for patients in the hospital.

The payments to employees were:

Officers	\$12, 702. 50
Noncommissioned officers.....	4, 260. 00
Civilians.....	26, 055. 18
Members	50, 916. 38
.....	93, 934. 06
Average cost of maintenance per capita	148. 99

POST FUND.

The amount paid to employees was, to members, \$5,154.42; to civilians, \$4,068.25.

The expenditures during the year were:

For beer hall.....	\$11, 947. 46
For store	9, 395. 17
For amusements	4, 844. 99
For transportation.....	118. 01
For insurance	13. 00
For other purposes	11, 485. 73
Total	37, 804. 36

The cash on hand July 1, 1904, was \$8,306.74, as compared with \$2,398.11 a year before. The stock and fixtures on hand were valued at \$1,967.87, a decrease of \$17.14 since the beginning of the fiscal year. The net profit of the post fund business for the year was \$5,684.84.

PENSION FUND.

There were 1,965 pensioners present at the Home on June 30, 1904.

On hand July 1, 1903, due pensioners.....	\$22, 486. 08
Received during the year due pensioners.....	313, 461. 12
Total	335, 947. 20
Paid to pensioners.....	312, 185. 89
.....	23, 761. 31

There were on the roll June 30, 1904, 2,422 pensioners.

RECAPITULATION.

Total of balances on hand and receipts of the Branch treasurer from all sources during fiscal year	\$734, 755. 77
Expenditures and transfers	687, 141. 09
Balance due June 30, 1904	47, 614. 68

The general police of the grounds of this Branch was not up to the standard. More litter was observed than at any other Branch.

The post fund is charged with the cost of lighting and heating the church, library, and band quarters. As the general fund provides for the payment of chaplains and religious instruction, librarians, the necessary expenditures for library books, magazines, papers, musicians, and musical instruments, it would seem that such necessary incidentals as the above should be met from the same appropriation.

From the last report of the general depot the cost of a blouse was \$2.0137, vest \$1.243, trousers \$1.756, drawers \$0.3823, shoes \$1.3345, and stockings \$0.2265; but it appears that if a member should happen to lose any of these articles he is charged from 13 to 28 per cent advance on these prices, without reference to the condition of the article at the time it was lost.

It was noted that the tare allowed on coffee bags was much greater at this Branch than that allowed by the same firm on similar purchases by the Central Branch.

The issues to the various shops seem to be largely in excess of their daily needs. As no information appears of record as to the amount of supplies on hand at any stated time, and no account kept debit and credit with issues and expenditures, the vital object of the record seems to be lacking.

No. 4.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE PACIFIC BRANCH, MADE SEPTEMBER 27 TO 30, 1904.

Post-office.—Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles County, Cal.

Local manager.—Col. Henry H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal., whose term of office expires in 1910.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Branch at the date of the inspection were: Governor, Gen. O. H. La Grange; treasurer, Maj. T. J. Cochrane; surgeon, Maj. H. E. Hasse; quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, Capt. S. F. Reber.

There had been no change in the officers since the previous inspection.

Return of members, September 28, 1904.

	Present.	Absent.
Officers	4	0
Noncommissioned officers	26	2
Members	2, 074	1, 126
Temporary members	47	.....
Total	2, 151	1, 128

348 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Civilians.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Officers' families	4	7	0
Members' families	0	0	0
Civilian employees' families	3	3	2
Total	7	10	2

There were at this date 92 vacant beds in barracks and 3 in the hospital.

There were present and absent on June 30, 1904, a total of 3,060 officers and members, as compared with a total on June 30, 1903, of 2,856 officers and members present and absent, showing a net gain of 204. The greatest number present during the year was 2,053, on December 8, 1903. The lowest number present was 1,809, on July 4, 1903.

The average number present during the year was 1,975, and the average number absent was 955. The average number temporarily cared for was 49, and the total number cared for during the year was 3,550, an increase of 284 over the preceding year.

The average age of all the members on June 30, 1904, was 60.17 years; of those who served in the civil and prior wars, 66.25 years; of those who served in the Spanish and Philippine wars, 34.62 years.

Casualties in membership.

Gain:	
By first admission	564
By readmission	116
By transfer from other Homes	14
	— 694
Loss:	
By transfer to other Homes	52
By discharge, honorable	137
By discharge, dishonorable	3
By dropped from rolls	66
By death	227
By transfer to insane asylums	5
	— 490

INSPECTION AND REVIEW, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904.

No review was held at this Branch. The companies were inspected on their parade grounds. The general appearance was excellent, the clothing being neat and well cared for, and the shoes blacked. At the date of the inspection the returns showed the following present and absent:

	Present.			Absent.		
	Present for duty.	On extra duty.	Total.	With leave.	Without leave.	Total.
Noncommissioned officers	25		25			
Members	1,332	420	1,752	1,082	16	1,098
Total	1,357	420	1,777	1,082	16	1,098

The 10 barracks at this Branch were in excellent condition. They were originally intended to accommodate 1,000 men, but during the past year their original capacity has been exceeded by 608 men, an

average of about 61 per cent. The average dormitory air space is about 888 cubic feet per man. The water-closets, urinals, and bath tubs are conveniently located and are said to be of sufficient capacity. Generally speaking, they were in good condition.

One barrack has been constructed since the previous inspection.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal offenses committed during the year were "drunk and disorderly" and "absent without leave."

Total number of arrests.....	185
Tried for drunkenness.....	120
Tried for absence without leave.....	43

The total number of members offending was 111, which is 6.13 per cent of the average number present. No members were in confinement at the time of inspection.

LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the library was 5,099, of which 512 had been added during the year. Thirty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty volumes were read or circulated during the year. Six newspapers were subscribed for, and 36 newspapers and 6 periodicals were furnished free to the Home.

BAND.

The band has 18 members, of whom 2 are members of the Home. The leader is paid \$75 per month, members \$17.64, and civilians \$30. The total cost of the band for the year, including subsistence and other allowances of the civilian musicians, was \$6,601.37.

THEATER.

During the past fiscal year the expenses for performances were \$3,242.02. Members of the Home are admitted free to all performances, but others are charged a fee of 10 cents, and the receipts from this source for the year amounted to \$231.45.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The average attendance at the Protestant services during the year was 250, at the Catholic services 150. The chaplains are charged with the spiritual welfare of the members, make frequent visits to the hospital, answer all requests for attendance, and have an active interest in all that relates to good discipline and the moral and spiritual well-being of the members. They also conduct funeral services.

BEER HALL.

The beer hall was neat, clean, and well arranged. Chairs and tables are placed on the porch, but not in sufficient quantities. A separate room is provided for noncommissioned officers—a good idea.

350 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STORE, HOTEL, AND RESTAURANT.

The restaurant and store are in the same building, and both appear to be well managed and successful in their operation.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Generally speaking, the buildings, stores, means of transportation etc., were in very good condition.

Quartermaster stores on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$201,982.53
Received from general depot	34,056.94
Received by purchase.....	54,981.06
Received by transfer.....	37.39
Total	291,057.92
Dropped by board of survey.....	\$2,686.49
Dropped by inspector.....	23,760.03
	<hr/> 26,446.52
Balance on hand June 30, 1904	264,611.40

The property received from the general depot pertained to several classes, as follows:

Current expenses	\$770.19
Subsistence	7,205.08
Household	7,250.95
Hospital	2,629.91
Clothing	21,312.26

The amount received from the sales of quartermaster's property during the year was \$9,675.33.

On July 1, 1904, there was clothing on hand as follows:

New	\$7,082.44
Second-hand	6,006.24
Issued to members	44,665.95
Awaiting action of inspector	3,575.25
Total	<hr/> 61,329.88

The laundry employs 15 men. There was expended upon it during the last fiscal year:

For labor	\$1,890.00
For material	2,559.60

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The response to the fire alarm was good. The chemical engine did not turn out, as it was manned by the band, which was at a funeral when the alarm was sounded. An extra crew should be assigned to prevent this condition in case of a fire.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Five hundred thousand gallons of water are furnished daily by the West Los Angeles Water Company.

The steam plant consists of 5 Sterling boilers of 100-horsepower each, and is used for the purpose of furnishing power, heating, cooking, etc.

The lighting plant consists of one 25-light (arc) transformer, one 22-kilowatt dynamo, and a system of poles, wires, lamps, etc.

The cold-storage and ice plant consists of 1 tank for making ice, one 5-ton compressor, one 8-ton compressor, cooling rooms, coils, piping, boxes, etc. It was reported that 197 tons of ice were made during the past fiscal year, at a cost of \$2.75 per ton.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The value of the stores on hand July 1, 1904, was \$12,184.73. Stores were condemned during the year to the value of \$311.33. The condemned stores that were sold brought \$26.

The storehouses, dining room, kitchen, etc., were in good condition. The food supplied was excellent in variety, sufficient in quantity, and well served.

Average number employed in kitchen, 38; in dining room, 107.

Average cost of a ration, 18.54 cents.

Average cost of a hospital ration, 19.36 cents.

Sixty thousand pounds of swill and garbage were produced monthly. It was not sold, but was fed to the hogs on the farm.

The following was the bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1904:

Sunday.—Breakfast: Ham and eggs, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, brown gravy, mashed potatoes, bread, plum pudding, coffee. Supper: Stewed fruit, coffee cake, bread, oleo, tea.

Monday.—Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, coffee. Dinner: Bean soup, pork and beans, potatoes, oleo, bread, coffee. Supper: Hot baked beans, stewed fruit, bread, oleo, tea.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Ham and eggs, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Rice soup, boiled beef (Spanish style), potatoes, onions, bread, coffee. Supper: Mush and milk, wheat bread, honey, tea.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Beef hash, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Bean soup, s. p. shoulder, greens, pickles, catsup, bread, coffee. Supper: Hot lima beans, graham bread, wheat bread, stewed fruit, oleo, tea.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Beef stew, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, brown gravy, beets, potatoes, bread, coffee. Supper: Stewed fruit, cake, wheat bread, honey, oleo, tea.

Friday.—Breakfast: Beef hash, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Pea soup, salmon (egg sauce), onions, pickles, bread, coffee. Supper: Stewed fruit, bread, oleo, tea.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Mutton stew, bread, coffee. Dinner: S. p. shoulder, potatoes, cabbage, catsup, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Mush and milk, bread, honey, tea.

Contract prices for principal articles of food for last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Articles.	Amount bought.	Cost.	Where bought.
Flour.....pounds..	63,360	\$0.024375	Los Angeles, Cal.
Fresh beef.....do....	97,300	.0708	Do.
Salt pork.....do....	1,400	.11	Do.
Fresh fish.....do....	4,000	.065	Do.
Codfish.....do....	4,560	.0538	San Francisco, Cal.
Coffee.....do....	12,255	.094	Los Angeles, Cal.
Tea.....do....	616	.23	Do.
Potatoes.....do....	150,163	.0182	San Francisco, Cal.
Navy beans.....do....	2,007	.053	Los Angeles, Cal.
Pink beans.....do....	2,017	.035	Do.
Ham.....do....	10,182	.1188	Do.
Butterine or oleomargarine.....do....	10,988	.1101	Do.
Syrup.....gallons..	107	.34	San Diego, Cal.
Cheese.....pounds..	1,631	.135	Los Angeles, Cal.
Sugar, granulated.....do....	23,100	.05075	Do.

352 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The sick on June 30, 1904, were—

In hospital.....	263
In barracks.....	16
Total.....	279

The capacity of the hospital is 275. The total number of patients admitted to the hospital during the year was 764. The deaths in hospital were 180; and elsewhere they were 47 in number. The average age at death was 67 years.

Five members were sent to insane asylums during the year.

The average number of employees: Members, 137; civilians, 25; female nurses, 14.

The total cost for employees was \$24,944.22.

The amount expended during the year for drugs was \$3,881.67, and for appliances \$4,154.85.

THE FARM.

There were employed during the year:

	Members.	Civilians.
On farm.....	37	1
In vegetable garden.....	4	0
In flower garden.....	2	1
In teaming.....	8	0
Total.....	51	2

The total farm and vegetable products were:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Apricots.....pounds..	834	\$16.68	Beans, lima.....pounds..	6,907	\$241.75
Beans, string.....do....	6,349	63.49	Beets.....do.....	22,472	203.07
Cabbage.....do.....	59,301	768.51	Carrots.....do.....	30,369	279.03
Ears green corn.....dozens..	1,883	188.30	Chilies.....do.....	3,709	38.29
Cucumbers.....do.....	5,332	53.32	Chickens.....do.....	205	46.13
Greens, beet.....do.....	19,440	251.93	Figs.....do.....	7,882	129.97
Lettuce.....do.....	3,218	56.88	Lemons.....do.....	1,761	17.61
Onions, bunches.....do.....	1,662	415.50	Onions.....do.....	34,144	341.44
Parsnips.....pounds..	4,712	47.12	Parsley.....do.....	893	11.23
Oranges.....boxes..	31	49.60	Mutton.....do.....	1,204	101.26
Pumpkins.....pounds..	2,062	20.62	Eggs.....dozens..	109	22.76
Grapes.....do.....	350	7.00	Squash.....pounds..	46,300	463.00
Strawberries.....do.....	45	2.25	Tomatoes.....do.....	62,106	621.06
Turnips.....do.....	34,691	310.89	Walnuts.....do.....	2,345	305.37
Beets.....do.....	796,000	1,791.00	Pigs.....do.....	214	2,140.00
Corn.....do.....	240,000	600.00	Sheep.....do.....	46	230.00
Corn, shelled.....do.....	88,376	1,104.70	Carrots.....pounds..	30,000	300.00
Hay:			Pumpkins.....do.....	510,000	1,022.00
Alfalfa.....do.....	200,000	800.00	Turnips.....do.....	80,000	800.00
Barley.....do.....	250,200	1,876.50	Beets.....do.....	104,900	39.34
Chickens.....do.....	177	80.27	Sheep pelts.....do.....	25	10.00
Pork, fresh.....do.....	112,814	6,896.43	Lemons.....pounds..	30,687	185.73
Hay, alfalfa.....do.....	25,000	71.87			
Wool.....do.....	630	37.80	Total.....		23,069.70

Of the above, products to the amount of \$8,294.20 were sold.

Cost of maintaining the farm.....	\$1,001.70
Cost of maintaining lawn and flower garden.....	5,758.34
Cost of maintaining transportation and teams.....	6,833.04
Total.....	13,593.08

TREASURER.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts by transfer	\$340,399.25
Receipts from sales and other sources	14,750.64
Total	355,149.89
Total expenditures	333,767.27
Received on the posthumous account	2,482.44
Expended on the posthumous account	804.09
Cost of improvements	40,517.50
Cost of repairs	29,612.86

There were 109 open-market purchases, amounting to \$3,644.35. These were largely for fruit and fresh vegetables, live stock, surgical supplies and appliances, special diet for the sick, etc.

The payments to employees were:

Officers	\$8,862.45
Noncommissioned officers	5,204.66
Members	48,350.29
Civilians	28,691.29
	91,108.69

The average cost of maintenance per capita was \$159.85.

POST FUND.

The amount paid to employees was: Members, \$3,790.07; to civilians, \$2,552.50.

The expenditures during the year were:

For beer hall	\$13,542.69
For store	14,587.87
For services	4,032.50
For amusements	3,242.02
For transportation	5,697.30
For buildings	4,560.15
For insurance	225.00
For other purposes	3,009.96
Total	48,897.49

The cash on hand July 1, 1904, was \$28,861.02, as compared with \$21,885.64 the year before. The net profit for the year on the post-exchange business was \$8,189.62.

PENSION FUND.

The number of pensioners present at the Home on June 30, 1904, was 1,759, while on the rolls there were 2,789.

On hand July 1, 1903, due pensioners	\$8,850.09
Received during year, due pensioners	335,777.64
Total	344,627.73
Paid to pensioners	333,367.73
Balance due July 1, 1904	11,260.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total of balances on hand and receipts of the Branch treasurer from all sources during the fiscal year	791,874.05
Expenditures and transfers	719,808.77
Balance due June 30, 1904	72,065.28

354 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The amount of garbage hauled away each day from the kitchen and dining room seemed excessive.

The reliability of the shop accounts appears from the records, which show that the shoe shop received from June 1 to September 20, 516 pairs of heel taps, and used 635 pairs.

Bake shop shows on an average of four days in August, on the same issue of flour, 220 pounds of bread less daily than for the same days in September; and in the tailor shop each ten days' issue is expended during the ten days, without reference to the work done.

NO. 5.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE WESTERN BRANCH, MADE OCTOBER 23-27, 1904.

Post-office.—National Military Home, Leavenworth County, Kans.

Local manager.—Maj. William Warner, Kansas City, Mo., whose term of office expires in 1906.

OFFICERS.

The officers at date of inspection were: Governor, Col. Sidney G. Cooke; treasurer, Maj. W. W. Martin; surgeon, Maj. J. L. Fryer; quartermaster, Capt. U. B. Pearsall; commissary of subsistence, Capt. D. C. Goodrich; chaplains, Rev. James M. Payne and Rev. Thomas H. Kinsella.

Col. Sidney G. Cooke has been governor of the Branch since January 1, 1904, vice Col. J. G. Rowland, deceased.

Return of members, October 25, 1904.

	Present.	Absent.
Officers.....	7	
Noncommissioned officers.....	40	
Members.....	2,779	1,259
Temporary members.....	42	
Total.....	2,868	1,259

Civilians.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Officers' families.....	11	8	1
Civilian employees' families.....	7	11	4
Total.....	18	19	5

There were at this date 121 vacant beds in barracks and 12 in hospital.

There were present and absent on June 30, 1904, a total of 4,037 officers and members, as compared with a total on June 30, 1903, of 4,082 officers and members present and absent, showing a net loss of 45. The greatest number present during the year was 3,036, on February 4, 1904. The lowest number present was 2,497, on June 6, 1904.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 355

The average number present during the year was 2,773, and the average number absent was 1,318. The average number temporarily cared for was 25, and the total number cared for during the year was 5,111, an increase of 57 over last year.

The average age of all members on June 30, 1904, was 65 years; of those who served in the civil and prior wars, 65.7; of those who served in the Spanish-American war and Philippine insurrection, 36.9 years.

Casualties in membership.

Gain:		
By first admission	613	
By readmission	321	
By transfer from other Homes	94	
	<u>1,028</u>	
Loss:		
By transfer to other Homes	103	
By discharge, honorable	457	
By discharge, dishonorable	4	
By dropped from rolls	246	
By death	245	
By transfer to Government Insane Asylum	18	
	<u>1,073</u>	

A net loss of 45.

Inspection and review, October 25, 1904.

	In camp.	In line.					Present in camp.					Absent.	
		Unformed.	Not un- formed.	Marching.	Standing in formation.	Total.	Sick.	Extra duty.	Other duty.	Excused.	Total.	On leave.	Without leave.
Officers	7	7		7	7	7							
Members	2,819	1,283		1,283	1,283	1,283	262	477		797	1,536	1,229	30
Band	20	20		20	20	20							
Total ..	2,846	1,310		1,310	1,310	1,310	262	477		797	1,536	1,229	30

The review was very well done. The officers here wear the full-dress uniform, and much attention is being paid to establishing a military feeling among the members.

The barracks were in excellent condition throughout.

A new combination barrack building has been completed since the last inspection. Passenger and freight elevators have also been installed in the hospital, and a carpenter shop constructed.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal offenses during the year have been drunkenness and absence without leave.

Total number of arrests	788
Tried for drunkenness	315
Tried for absence without leave	185
Total number of members offending	439

which is 16 per cent of the average number present. There were no members in confinement at date of inspection.

LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the library was 8,747, a gain of 594 over last year. There were read or circulated during the year 18,844 volumes. Twelve newspapers are subscribed for and 85 are furnished free to the Home. Twenty-eight periodicals are subscribed for and 10 furnished free.

BAND.

The band is composed of 20 civilians and 2 members of the Home. The leader is paid \$100 per month, members \$15, and civilians \$27.30. The total cost of the band for the year was \$7,482.67; this includes subsistence and other allowances to the civilian members.

THEATER.

The expenses for performances during the year were \$8,501, and the receipts from admission fees were \$910.05. There is no charge for admission to members; officers, civilian employees, and their families are charged 15 cents admission; civilians not residing on the grounds, 50 cents.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The average attendance at the Protestant services was 200 and at the Catholic services 200. The chaplains administer to the spiritual needs of the members and visit the sick.

BEER HALL.

The beer hall was in excellent condition. A lunch counter is run in the beer hall and men can get a light lunch.

STORE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

The store is well stocked. Tobacco and patent medicines are the items of greatest sale. A cash register should be used in the store. The hotel and restaurant are excellently well managed.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The general condition of buildings, stores, means of transportation, etc., was very good.

Value of quartermaster stores on hand July 1, 1903	\$7, 162. 90
Received from general depot	49, 763. 50
Received by purchase	114, 395. 01
Received by transfer	1, 316. 15
Total	172, 637. 56
Dropped by board of survey	\$2, 537. 34
Dropped by inspectors	35, 703. 41
	38, 240. 75

Balance on hand July 1, 1904 134, 396. 81

The property received from the general depot pertained to several classes, as follows:

Current expenses.....	\$874.14
Subsistence	1,480.11
Household.....	6,053.93
Hospital.....	388.53
Clothing.....	40,966.75

There was received from the sale of quartermaster's property during the year, \$1,900.92.

There was on hand July 1, 1904, clothing as follows:

New.....	\$11,578.44
Second-hand.....	4,519.73
Issued to members	32,391.04
Awaiting action of inspector.....	4,764.84

Total 53,254.05

The laundry employs 17 men. There was expended upon it during the last fiscal year:

For labor	\$1,140.00
For material	3,124.23
Total	4,264.23

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department appeared to be in good, serviceable condition. The response to the fire alarm was prompt, and the apparatus was in good working order.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Water is supplied by the Leavenworth city waterworks.

The steam plant consists of two 200-horse power and five 300-horse power boilers. The main engine is 175-horse power. The plant furnishes steam and power for heating, cooking, and refrigeration; also for pumping water from the lake to increase volume and pressure in case of fire. Cost of maintenance for past fiscal year, \$51,123.67.

The lighting plant consists of two 55 and one 60 kilowatt direct current machines, I. T. & H. arc light machines, class K, 30 lights, and one 90-horse power Buffalo forge engine. There are 30 arc lights and 1,980 incandescent. Cost of maintenance during year, \$10,503.50.

The refrigerating plant is operated by one 50-horse power engine, with compressor and steam pump. There was made during the year 593 tons of ice, at a cost of \$1 per ton.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The value of the stores on hand July 1, 1904, was \$1,686.89.

Value of stores condemned during the year, \$835.49. There were no subsistence stores sold.

The storehouses, cellars, kitchens, dining room, etc., were in excellent condition.

Average number employed in kitchen, 17; average number employed in dining hall, 95.

Average cost of ration, 15.84 cents.

Average cost of a hospital ration, 16.91 cents.

Received during the year from the sale of swill, \$612. Estimated weight of swill sold, 720,000 pounds.

There was crockery to the value of \$284.91 on hand June 30, 1904, and there had been broken or disposed of during the year crockery valued at \$114.11.

The bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Friday.—Breakfast: Boiled mackerel, steamed potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, codfish and cream, mashed potatoes, pies, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Cold meats, stewed fruit, cheese, bread, butter, and coffee.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, navy beans, steamed potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Cold meats, mush and milk, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and coffee.

Sunday.—Breakfast: Boston baked beans, brown bread, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, vegetables, bread, butter, coffee, and rice pudding. Supper: Cold meats, canned pears, bread, butter, and coffee.

Monday.—Breakfast: Beef fricassee, steamed potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, steamed potatoes, bread dressing, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Cold meats, mush and milk, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and coffee.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Irish stew, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, creamed potatoes, navy beans, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Cold meats, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and coffee.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Cold shoulder, steamed potatoes, corn bread, browned gravy, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Cold meats, mush and milk, stewed fruit, cake, bread, butter, and coffee.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Beef fricassee, steamed potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, mashed potatoes, bread pudding, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Cold meats, mush and milk, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and coffee.

Contract prices for principal articles of food for last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Article.	Amount bought.	Cost.	Where bought.
Flour pounds..	84,936	\$0.0219	Leavenworth, Kans.
Fresh beef do..	106,340	.0617	Kansas City, Mo.
Corn beef do..	13,000	.045	Do.
Bacon do..	6,142	.107	Do.
Salt pork do..	2,400	.0725	Do.
Fresh fish do..	8,258	.105	San Pedro, Cal.
Codfish do..	2,200	.074	Chicago, Ill.
Salt mackerel do..	9,000	.0748	New York, N. Y.
Coffee do..	23,800	.098	St. Louis, Mo.
Potatoes bushels..	2,552	.76	Leavenworth, Kans.
Navy beans pounds..	10,300	.034	Do.
Lima beans do..	4,063	.044	Do.
Butterine or oleomargarine do..	18,660	.115	Kansas City, Mo.
Syrup gallons..	350	.235	Chicago, Ill.
Cheese pounds..	3,114	.114	Leavenworth, Kans.
Sugar:			
A do..	7,292	.046	Do.
Granulated do..	24,240	.047	Do.

The balance of bread on hand August 31, 1904 (1,894 pounds), is included in the amount of bread fabricated for September, thus increasing fictitiously the balance on hand September 30 by that amount. The supervision over the issue of bread, as appears by the amount reported on hand, does not seem to be very close.

Although there is a cash register in the store it is not used. The system of reporting the amount of receipts on slips is not a sufficient check on the sales.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The sick on June 30, 1904, were:

In hospital	261
In barracks	45
Total	306

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 359

The capacity of the hospital is 300. The total number admitted to the hospital during the year was 674; the deaths in hospital were 200 and elsewhere 45. The average age at death was 67.89 years.

There were sent to insane asylums 18 members.

The average number of hospital employees was: Members, 116; civilians, 22; female nurses, 11.

The total cost for employees was \$24,746.86.

The amount expended for drugs was \$4,404.95 and for appliances \$1,607.69.

THE FARM.

There were employed during the year:

	Members.	Civilians.
On farm	10	5
In vegetable garden	10	
In flower garden	8	2
In teaming	13	
Total	41	7

The farm and vegetable products raised and consumed by the Branch were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples pounds..	22,368	\$349.50	Spinach pounds..	2,785	\$56.10
Asparagus do....	487	97.30	Tomatoes do....	75,134	545.22
Beans do....	14,712	459.75	Turnips do....	20,735	114.00
Beets do....	20,526	98.23	Alfalfa hay do....	120,000	360.00
Cabbage do....	43,893	478.24	Oat hay do....	60,000	150.00
Corn, green dozen ears..	802	96.24	Sorghum fodder..... do....	60,000	90.00
Flowers, for hospital	244,376	1,068.50	Total consumed.....		16,306.83
Lettuce pounds..	8,552	598.64	Produced and sold:		
Milk gallons..	66,405	11,004.96	Calves	59	249.75
Onions pounds..	1,960	34.30	Tomatoes..... pounds..	12,112	30.28
Do dozen bunches..	33	6.60			280.03
Parsnips pounds..	21,350	320.25	Total value of product..		16,586.86
Parsley do....	53	1.59			
Potatoes, sweet do....	8,125	121.88			
Pumpkins do....	200	1.00			
Radishes..... bunches..	558	93.15			
Rhubarb..... pounds..	12,078	140.78			

TREASURER.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts by transfer	\$423,452.20
Receipts from sales or other sources.....	8,553.66
Total	432,005.86
Total expenditures	463,514.72
Received on the posthumous account	1,996.90
Expended on the posthumous account	1,145.49
Cost of improvements.....	71,307.79
Cost of repairs.....	33,754.21

There were 126 open-market purchases, amounting to \$6,352.82.

The payments to employees were:

Officers.....	\$11,586.10
Noncommissioned officers.....	6,420.54
Members	58,344.20
Civilians.....	35,200.97
Total	111,551.81

360 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The average cost of maintenance per capita was \$152.15.

POST FUND.

The amount paid to employees was: Members, \$4,529.87; to civilians, \$4,659.96.

The expenditures during the year were:

For beer hall	\$13,693.23
For store	19,377.89
For hotel and restaurant	9,968.86
For services	9,189.83
For amusements	6,306.69
For transportation	45.71
For other purposes	8,878.27
Total	70,458.48

The cash on hand July 1, 1904, was \$13,103.80, compared with \$30,957.73 on hand July 1, 1903. The stock and fixtures on hand were valued at \$1,771.59 more than at June 30, 1903. Deducting depreciation on buildings and expenses in transportation due, there remains a net profit of \$9,160.12.

PENSION FUND.

There were present at the Branch on June 30, 1904, 2,353 pensioners.

On hand July 1, 1903, due pensioners	\$7,699.80
Received during year, due pensioners	474,103.99
Total	481,803.79
Paid to pensioners	468,506.14
Balance due July 1, 1904	13,297.65

There were on the roll on June 30, 1904, 3,714 pensioners.

RECAPITULATION.

Total balances on hand and receipts of the Branch treasurer from all sources during the fiscal year	\$1,067,943.29
Expenditures and transfers	1,014,101.83
Balance due June 30, 1904	53,841.46

On January 1, 1904, owing to nonreceipt of necessary funds under certain subheads, it was not possible to pay promptly the employees for December at the time the other employees were paid, although the Branch treasurer had a total balance of \$27,102.41, of which \$10,547.79 was of funds under other 1904 heads. For the same reason (lack of proper funds) the officers, the teamsters, and other employees were not paid for September until October 18.

NO. 6.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE DANVILLE BRANCH, MADE OCTOBER 28 TO 31, 1904.

Post-office.—National Home, Danville, Ill.

Local manager.—Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill., whose term of office expires in 1908.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Branch at the date of the inspection were: Governor, Col. Isaac Clements; treasurer, Maj. Martin J. Barger; surgeon, Maj. Daniel C. Jones; quartermaster, Capt. Edward B. Wheeler; commissary of subsistence, Capt. John W. Newlon; chaplain, Rev. Melchior Auer. There had been no change in the officers since the previous inspection.

Return of members, October 31, 1904.

	Present.	Absent.
Officers	5	1
Noncommissioned officers	88	
Members	2,274	932
Temporary members	22	
Total	2,339	933

Civilians.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Officers' families	2	11	5
Members' families			
Civilian employees' families		6	5
Total	2	17	10

There were at this date 373 vacant beds in barracks and 35 in hospital. There were present and absent on June 30, 1904, a total of 3,363 officers and members, as compared with 3,209 on June 30, 1903, a net gain of 154. The greatest number present during the year was 2,755, on February 26, 1904. The lowest number present was 2,141, on July 26 and 27, 1903.

The average number present during the year was 2,457, and the average number absent was 848. The average number temporarily cared for was 12, and the total number cared for during the year was 4,225, a gain of 152 over the preceding year.

The average age of all the members on June 30, 1904, was 63.78 years; of those who served in the civil and prior wars, 64 years; of those who served in the Spanish and Philippine wars, 44 years.

Casualties in membership.

Gain:	
By first admission	574
By readmission	278
By transfer from other Homes	152
	<u>1,004</u>
Loss:	
By transfer to other Homes	117
By discharge, honorable	365
By discharge, dishonorable	19
By dropped from rolls	163
By death	180
By transfer to Government Insane Asylum	6
	<u>850</u>

362 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Inspection and review, October 31, 1904.

	In camp.	In line.					Present in camp.					Absent.	
		Uniformed.	Not uniformed.	Marching.	Standing in formation.	Total.	Sick.	Extra duty.	Other duty.	Excused.	Total.	On leave.	Without leave.
Officers	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Members	2,312	1,046	.....	.....	.....	1,046	182	392	.....	692	1,266	909	23
Band	25	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	2,342	1,075	.....	.....	.....	1,075	182	392	.....	693	1,267	910	23

This Branch has 14 brick barracks, which were originally intended to accommodate 2,435 men, and this capacity has never been exceeded. They are new, and are kept neat and clean, and are well cared for generally. The average dormitory air space is 1,070 cubic feet per man. The bath tubs, closets, and urinals are sufficient in number, and are conveniently located about the barracks. No new barracks had been constructed during the fiscal year.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal offenses committed during the year were drunkenness, bringing intoxicating liquors into the grounds, disorderly conduct in quarters or on the Home grounds, and absence without leave.

Total number of arrests	859
Tried for drunkenness	245
Tried for absence without leave	126

The total number of members offending was 563, which is 27 per cent of the average number present. There were no members in confinement at the time of the inspection.

LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the library was 1,097, of which 5 had been added during the year. There were read or circulated during the year 29,356 books. Forty-nine newspapers and 47 periodicals are subscribed for and 5 newspapers are furnished free.

BAND.

The band consists of 25 musicians, all of whom are civilians. The leader is paid \$125 a month and the others \$30.62. The total cost of the band for the year, including the subsistence and other allowances of the musicians, was \$11,001.57.

THEATER.

The expenses for the performances given in the theater during the year amounted to \$6,475. Members of the Home are not charged for admission to the entertainments, but others are charged 5 and 10 cents, and from this source \$108.20 was received during the year.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The average attendance at the Protestant services was 200; at the Catholic services, 75. The chaplains have general charge of the spiritual welfare of the members and devote much of their time to visiting the sick.

BEER HALL.

The beer hall was in good condition. The room is too small. An open-air space with tables and chairs would be an improvement and could be easily arranged.

STORE, HOTEL, AND RESTAURANT.

There is no hotel. The store is apparently well managed. No patent medicines are sold in the store—this on the recommendation of the surgeon.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The general condition of matters in this department—buildings, means of transportation, stores, etc.—was excellent.

Value of quartermaster stores on hand July 1, 1903	\$39,047.99
Received from general depot	28,924.94
Received by purchase	123,761.23
Received by transfer	2,569.88
Total	194,304.04
Dropped by board of survey	\$4,116.24
Dropped by inspectors	22,437.63
	<hr/> 26,553.87

Balance on hand June 30, 1904 167,750.17

The property received from the general depot pertained to the following classes:

Current expenses	\$934.91
Subsistence	1,339.54
Household	463.89
Hospital	227.51
Clothing	25,959.09

The amount received from the sale of quartermaster property during the year was \$1,547.64.

On June 30, 1904, there was clothing on hand as follows:

New	\$9,831.46
Secondhand	1,584.74
Issued to members	58,873.54
Awaiting condemnation	3,941.63
Total	<hr/> 74,231.37

The laundry employs 15 men. There was expended upon it during the last fiscal year:

For labor	\$2,280.00
For material	1,209.60

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire protection is apparently ample, and the arrangements for meeting an alarm are good.

The city fire department could be called on if necessary.

THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Water is supplied by the Danville city waterworks.

The steam plant consists of twelve 120-horsepower water-tube boilers. It is used for the purpose of heating, cooking, pumping, and furnishing power.

The Branch has no lighting plant. Lights are furnished by the Danville Electric Lighting Company.

There is no refrigerating plant, but ice is purchased on contract at \$4 per ton.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The value of stores on hand on June 30, 1904, was not reported. Stores were condemned and destroyed during the year to the value of \$1,234.45. None were sold.

Average number of persons employed in kitchen, 31; in dining room, 70.

The average cost of the ration and of the hospital ration were not reported.

An estimated weight of 70,000 pounds of swill and garbage is produced monthly, which is sold under contract. During the year \$462.32 was received from this source.

The bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Friday.—Breakfast: Salt mackerel, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, stewed peas, dressing, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Cream cheese, stewed fruit, sirup, bread, oleo, tea.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Veal stew, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Boiled shoulder of pork, navy beans, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Hominy, stewed fruit, coffee cake, sirup, bread, oleo, tea.

Sunday.—Breakfast: Fried bacon, baked beans, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread, apple pie, oleo, coffee. Supper: Rice and raisins, sirup, stewed fruit, bread, oleo, tea.

Monday.—Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Boiled s. c. ham, turnips, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Cold meats, stewed fruit, sirup, bread, oleo, tea.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Corned beef hash, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Macaroni soup, roast beef, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Oatmeal mush, stewed fruit, sirup, bread, oleo, tea.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Beef fricasee, baked beans, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Beef stew, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Hominy flakes, stewed fruit, sirup, bread, oleo, tea.

Thursday. Breakfast:—Beef stew, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Boiled shoulder of pork, potatoes, bread pudding, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Pearled barley, stewed fruit, sirup, bread, oleo, tea.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 365

Contract prices for principal articles of food for last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Articles.	Amount bought.	Cost.	Where bought.
Flour pounds.	76,440	\$0.0241	Danville, Ill.
Fresh beef do.	65,470	.0629	Chicago, Ill.
Corn beef do.	8,000	.0459	Do.
Bacon do.	12,000	.11	Do.
Codfish do.	3,000	.06125	Do.
Salt mackerel do.	5,000	.06	Boston, Mass.
Coffee do.	12,000	.1025	Chicago, Ill.
Tea do.	1,220	.225	Do.
Potatoes (nine months) bushels.	8,000	.79	Danville, Ill.
Navy beans pounds.	8,500	.0333	Chicago, Ill.
Lima beans do.	1,500	.0425	Danville, Ill.
Ham do.	11,000	.106	Peoria, Ill.
Butter do.	1,524	.2185	Chicago, Ill.
Butterine or oleomargarine do.	13,276	.1175	Do.
Sirup gallons.	1,300	.30	Do.
Cheese pounds.	1,200	.10875	Danville, Ill.
Sugar A do.	17,600	.043	Do.
Sugar, granulated do.	1,000	.0465	Do.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The sick on June 30, 1904, were:

In hospital.....	193
In convalescent companies.....	96
In barracks.....	52
Total.....	341

The hospital has a capacity for 200 patients. The total number admitted to the hospital during the year was 1,144. The deaths in hospital were 146; deaths elsewhere, 34. The average age at death was 65.80 years.

During the year six members were sent to insane asylums.

The average number of employees was: Members, 80; civilians, 18; female nurses, 8.

The total cost for employees was \$18,624.

The amount expended for drugs was \$7,471.95, and for appliances \$1,629.91.

THE FARM.

There were employed during the year:

	Members.	Civilians.
On farm.....	18	1
In flower garden.....	9	
In teaming.....	9	2
Total.....	36	3

The only farm product reported was 35 tons of hay, \$280.

Cost of maintaining farm.....	\$2,539.67
Cost of maintaining lawn and flower garden.....	3,588.89
Cost of maintaining transportation and teams.....	3,581.96
Total.....	9,710.52

366 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

TREASURER.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts by transfer	\$345,032.40
Receipts from sales and other sources	6,440.61
Total	351,473.01
Total expenditures	347,037.16
Received on the posthumous account	1,613.95
Expended on the posthumous account	1,185.06
Cost of improvements	12,447.45
Cost of repairs	33,550.91

There were 302 open-market purchases, amounting to \$22,894.65, but the character of the supplies purchased in this way is not specifically reported.

The payments to employees were:

Officers	\$11,262.50
Noncommissioned officers	6,247.00
Members	49,132.82
Civilians	26,018.74
Total	92,661.06

The average cost of maintenance per capita was \$142.15.

POST FUND.

The amount paid to employees was: Members, \$4,629.84; civilians, \$7,062.75.

The expenditures during the year were:

For beer hall	\$15,320.16
For store	12,749.16
For amusements	6,475.00
For transportation	571.50
Total	35,115.82

The cash on hand July 1, 1904, was \$235.66 less than that on June 30, 1903. The net profit for the year was \$1,942.25.

PENSION FUND.

On June 30, 1904, there were 3,111 pensioners on the rolls of this Branch, but the number present on that date was not reported.

On hand July 1, 1903, due pensioners	\$3,083.22
Received during the year, due pensioners	391,194.22
Total	394,277.44
Paid to pensioners during the year	391,605.47
Leaving a balance due July 1, 1904	2,671.97

RECAPITULATION.

Total balances on hand and receipts of the Branch treasurer from all sources during the fiscal year	\$828,737.12
Expenditures and transfers	796,436.15
Leaving a balance due June 30, 1904, of	32,300.97

Ice is purchased here at a cost of \$4 per ton. An ice plant capable of supplying the needs of the Home would cost probably \$25,000, and

would supply ice at 35 to 40 cents per ton. This would pay as an investment.

A proper house for the storage of powder and oil should be built. The present one is not satisfactory, and is dangerous.

On September 30, 1904, owing to the Branch treasurer not having been furnished with the required funds, bills for hospital supplies furnished in July, amounting to \$1,182.31, and for August, \$1,683.88, were not paid. Merchants should be encouraged by prompt payment of their accounts to compete for furnishing supplies. The amount of cash pertaining to the post fund kept on hand seems to be very large, and more frequent deposit of such funds is suggested.

There are about 100 graves in an old cemetery. These should be removed to the present cemetery.

NO. 7.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE MARION BRANCH, MADE NOVEMBER 1 TO 4, 1904.

Post-office.—National Military Home, Ind.

Local manager.—Col. George W. Steele, Marion, Ind., whose term of office expires in 1908.

OFFICERS.

At the date of the inspection the following were the officers of the Branch: Governor, Col. Justin H. Chapman; treasurer, Maj. John Q. Adams; surgeon, Maj. A. D. Kimball; quartermaster, Capt. J. W. Sanderson; chaplains, Rev. D. E. Meyers and Rev. F. C. Weichmann. There had been no changes in the officers of the Branch since the previous inspection.

At the date of inspection the governor and the surgeon were lying at the point of death. Both have since died, Colonel Chapman on November 8 and Major Kimball on November 6. These officers had been identified with the Home for many years, and both had contributed greatly to its efficiency. Colonel Chapman is said by those who knew him to have been the ideal governor. His death brings a keen sorrow to all who knew him or had known of his work.

Return of members November 3, 1904.

	Present.	Absent.
Officers	5	1
Noncommissioned officers	35	
Members	1,632	550
Temporary members	12	
Total	1,684	551

Civilians.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Officers' families	5	7	1
Civilian employees' families	5	5	10
Total	10	12	11

368 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

There were at this date 115 vacant beds in barracks and 44 in hospital.

There were present and absent on June 30, 1904, a total of 2,281 officers and members as compared with 2,336 on June 30, 1903, a net loss of 55. The greatest number present during the year was 1,862, on February 20, 1904. The smallest number present was 1,546, on June 17, 1904.

The average number present during the year was 1,714, and the average number absent was 591. The average number temporarily cared for was 9, and the total number cared for during the year was 2,915, a decrease of 76 from the preceding year.

The average age of all the members on June 30, 1904, was 65.20 years; of those who served in the civil and prior wars, 65.61 years; of those who served in the Spanish and Philippine wars, 34.72 years.

Casualties in membership.

Gain:		
By first admission	290	
By readmission	202	
By transfer from other Homes	86	
	<hr/>	578

Loss:		
By transfer to other Homes	110	
By discharge, honorable	283	
By discharge, dishonorable	12	
By dropped from rolls	46	
By death	172	
By transfer to Government Insane Asylum	11	
	<hr/>	634

Inspection and review, November 3, 1904.

	In camp.	In line.					Present in camp.					Absent.	
		Uniformed.	Not uniformed.	Marching.	Standing in formation.	Total.	Sick.	Extra duty.	Other duty.	Excused.	Total.	On leave.	Without leave.
Officers	5	2		2		2	2			1	3	1	
Members	1,666	754		754		754	285	238		389	912	528	22
Band	22	22		22		22							
Total	1,693	778		778		778	287	238		390	915	529	22

The 13 brick barracks were in generally good condition. They were originally intended to accommodate 1,460 men in the aggregate, but during the past year their capacity was exceeded by 150 men. These were accommodated by placing beds in the attics and in the centers of the wards. The average dormitory air space is 820 cubic feet per man. Bath tubs, urinals, closets, etc., were conveniently located and sufficient in number. No new barracks had been constructed since the previous inspection.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal offenses that had been committed were bringing intoxicating liquors within the limits of the branch, drunk on duty, drunk and disorderly, and absence without leave.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 369

Total number of arrests was.....	608
Tried for drunkenness.....	395
Tried for absence without leave	91

The total number of members offending was 311, which is 23 per cent of the average number of members present. Two members were in confinement at the time of the inspection.

LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the library was 4,354, a gain of 112 over last year. There were read or circulated during the year 43,542 volumes. Twenty-one newspapers and 13 periodicals were subscribed for, and 24 newspapers and 2 periodicals were furnished to the library without cost.

BAND.

The band consists of 22 men, of whom one is a member of the Home. The monthly pay of the leader is \$100; of the member, \$15; of the civilians, \$24. Including subsistence and the other allowances of the civilians, the total cost of the band for the year was \$8,961.53.

THEATER.

The expenses during the year for performances amounted to \$1,375. There is no charge to members for admission, but others pay a charge of 10 cents, and the receipts from this source for the year amounted to \$95.50.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The average attendance at the Protestant services was 75, at the Catholic services, 150. The duties of the chaplains are to hold services twice a week, conduct funerals, and visit the sick.

STORE, HOTEL, AND RESTAURANT.

There is no hotel at this Branch. The store and restaurant are well managed and satisfactory in their work. The store makes a large profit each year.

A larger and more convenient building is needed.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Value of quartermaster stores on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$19,200.23
Received from general depot.....	15,902.88
Received by purchase.....	10,560.15
Received by transfer	1,366.09
Total	47,029.35
Dropped by board of survey	\$1,588.10
Dropped by inspectors.....	23,564.39
	<hr/> 25,152.49
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	21,876.84

The property received from the general depot pertained to the following subheads of appropriation:

Current expenses.....	\$690.12
Subsistence.....	804.29

370 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Household.....	\$1,681.78
Hospital.....	301.25
Clothing.....	13,919.86

On June 30, 1904, there was clothing on hand as follows:

New.....	\$3,595.86
Secondhand	5,417.19
Issued to members	38,280.64
Awaiting action of inspector	1,014.21
Total	48,287.90

Eighteen men are employed in the laundry, which cost during the past fiscal year—

For labor	\$2,151.60
For material	1,177.21

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The facilities for fire protection are ample and excellent. There are three fire companies, with 58 members in all. They are well drilled, and responded very promptly when an alarm was turned on.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Water is secured by a pumping plant at the Home, from wells.

Steam heating is done only at the general mess hall; all other heating is done by a hot-water heating system, the water being heated by steam at the central plant and circulated by means of pumps.

The electric-lighting plant is a part of, and is operated in connection with, the heating plant.

The Branch has no cold-storage or refrigerating plant.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The value of the stores on hand July 1, 1904, was \$840.47. Stores to the value of \$419.99 were condemned during the year, while those sold brought \$1.61.

The average number of persons employed in the kitchen was 33; in the dining hall, 88.

Average cost of a ration, 15.48 cents.

Average cost of a hospital ration, 40.98 cents.

An estimated monthly weight of 72,000 pounds of swill and garbage is produced. It is sold on monthly contract, and last year \$231 was received from this source.

The bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Sunday.—Breakfast: Fried bacon, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Mutton stew with dumplings, green onions, canned peach pie, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Cookies, cheese, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and tea.

Monday.—Breakfast: Boiled ham, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: S. C. shoulder, Boston baked beans with mess pork, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Rice with raisins, sirup, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and tea.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, catsup, hot biscuit, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Beef served hot with gravy, beef vegetable soup, toasted crackers, green onions, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Cheese, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and tea.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 371

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Beef fricassee, fried potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef with brown gravy, mashed potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Stewed fruit, bread, butter, and tea.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Irish stew, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: S. P. shoulder, boiled potatoes, boiled spinach, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Stewed fruit, cheese, bread, butter, and tea.

Friday.—Breakfast: Fried mackerel, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Codfish stewed with egg sauce, S. P. shoulder, mashed potatoes, green onions, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Sliced corned beef, baked potatoes, catsup, bread, butter, and coffee.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, catsup, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: S. C. shoulder, boiled potatoes, stewed navy beans, green onions, bread, butter, and coffee. Supper: Corn-meal mush, sirup, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and tea.

Contract prices for principal articles of food for last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Articles.	Amount bought.	Cost.	Where bought.
Flour..... pounds..	66,640	\$0.02067	Chicago, Ill.
Fresh beef..... do..	42,718	.0687	Do.
Corned beef..... do..	18,200	.0448	Do.
Bacon..... do..	5,678	.1045	Marion, Ind.
Salt pork..... do..	1,000	.0771	Do.
Fresh fish..... do..	4,511	.0750	Chicago, Ill.
Codfish..... do..	1,200	.054	Boston, Mass.
Salt mackerel..... do..	5,400	.0734	New York, N. Y.
Coffee..... do..	8,800	.1025	Cleveland, Ohio.
Tea..... do..	515	.2487	Indianapolis, Ind.
Potatoes..... bushels.	1,486	.46	Sheridan, Wis.
Navy beans..... pounds.	4,400	.034	Marion, Ind.
Lima beans..... do..	1,000	.04	Muncie, Ind.
Ham..... do..	12,933	.1095	Chicago, Ill.
Butterine or oleomargarine..... do..	12,080	.1225	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sirup..... gallons.	150	.23	Muncie, Ind.
Cheese..... pounds..	2,079	.11	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sugar, A..... do..	15,300	.0449	Marion, Ind.
Sugar, granulated..... do..	1,300	.0479	Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The hospital was in excellent condition throughout. The needs as cited below are beyond the power of the Home authorities.

The sick on June 30, 1904, were:

In hospital.....	152
In convalescent companies.....	98
In barracks.....	53
Total.....	303

The hospital has a capacity for 217 patients. The total number admitted to hospital during the year was 692. The deaths in hospital were 130; elsewhere, 42. The average age at death was 67.92 years. Eleven members were sent to insane asylums.

The average number of employees was: Members, 62; civilians, 24; female nurses, 11.

The total cost for employees was \$16,477.50.

The amount expended for drugs was \$4,326.95, and for appliances, \$695.41.

The hospital needs new floors throughout. Tile floors are needed to some of the water-closets. An isolation ward for tuberculosis patients, and a ward with proper facilities for confining patients with senile dementia are also needed.

372 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

THE FARM.

There were employed during the year:

	Members.	Civilians.
On farm	17	1
In vegetable garden	6	
In flower garden	3	1
In teaming	6	
Total	32	2

The farm and vegetable products were:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Asparagus bunches..	2	\$0.10	Onions, cured pounds..	20,566	\$411.62
Beans, string pounds..	2,293	68.79	Parsley do.....	694	3.25
Beets do.....	3,886	58.42	Parsnips do.....	9,910	99.10
Cabbage do.....	21,668	433.36	Peas do.....	868	16.92
Corn, green dozen..	1,827	147.09	Radishes dozen bunches..	139	16.68
Cauliflower pounds..	293	7.34	Rhubarb pounds..	2,116	24.58
Cucumbers do.....	460	9.20	Spinach do.....	2,300	69.00
Greens do.....	31	.93	Squash do.....	2,630	53.60
Horse-radish gallons..	177	88.50	Tomatoes do.....	19,883	150.63
Leeks dozen..	177	.15	Turnips do.....	567	2.83
Lettuce pounds..	2,002	80.43	Hay do.....	52,155	312.00
Mangoes dozen..	21	2.32			
Onions, green bunches..	1,573	157.29	Total		2,214.22

The cost of maintaining the farm	\$4,171.66
Cost of maintaining lawn and flower garden	2,093.53
Cost of maintaining transportation and teams	874.32
Total	7,139.51

TREASURER.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts by transfer	\$360,570.00
Receipts from sales and other sources	7,054.02
Total	367,624.02
Total expenditures	363,605.69
Received on the posthumous account	1,473.37
Expended on the posthumous account	825.86
Cost of improvements	52,015.40
Cost of repairs	29,528.12

There were 147 open-market purchases, amounting to \$8,250.60, mainly for coal, assistant surgeon's mess, fresh vegetables, etc.

The payments to employees were:

Officers	\$10,302.36
Noncommissioned officers	5,540.00
Members	43,783.66
Civilians	28,253.74
Total	87,879.76
Average cost of maintenance per capita	152.27

POST FUND.

The amount paid to employees was: Members, \$2,001; to civilians, \$5,196.24.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 373

The expenditures during the year were:

For store	\$23,668.33
For amusements	6,740.80
For transportation	6,035.92
For insurance	39.37
For other purposes	1,876.78
Total	38,361.20

This Branch has no beer hall.

The cash on hand July 1, 1904, was \$6,351.51, as compared with \$4,372.20 at the beginning of the fiscal year. The stock and fixtures on hand were valued at \$205.01 more than on June 1, 1903. The net profit for the year was \$4,812.03.

PENSION FUND.

On June 30, 1904, there were 2,199 pensioners on the rolls of this Branch, of whom 1,557 were present.

On hand July 1, 1904, due pensioners	\$12,707.11
Received during the year, due pensioners	287,411.59
Total	300,118.70
Paid to pensioners	284,478.24
Leaving a balance due July 1, 1904	15,640.46

RECAPITULATION.

Total of balances on hand and receipts of the general treasurer from all sources during the fiscal year	\$772,389.71
Expenditures and transfers	686,445.13
Leaving a balance due June 30, 1904	85,944.58

SPECIAL MENTION.

This Branch is, as regards police of grounds and general appearance, the best.

The new buildings—the quartermaster and subsistence storehouses, laundry, and chaplain's quarters—are excellent examples of well-planned well-constructed buildings in which value was received for the money spent.

No. 8.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE MOUNTAIN BRANCH, MADE NOVEMBER 5-7, 1904.

Post-office.—National Soldiers' Home, Tenn.

Local manager.—Col. Walter P. Brownlow, Jonesboro, Tenn., whose term of office expires in 1908.

OFFICERS.

At the date of the inspection the officers of the Branch were: Governor, Col. John P. Smith; treasurer, Maj. Paul E. Divine; surgeon, Maj. F. P. Robinson; quartermaster, Capt. W. E. F. Milburn; adju-

374 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

tant and inspector, Capt. Charles W. Wadsworth; chaplain, Rev. James A. Ruble.

The only change in officers since the last inspection was the resignation of Maj. J. Z. Powell, surgeon, who was succeeded by Maj. F. P. Robinson.

Return of members, November 7, 1904.

	Present.	Absent.
Officers	6	.....
Noncommissioned officers	12	.....
Members	670	71
Temporary members	24	.....
Total	712	71

Civilians.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Officers' families	2	10	6
Civilian employees' families	1	1	1
Total	3	11	7

There were at this date 107 vacant beds in barracks and 53 in hospital.

On June 30, 1904, there were 302 officers and members present and absent, as compared with a total of 3 officers present and absent on June 30, 1903—this being a new Branch which did not begin to receive members until October, 1903. The highest number present during the year was 232 on June 30, 1904. The lowest number present was 3, from July 1 to October 12, 1904.

The average number present during the year was 117, and the average number absent was 33. The average number temporarily cared for was 8, and the total number cared for was 363.

The average age of all the members on June 30, 1904, was 61.34 years; of members who served in the civil war and prior wars, 64.14; of those who served in the Spanish war and Philippine insurrection, 34.12 years.

Casualties in membership.

Gain:	
By first admission	180
By readmission	88
By transfer from other Homes	88
	<u>356</u>
Loss:	
By transfer to other Homes	6
By discharge, honorable	35
By discharge, dishonorable	7
By dropped from rolls	4
By death	8
	<u>60</u>

No review was held at this Branch.

There are two brick barracks completed at this Branch and five more are under construction. Altogether they are intended to accom-

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 375

modate 1,808 men. This being a new Branch, care has been taken to have all latest improvements, and closets, bath tubs, and urinals are of the best, and amply sufficient in quantity.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal offenses were: Absence without leave, drunk and disorderly, and disobedience of orders.

Total number of arrests	47
Tried for drunkenness	11
Tried for absence without leave	11

The total number of members offending was 32, which is 27.35 per cent of the average number present. No members were in confinement at the time of inspection.

LIBRARY.

The library is just making a beginning and no books were read or circulated during the year. The 297 books comprising the library were only recently obtained. Twelve newspapers and 15 periodicals are furnished free. None are subscribed for.

BAND.

The band consists of 14 men, all civilians. The leader receives \$100 per month, the civilians \$25.15. Its total cost to the close of the fiscal year was \$3,499.02, including the subsistence and other allowances of the civilian musicians.

THEATER.

No theater has as yet been provided at this Branch, which is still in process of construction.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The average attendance at the Protestant services is 200. As yet no Catholic services are held. The chaplain looks after the general spiritual welfare of the members.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Received from general depot	\$43,384.34
Received by purchase	66,912.58
Received by transfer	817.62
Total	111,114.52
Dropped by board of survey	11.47
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	111,103.05

The property received from the general depot pertained to the following subheads of appropriation:

Current expenses	\$807.48
Subsistence	1,690.77
Household	18,319.64
Hospital	4,254.61
Clothing	18,311.84

376 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

There was received from the sale of quartermaster property during the year the sum of \$53.25.

There was on hand on July 1, 1904, clothing as follows:

New.....	\$14,132.33
Secondhand.....	723.87
Issued to members.....	4,011.19
Awaiting action of inspector.....	104.68
Total.....	18,972.07

The laundry employs 15 men. During the time it was in operation \$322.61 was expended upon it for labor and \$27 for material.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There are two fire companies of 14 men each in a good state of training and efficiency, who responded very promptly when an alarm was given. The facilities and appliances for fire protection seemed ample.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Water is supplied by a gravity system, from a reservoir at an altitude of 1,960 feet, while the highest point in the Home reservation is only 1,750 feet. There is a pressure of 90 pounds.

The steam plant consists of a power house, 4 tubular boilers (400 horsepower), 4 generators, 4 pumps, 4 steam drums, 1 returning water tank, 4 steam traps, 1 oil tank, and outside steam distributor system. It is used for heating, lighting, and cooking, and cost \$181,387.

The lighting plant is included in the steam plant, with the addition of a switchboard, 4 automatic registers, voltmeter, and air compressor. Outside distribution system.

A good cold-storage and ice plant has been installed, but no ice was manufactured during the last fiscal year.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The value of subsistence stores on hand July 1, 1904, was \$2,941.36. Stores to the value of \$2.16 were condemned. None were sold.

Average number employed in kitchen, 9; in dining room, 6.

Average cost of a ration, 50.3 cents.

Average cost of a hospital ration, 53.2 cents.

An estimated weight of 2,500 pounds of swill and garbage was produced per month. This was sold during the time the Branch was in operation (about nine months) for \$107.10.

The bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Sunday.—Breakfast: Bacon, boiled eggs, rolled oats with milk, bread, oleo, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef with brown gravy, boiled cabbage, mashed potatoes, apple pie, bread, oleo, coffee or milk. Supper: Stewed fruit, ginger cake, cheese, bread, oleo, coffee or milk.

Monday.—Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Boston baked beans with mess pork, boiled potatoes, corn bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Boiled rice with milk, tomatoes, bread, oleo, coffee or milk.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Corned beef hash, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Boiled beef, cabbage, tomatoes with bread, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Hominy flake, milk, stewed fruit, molasses, bread, oleo, coffee or milk.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Bacon and eggs, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Beef, cabbage, potatoes, pudding, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Hominy grits, milk, fruit, bread, oleo, coffee or milk.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 377

Thursday.—Breakfast: Irish stew, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, mashed potatoes, stewed onions, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Tomatoes, stewed fruit, bread, oleo, coffee or milk.

Friday.—Breakfast: Fried mackerel, boiled potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, vegetable soup, crackers, corn bread, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Stewed fruit, bread pudding, molasses, bread, oleo, coffee or milk.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Boiled beef, cabbage, tomatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Corn meal mush and milk, bread, oleo.

Contract prices for principal articles of food for last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Article.	Amount bought.	Cost.	Where bought.
Flour .....pounds..	55,644	\$0.0284	Bristol, Tenn.
Corn beef .....do....	6,600	.0449	Chicago, Ill.
Bacon .....do....	694	.15	Knoxville, Tenn.
Coffee .....do....	3,780	.11	Johnson City, Tenn.
Tea .....do....	547	.24	Bristol, Tenn.
Potatoes .....do....	20,370	.0163	Johnson City, Tenn.
Navy beans .....do....	2,212	.04	Do.
Lima beans .....do....	1,085	.06	Do.
Ham .....do....	1,515	.1105	Knoxville, Tenn.
Butterine or oleomargarine.....do....	3,000	.1072	Chicago, Ill.
Syrup .....gallons..	53	.1215	Do.
Cheese .....pounds..	907	.30	Do.
Sugar, A .....do....	8,319	.135	Johnson City, Tenn.
		.0454	Do.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The sick on June 30, 1904, were:

In hospital.....	29
In barracks.....	4
Total.....	33

The capacity of the hospital during the period covered by this report was 26. When completed it will have a capacity for caring for 200 patients. The total number admitted to the hospital during the year was 81. The deaths in hospital were 6; elsewhere, 2. None of the members were sent to insane asylums.

The average age at death was 66 years,

The average number of employees was: Members, 7; civilians, 11; female nurses, 3. Their total cost was \$4,628.98.

The amount expended for drugs was \$890.07; for appliances, nothing.

THE FARM.

There were employed during the year:

	Members.	Civilians.
On the farm.....	6	1
In the vegetable garden.....	2	2
In teaming.....	2	3
Total.....	10	4

The farm and vegetable products were:

Beets.....	\$0.76	Hay.....	\$60.00
Fodder.....	3.40	Millet.....	30.00
Milk.....	53.33		
Radishes.....	7.35	Total.....	347.34
Corn.....	192.50		

378 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The cost of maintaining the farm was \$2,799; no additional cost is reported for maintaining lawn and flower garden, or transportation and teams.

TREASURER.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts by transfer	\$174, 212. 60
Receipts from sales and other sources	810. 44
Total expenditures	175, 023. 04
Received on the posthumous account	16. 40
Expended on the posthumous account	8. 79

No improvements were completed during the year. The cost of repairs was \$31,384.27.

There were 188 open-market purchases, amounting to \$9,081.16. They consisted of fresh meats, fresh vegetables, milk, eggs, horses, and mules.

The average cost of maintenance per capita was reported as \$1,769.81. The funds were appropriated for "Maintenance," and were not divided among the subheads, as at other Branches.

POST FUND.

The post fund has not yet been put into operation at this Branch, though the sum of \$5,500 has been borrowed from the post fund of the Central Branch for the purpose of inaugurating the post fund here. The money is to be repaid within two years.

PENSION FUND.

There are 274 pensioners on the rolls of this Branch, nearly all of whom were present on June 30, 1904.

The pension money received during the year amounted to \$15,965.49, of which \$15,737.94 was expended, leaving a balance of \$227.55 due on July 1, 1904.

RECAPITULATION.

Total balances on hand and receipts of the Branch treasurer from all sources during the year	\$197, 121. 38
Expenditures and transfers	146, 622. 86
Balance due June 30, 1904	50, 498. 52

There seemed to be no authority in the appropriation act for the support of this Branch for the current fiscal year to disburse funds for the building of roads and the grading of the grounds. It is recommended that in all future appropriations for this Branch specific amounts be stated under each subhead, as for all the other Branch Homes.

No. 9.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE SOUTHERN BRANCH, MADE NOVEMBER 14 TO 17, 1904.

Post-office.—National Soldiers' Home, Va.

Local manager.—This position was vacant.

OFFICERS.

At date of inspection the officers were: Governor, William Thompson; treasurer, B. A. Beeson; surgeon, John A. Johnston; quartermaster, John H. Gifford; commissary of subsistence, Charles Candy; chaplain, Joseph H. Bradley, D. D. There has been no change in officers since the date of last inspection.

Return of members, November 15, 1904.

	Present.	Absent.
Officers	6	0
Noncommissioned officers	37	1
Members	2,631	969
Temporary members	20	0
Total	2,694	960

Civilians.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Officers' families	6	8	0
Members' families	2	2	1
Civilian employees' families	4	7	8
Total	12	17	9

There were 130 vacant beds in barracks and 42 in hospital at date of inspection.

The number of officers and members present and absent on June 30, 1904, was 3,642, which is a loss of 132 as compared with June 30, 1903, when the number present and absent was 3,774. The greatest number present during the year was 2,875, on March 8, 1904. The smallest number present was 2,386; on July 3, 1903.

The average number of officers and members present during the year was 2,670 and the average number absent was 1,050. The number temporarily cared for averaged 12, and the total number cared for during the year was 4,359, which is a decrease of 31 as compared with the preceding year.

The average age of all members on June 30, 1904, was 65.76 years, and of members of Spanish and Philippine wars 37.34.

Casualties in membership.

Gain:	
By first admission	404
By readmission	179
By transfer from other Homes	29
	<u>612</u>
Loss:	
By transfer to other Homes	59
By discharge, honorable	259
By discharge, dishonorable	16
By dropped from rolls	114
By deaths	256
By transfer to Government Insane Asylum	13
	<u>717</u>

380 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Inspection and review, November 16, 1904.

	In camp.	In line.					Present in camp.					Absent.	
		Unformed.	Not uni- formed.	Marching.	Standing in formation.	Total.	Sick.	Extra duty.	Other duty.	Excused.	Total.	On leave.	With out leave.
Officers	6	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Members	2,671	1,713	.....	1,082	1,713	1,713	402	496	20	55	974	949	9
Band	22	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,699	1,741	.....	1,060	1,713	1,741	403	496	20	55	974	949	9

The review was excellently done, the men standing at attention being the cripples and others for whom marching was inadvisable.

The barracks were in excellent condition, the proper attention being paid to the closets and urinals.

The average dormitory air space per man is 820 cubic feet.

No barracks have been constructed since last inspection.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal offenses during the year have been drunkenness, absence without leave, and bringing whisky into the Home grounds.

The total number of arrests was 1,364.

There were tried for drunkenness, 738.

There were tried for absence without leave, 285.

The total number of members offending was 997. This is 37.34 per cent of the average present. There were no members in confinement at date of inspection.

LIBRARY.

There were 9,249 volumes in the library, an increase of 14 volumes over the preceding year. The number of books read and circulated during the year was 41,461. There were 41 papers, 9 of which were subscribed for and 32 furnished free; and 36 periodicals, 29 of which were subscribed for and 7 furnished free.

BAND.

The band consists of 20 pieces. Two of the bandsmen are members of the Home. The musicians are paid the following salaries: Leader, \$100 a month; members, \$15, and civilians, \$23.16 per month. The total cost of the band for the year, including subsistence and other allowance of civilians, was \$8,008.40.

THEATER.

The amount expended for performances during the year was \$2,225, and the receipts from admission fees were \$581.80. Members are admitted free to performances, and for others there is a charge of from 15 cents to \$1.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The average attendance at religious services was as follows: Protestant, 150; Catholic, 450. The chaplains visit the sick in hospital constantly.

BEER HALL.

The beer hall is a small building, with a few seats for cripples in it. There is no space where men can be comfortable. There is no lunch counter at this beer hall. I think this method is a mistake, as it tends to make men drink in a hurry.

STORE, HOTEL, AND RESTAURANT.

The hotel and restaurant are very well managed and are successful. The store has several branches, such as lunch counter and news stand, and is properly managed and valuable.

There is also a smoking room, with tables for games, and a writing room, with tables, pens, and ink. The writing room is not much used by the members.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The general condition of buildings, stores, means of transportation, etc., was excellent.

Quartermaster stores on hand July 1, 1903	\$9, 075. 00
Received from general depot	4, 843. 77
Received by purchase	75, 704. 50
Total	89, 623. 27
Dropped by inspector	11, 032. 40
Balance on hand June 30, 1904	78, 590. 87

The property received from the general depot pertained to several classes, as follows:

Current expenses	\$1, 070. 11
Subsistence	1, 595. 37
Household	1, 475. 91
Hospital	702. 38
Clothing	23, 631. 31

The sum of \$2,899.77 was received from the sale of quartermaster property during the year.

There was on hand, June 30, 1904, clothing as follows:

New	\$4, 351. 00
Second-hand	5, 923. 79
Issued to members	48, 504. 47
Awaiting action of inspector	1, 990. 00
Total	60, 769. 26

There were 20 men employed in the laundry, and the expenditures during the year were:

For labor	\$2, 340. 00
For material	1, 832. 83
Total	4, 172. 83

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire apparatus and appliances were in good order, and when the alarm was sounded it was promptly responded to.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Fresh water is obtained from wells on the Home grounds and from the Newport News Water Company.

The steam plant consists of nine 50-horsepower, two 100-horsepower, and three 150-horsepower steam boilers. These are used to furnish power, as well as for cooking and heating purposes. This Branch has no lighting plant. Light is furnished by the Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company. The cost during the past year was \$10,886.10.

The charge for electric lighting at this Branch seems excessive at the rate of \$10,631.64 per year for 1,946 incandescent lights and 21 arc lights. At the same rate as charged for these lights it would have cost the Northwestern Branch for the number of lights used there \$11,440 instead of \$6,502.07, the amount reported as expended, and at the Pacific Branch \$15,156 instead of \$7,753.36.

The cold-storage plant consists of a 10-ton ice machine. Seven hundred and twenty-two and one-half tons of ice were made during the year at a cost of \$1.20 per ton.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The value of the stores on hand June 30, 1904, was \$2,297.25; and the value of stores condemned during the year was \$578. The amount received from sales of condemned subsistence property was \$1.

The storehouses, cellars, kitchen, dining room, etc., were in good condition.

The food supplied was satisfactory, and well cooked and served.

The average number employed in the kitchen was 36, and in the dining room, 82.

Average cost of a ration, 15.11 cents.

Average cost of a hospital ration, 17.70 cents.

Swill and garbage are sold to the highest bidder. There were sold during the year 567,000 pounds, for which there was received \$663.

The following was the bill of fare for the week ending July 2, 1904:

Sunday.—Breakfast: Sugar-cured breakfast bacon, baked beans, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast mutton, potatoes, rice pudding, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Stewed prunes, bread, oleo, tea.

Monday.—Breakfast: Sweet pickled shoulder, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Beef stew, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Oat-meal mush, bread, oleo, tea.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Sugar-cured bacon, hominy, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, macaroni, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Bologna sausage, cheese, bread, oleo, tea.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Hashed corned beef, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Hominy grits, sweetened; bread, oleo, tea.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Fricassee beef, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, squash, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Stewed dried apples, cheese, bread, oleo, tea.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 383

Friday.—Breakfast: Boiled mackerel, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Clam chowder, crackers, bread pudding, chowchow, pickles, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Stewed prunes, bread rolls, bread, oleo, tea.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Sliced boiled ham, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, macaroni, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee. Supper: Oat-meal mush, sweetened; bread, oleo, tea.

Contract prices for principal articles of food for last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Articles.	Amount bought.	Cost.	Where bought.
Flour pounds..	73,696	\$0.0288	Hampton, Va.
Fresh beef do..	86,952	.0638	Chicago, Ill.
Corned beef do..	15,600	.0522	Do.
Bacon do..	12,295	.1142	Do.
Salt pork do..	1,800	.0828	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fresh fish do..	4,293	.09	Ripraps, Va.
Codfish do..	4,800	.04	Hampton, Va.
Salt mackerel do..	16,400	.07	Gloucester, Mass.
Coffee do..	10,409	.09	Richmond, Va.
Tea do..	1,007	.2488	Chicago, Ill.
Potatoes bushels..	2,806	.97	Hampton, Va.
Navy beans pounds..	4,935	.03	Richmond, Va.
Lima beans do..	2,572	.04	Chicago, Ill.
Ham do..	13,984	.1123	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Butterine or oleomargarine do..	15,312	.10625	Kansas City, Mo.
Cheese do..	5,482	.11	Norfolk, Va.
Sugar:			Hampton, Va.
A do..	23,978	.0428	Philadelphia, Pa.
Granulated do..	3,000	.0455	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The hospital was in good condition throughout. The buildings are old, but are well cared for.

The sick on June 30, 1904, were:

In hospital.....	386
In convalescent companies.....	108
In barracks.....	41
Total.....	535

The capacity of the hospital is 442. The total number admitted to the hospital during the year was 874. There were 200 deaths in the hospital during the year and 56 elsewhere. The average age at death was 73.20 years.

Thirteen members were sent to the insane asylum.

The average number of employees was: Members, 103; civilians, 26; female nurses, 10.

The total cost for employees was \$22,628.35.

The amount expended for drugs was \$6,549.72 and for appliances \$4,577.81.

THE FARM.

There is no farm at this Branch, and only 3 acres are cultivated as a garden for vegetables.

The employees in the garden during the year were:

	Members.	Civilians.
In vegetable garden.....	2	
In flower garden.....	14	1
In teaming.....	10	
Total.....	26	1

384 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The garden products were:

Beans	\$97.60	Squash	\$23.38
Beets	37.96	Tomatoes	132.93
Carrots	31.21	Turnips	13.29
Green corn	19.64	Kale	26.80
Cucumbers	9.35		
Lettuce	15.60	Total turned into commis-	
Radishes	6.48	sary	414.24

None of the garden products were fed to stock or sold.

Cost of maintaining lawn and flower garden	\$2,599
Cost of maintaining transportation and teams	3,231
Total	5,830

TREASURER.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts by transfer	\$365,155.00
Receipts from sales and other sources	10,429.35
Total	375,584.35
Total expenditures	362,842.33
Received on the posthumous account	1,839.98
Expended on the posthumous account	1,705.22
Cost of improvements	7,732.60
Cost of repairs	38,022.10

There were 12 open-market purchases, amounting to \$2,396.86. These were generally for fruits and vegetables, etc.

The amount paid to employees during the year was \$99,692.85.

The average cost of maintenance per capita was \$148.02.

POST FUND.

The amount paid to employees was \$14,483.98.

The expenditures during the year were:

For beer hall	\$14,857.77
For store	15,197.19
For hotel	10,303.62
For amusements	11,887.29
For transportation	8,539.36
For buildings	4,298.75
For insurance	154.50
For other purposes	3,448.48
Total	68,686.96

The cash on hand July 1, 1904, was \$13,019.88. The stock and fixtures on hand were valued at \$7,035.18. The net profit for the year was \$3,616.52.

PENSION FUND.

The number of pensioners at the Branch on June 30, 1904, was 2,473.

Amount on hand July 1, 1903, due pensioners	\$21,165.72
Received during the year due pensioners	425,159.92
Total	446,325.64
Amount paid to pensioners	407,656.92
Balance due July 1, 1904	38,668.72

There were on the roll June 30, 1904, 3,391 pensioners.

RECAPITULATION.

Total of balances on hand and receipts of the Branch treasurer from all sources during the fiscal year.....	\$959,830.72
Expenditures and transfers	873,489.68
Balance due June 30, 1904.....	86,341.04

The inspection of the treasurer's accounts at this Branch was not accomplished without unusual delay.

There were a large number of checks for payment of individual pensions drawn in favor of the treasurer. The necessity for such a course is not apparent.

The total receipts and disbursements as reported on the retained quarterly accounts current of the pension fund do not agree with the totals of the cashbook for the corresponding periods, although the balances do.

No. 10.—GENERAL DEPOT.

The general depot is connected with the Central Branch, and is under the supervision of Mrs. E. L. Miller, who has long conducted its affairs with great zeal and efficiency. The general nature of the work carried on is the manufacture of blank forms, bedding, uniform clothing, and underwear for distribution to the several Branches of the Home.

The average number of salaried employees during the year was, members, 42; civilians, 3; and the amount paid them for services was \$11,923.01—\$80.53 less than for the preceding year. The average number employed on piecework was, members, 39; civilians, 127. They are employed in the manufacture of bedding, clothing, etc., and the amount paid them for services during the year was \$35,957.98, or \$5,808.35 less than for last year.

Purchases and contracts are made by Maj. Moses Harris, general treasurer, but contracts are subject to the approval of the president of the Board of Managers. Office supplies, repairs to machinery, etc., are made in open market. Upon the arrival of each consignment of goods purchased, at the general depot, they are inspected by the superintendent. Articles fabricated are inspected by the foremen of the tailoring department of the depot.

The total receipts from the sale of clippings during the year amounted to \$2,010.55.

The following was the cost of material furnished for fabrication to each of the depot shops and of the articles fabricated therein: Tailor shop, \$101,747.20; underwear and bedding shop, \$18,361.16; suspender shop, \$1,571.81; printing office, \$2,886.67; sundry expenses, \$1,265.02. Fabricated articles: Tailor shop, \$138,567.76; underwear and bedding shop, \$27,390.58; suspender shop, \$1,775.92; printing office, \$4,415.53. The amount paid for services in each was: Tailor shop, \$38,232.61; underwear and bedding shop, \$8,372.54; suspender shop, \$194.47; printing office, \$1,081.37.

386 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The following tables give a more detailed account of the transactions of the general depot during the year, to wit:

Rates paid for each class of piecework, fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Articles.	To mem- bers.	To civi- lians.
Aprons, denim and white.....each.....		\$0.04
Blouses.....do.....	\$0.35	.50
Caps, white.....do.....		.05
Coats, dress and great.....do.....	.75	1.00
Drawers, Canton flannel.....per pair.....		.15
Gowns.....each.....		.50
Jackets, white.....do.....		.30
Mattresses—barrack (tufting and finishing).....do.....	.05	
Overalls:		
Denim.....do.....		.10
Duck.....do.....		.12
Pillow cases.....do.....		.02
Sheets.....do.....		.03
Shirts, cotton.....do.....		.25
Towels, bath, hand, and roller.....do.....		.02
Trousers.....per pair.....	.30	.35
Vests.....each.....	.45	.50

Statement of machines, tools, etc., on hand July 1, 1903, purchased and expended during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF CURRENT EXPENSE.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1903.	Purchased.	Expended.	On hand June 30, 1904.
Balance.....	\$1,719.31			\$1,719.31
Boxes, filing.....		\$20.88		20.88
Casting rollers.....		13.20	\$13.20	
Type.....		118.35	118.35	
Total.....	1,719.31	152.43	131.55	1,740.19

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Balance.....	\$125.75			\$125.75
Brooms.....		\$2.50		2.50
Brushes:				
Counter.....		2.00		2.00
Scrub.....		.63		.63
Coolers, water.....		11.00		11.00
Handles, mop.....		.40		.40
Sweepers, floor.....		8.50		8.50
Total.....	125.75	25.03		150.78

HEAD OF HOSPITAL.

	\$11.21			\$11.21
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HEAD OF CLOTHING.

Balance.....	\$3,580.74			\$3,580.74
Grease.....		\$1.65	\$1.65	
Renewal of battery.....		19.10	19.10	
Repairs to engine.....		2.50	2.50	
Repairs to machine.....		.29		
Sharpening shears.....		16.05	16.05	
Shears.....		11.50		11.50
Tables.....		59.60		59.60
Valve.....		15.00	15.00	
Total.....	3,580.74	125.69	54.59	3,651.84

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 387

Statement of office furniture, etc., on hand July 1, 1903, purchased and expended during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1903.	Purchased.	On hand June 30, 1904.
Balance	\$123. 13		\$123. 13
Stamps, rubber		\$0. 80	. 80
Total	123. 13	. 80	123. 93

Statement of material and articles on hand July 1, 1903, purchased, fabricated, expended, and transferred during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF CURRENT EXPENSE.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1903.		Purchased.		Fabricated.		Expended.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1904.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Blank forms.....	74,771	\$865.83	4,180	\$129.25	459,868	\$2,145.01			379,749	\$1,816.36	159,020	\$933.23
Books.....	4,458	638.96	1,001	2,756.17					1,217	2,955.08	942	440.10
Envelopes.....	228,185	557.09	669,500	1,691.88	634,200	2,017.92	634,200	\$1,706.41	618,580	2,006.60	279,115	554.86
Paper.....												
Reams.....	186,466	741.25	608	2,300.57	947,490	1,681.19	662,446	2,531.74	796,420	1,421.15	180,446	510.08
Sheets.....	14,850	33.02		88.00			49,380	118.99			165,920	293.08
Cardboard and cartons.....	21,001	49.12	36,500	130.07	130,425	166.70	655	4.13	155,816	268.11	8,141	13.13
Miscellaneous.....	34,859	172.96	34,289	140.63				140.63			42,602	197.49
Sundry expenses.....												
Total.....		2,557.73		7,231.57		6,010.82		4,501.90		8,466.25		2,481.97

HEAD OF SUBSISTENCE.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1903.		Purchased.		Fabricated.		Expended.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1904.		Value as per appraisement.
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	
Aprons:	1,027	\$202.52			904	\$178.27			1,316	\$259.51	615	\$121.28	\$126.20
White.....	1,168	205.80			3,300	581.47			3,665	645.78	848	141.49	148.17
Buckles, white.....			5	\$0.13			5	\$0.13					
Buttons, white.....			24	\$0.40			24	\$0.40					
Caps, white.....	373	36.74			1,000	157.61			1,582	150.91	441	43.44	48.11
Denim.....	1,866	139.74	1,296.4	152.84			1,142.4	122.14			1,510	170.44	170.44
Duck cotton.....	5,624.2	583.22					3,481.2	360.99			2,148	222.23	222.23
Jackets, white.....	496	308.46			1,276	788.56			1,301	809.12	2,471	292.92	292.13
Mailin, bleached.....	2,773	284.74	2,809.2	221.57			4,168.2	357.62	94	7.94	825	90.76	90.75
Oversalls, Duck.....					60	30.00			60	30.00			
Total.....		1,711.22		374.94		1,740.98		841.28		1,908.26		1,082.65	1,083.08

Statement of material and articles on hand July 1, 1903, purchased, expended, and transferred during the year, etc.—Continued.
HEAD OF CLOTHING.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1903.		Purchased.		Fabricated.		Expended.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1904.		Value as per appraisal.
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	
Binding.....gross	22	\$11.99	44	\$23.76	10,559	\$21,262.68	27	\$14.69	17,153	\$34,641.01	39	\$21.06	\$21.06
Blouses.....number	21,064	42,356.17									14,440	29,077.84	31,626.04
Buckles.....do	38	69.92	110	201.30			89	163.25			59	107.97	107.97
Suspender, double gross	48	4.93	100	8.00			102	9.25			46	3.68	3.68
Vest.....gross	4,243.2	241.35	8,835.2	562.20			9,842.4	591.31			3,236	202.24	202.24
Buckram.....yards													
Buttons.....do	432	1,114.59	1,022.5	2,433.75			643.5	1,595.27			811	1,933.07	1,933.07
Coat.....gross	914	12.19	5,616	62.60			3,316	38.97			3,214	35.82	35.82
Drawers.....do	267	9.84	1,100	60.50			771	37.06			596	32.78	32.78
Fly.....gross	1,379	3.92	1,584	4.29			1,973	5.56			990	2.66	2.66
Shirt.....do	1,474	19.51	1,870	109.86			1,298	67.92			1,046	61.45	61.45
Suspender.....gross	883	473.25	1,913	2,669.75			1,031	1,398.67			1,215	1,744.33	1,744.33
Vest.....do	1,924	222.89	4,997	556.17			5,168	585.90			1,753	196.16	196.16
Canvas, French.....yards													
Cloth.....do													
Double breadth—													
20-ounce.....do	9,778	14,862.55	5,043.5	8,027.34			9,677.5	14,709.99			5,149	8,179.91	8,179.91
16-ounce.....do	3,317.1	4,046.90	4,067.5	5,450.62			6,156.6	6,512.00			2,228	2,965.52	2,965.52
Red.....do			9	29.88			9	29.88					
White.....do	14.7	50.21	60	197.50			58.5	194.39			16.2	52.82	52.82
Coats.....number	2,411	9,867.02			6,278	25,692.79			6,463	26,449.88	2,226	9,109.83	9,830.28
Dress.....do	139	566.18			3,022	12,508.94			2,113	8,807.15	1,043	4,267.97	6,074.10
Great.....do	4,008.2	394.90					3,415.2	336.31			588	57.99	57.99
Denim.....yards													
Drawers.....do	21,580	8,280.92			19,713	7,536.30			30,610	11,703.20	10,633	4,065.02	4,172.89
Canvas flannel.....pairs	711	748.26							50	52.62	661	695.64	695.64
Red flannel.....do													
Drill.....do													
Black.....yards	1,253	70.62	3,302	222.22			2,286	136.77			2,319	156.07	156.07
Unbleached.....do	19,962	1,042.71	39,990	2,455.39			39,494	2,241.99			20,458	1,256.11	1,256.11
Flannel.....do													
Canton.....do	13,125	1,040.81	80,063	6,524.34			49,032	3,967.23			44,146	3,597.92	3,597.92
Coat-lining.....do	9,540.2	2,346.91	19,966.2	4,540.85			18,295.4	4,335.90	40	9.28	11,191	2,542.56	2,542.56
Double breadth, 11-ounce.....yards	3,400.4	2,346.35	15,258.3	15,249.95			15,957.7	13,522.41			5,701	5,073.89	5,073.89
Red.....do	179.2	43.16	71.4	24.31			71.4	24.31			179.2	43.18	43.18
Hooks and eyes.....dozen			15	52			15	52					
Interlining.....yards	6,599	81.84	8,890	121.65			11,401	147.61			4,078	55.89	55.89
Jeana, Kentucky.....do	4,777.6	387.77	14,329.4	1,348.40			15,098.2	1,358.93			4,009	377.24	377.24
Kersey, single breadth, 20-ounce.....yards	17,655	18,008.13	55,255.1	74,606.50			40,663.1	49,609.36			32,247	43,005.27	43,005.27

Overalls.....pairs..	398	171.22	70	346.50	1,127	497.85	30	147.70	1,258	556.17	257	113.40
Paper, carbonized.....rolls..	20	98.00	4,018	309.79			9,488	659.75	131	118.60	38	178.20
Shirting, 4 4 cotton.....yards..	8,223	559.99								9.18	2,622	200.85
Shirts:												
Cotton.....number..	601	283.77			3,374	1,649.18			2,751	1,344.69	1,224	598.26
Domest flannel.....do....	1,572	2,314.93									1,572	2,314.93
Red flannel.....do....	445	511.75									395	454.25
Silesia:												
Black.....yards..	3,411.4	240.71	8,876.6	665.75								
Slate.....do....	6,247.2	444.31	13,156.2	1,110.38								
Silk, twist.....pounds..	45	254.63	57	302.10								
Straps, suspender, double												
pairs.....do....	2,529	64.24	18,695	473.00								
Stripes:												
Captain.....pairs..					457	142.32						
Sergeant.....do....					210	42.30						
Corporal.....do....					52	10.27						
Suspenders.....do....	7,320	1,057.01			12,804	1,848.88			14,448	2,086.59	5,676	819.60
Tape.....do....	107	14.98	495	75.74					21	2.84	271	41.46
Thread:												
Black cotton.....do....	796	355.22	2,480	1,106.71								
White cotton, O. N. T.,												
dozen.....do....	421	187.88	980	415.01					83	37.04	955	426.18
White cotton.....dozen..	109	47.49	110	46.75								
Linen.....do....	330	243.05	714	528.36								
Do.....pounds..	62	77.50	110	138.60								
Trousers.....pairs..	11,507	20,206.29			25,600	46,780.29			29,940	52,645.33	8,187	14,341.25
Vests.....number..	14,404	17,904.17			14,888	18,505.78			14,091	17,515.15	15,301	18,894.80
Webbing.....dozen..	355	94.93										
Webbing.....yards..	4,224	205.97	30,787.4	1,505.52								
Wigan.....do....	1,189	58.58	2,310	518.75								
Boxes, packing.....do....												
Express charges.....do....												
Gasoline and oil.....do....												
Handles, hatchet.....do....												
Iron and nails.....do....												
Matches, soap, etc.....do....												
Oil, machine.....do....												
Paint, machine.....do....												
Paint, trench.....do....												
Paper, wrapping.....do....												
Potash, caustic.....do....												
Rags.....do....												
Sponges.....do....												
Tags, shipping.....do....												
Twine.....do....												
Total.....		154,062.84		134,572.29		136,477.08		109,005.27		156,240.94		159,886.00
												167,022.50

a 52113 gross expended to uniform caps. Value, \$89.72.

392 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Statement of office supplies, etc., purchased and expended during the year.

HEAD OF MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles.	Purchased.	Expended.
Books, blank.....	\$53.75	\$53.75
Ice, etc.....	99.65	99.65
Office supplies.....	21.25	21.25
Telephone service.....	16.50	16.50
Tickets, car.....	10.00	10.00
Total.....	201.15	201.15

Estimated cost of the material and of the fabrication of each article.

Articles.	Material.	Cutting and making.	Total.
Aprons:			
Denim.....	\$0.1430	\$0.0622	\$0.2052
White, subsistence.....	.1161	.0622	.1783
Blouses.....	1.5582	.6349	2.1901
Caps, white, subsistence.....	.0831	.0760	.1091
Coats:			
Dress.....	3.1516	1.0899	4.1915
Great.....	3.6877	1.1540	4.8417
Drawers, canton flannel.....	.2011	.1913	.3924
Gowns.....	.7977	.5508	1.3485
Jackets, white, subsistence and hospital.....	.2482	.3508	.5990
Mattresses, household:			
30 inches.....	3.9638	.1257	4.0895
36 inches.....	4.2475	.1257	4.3732
Overalls:			
Denim.....	.2965	.1484	.4449
White.....	.3068	.1634	.4702
Pillowcases, household and hospital.....	.0797	.0422	.1219
Sheets, hospital.....	.3843	.0581	.4374
Shirts, cotton.....	.1964	.2936	.4920
Stripes, white:			
Captain.....	.3114		.3114
Sergeant and corporal.....	.2007		.2007
Suspenders.....	.1228	.0150	.1387
Towels:			
Bath, household.....	.1047	.0422	.1469
Hand, household.....	.0635	.0422	.1257
Roller, household.....	.2498	.0422	.2915
Bath, hospital.....	.1692	.0422	.2114
Hand, hospital.....	.1344	.0422	.1766
Roller, hospital.....	.4010	.0422	.4432
Trousers.....	1.5732	.4879	2.0611
Vests.....	.6713	.6360	1.3082

Statement of amount and value of fabricated articles transferred to the several Branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during fiscal year June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF CURRENT EXPENSE.

Branch.	Blank forms.		Envelopes.		Paper.		Miscellaneous.	
	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.
Northwestern.....	30,099	\$153.63	57,325	\$156.16	68,780	\$120.71		
Southern.....	49,062	214.60	76,100	246.06	82,860	149.55		
Eastern.....	25,706	125.54	56,700	181.26	73,360	129.41		
Western.....	36,602	168.36	68,000	219.93	88,400	157.41		
Central.....	65,608	264.80	97,750	287.37	218,660	380.44		
Pacific.....	37,537	186.14	66,500	208.66	78,000	144.05		
Marion.....	28,100	124.02	65,575	212.70	60,800	110.92		
Danville.....	44,119	169.30	55,250	178.07	91,060	165.80		
Mountain.....	48,335	203.64	37,980	121.18	26,960	50.12	18,000	\$47.98
General treasurer.....	13,736	1,610.03	36,800	1,811.39	1,408.31	47.98		
		91.25		189.68	12.74	117.74		
Total.....		1,701.28		2,001.07		1,421.15		165.72

Statement of amount and value of fabricated articles and material transferred to the several Branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF SUBSISTENCE.

Articles.	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.		Western.		Pacific.		Marion.		Danville.		Mountain.	
	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.
Aprons:																		
Denim.....number.....	250	\$49.30	100	\$19.72	350	\$69.02					300	\$59.16	125	\$24.65	56	\$11.04	135	\$26.62
White.....do.....	550	\$86.91	100	17.62	325	57.27	450	79.29	300	\$62.86	950	167.39	350	61.67	400	70.48	42	29
Cape, white.....do.....	450	44.33			42	4.13	400	39.40			270	26.60			130	12.81	240	23.64
Jackets, white.....do.....	450	279.87	75	46.65	136	84.58	200	124.38			40	24.88	30	18.66	130	80.85	240	149.25
Muslin, bleached, yards.....									94	7.94								
Overalls, duck.....pairs.....																	60	30.00
Total.....		421.11		118.57		165.70		312.09		60.80		278.03		104.98		176.18		271.90

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Mattresses:																		
30-inch.....number.....	200	\$841.64			30	\$126.25			75	\$282.31	500	\$2,104.10	80	\$336.66	50	\$6.97	876	\$3,686.38
36-inch.....do.....	6,000	715.80	900	\$107.87	2,300	274.39	3,200	\$381.76	1,000	119.30	2,500	298.25	1,500	178.97	50	85.97	2,628	313.52
Pillow cases.....do.....	2,400	873.12			800	36	500	181.90	1,200	436.56	2,400	873.12	300	109.14	400	145.52	2,628	966.07
Sheets.....do.....			143	20.62	47.4	6.86												
Ticking.....yards.....																		
Towels:																		
Bath.....number.....	2,100	291.06	200	27.72	300	35.58					850	100.81	900	124.74	750	103.96	1,600	221.76
Hand.....do.....	200	23.72	200	23.72	300	35.58					850	100.81	900	124.74	750	103.96	1,600	221.76
Roller.....do.....	1,450	383.69	400	108.60	200	54.31	2,500	678.75	1,100	298.65	550	149.33	200	54.30	800	81.45	200	23.72
Total.....		3,116.31		433.56		1,297.74		1,242.41		1,398.31		3,525.61		903.81		336.89		5,255.75

HEAD OF HOSPITAL.

Aprons, white.....number.....	110	\$18.90	175	\$30.07			100	\$17.18										
Cape, white.....do.....	45	5.42					50	72.12	50	\$72.12	100	\$144.23	100	\$144.23			125	\$180.29
Gowns.....do.....	150	216.36																
Jackets, white.....do.....	90	65.98	75	46.64	140	\$87.07			50	298.42	150	895.26	200	26.11	100	\$11.87	200	1,193.68
Mattresses.....do.....					500	59.35	525	62.32	500	59.35	1,450	172.12	220	57.09			600	71.22
Pillow cases.....do.....	900	106.83	550	65.29	500	59.35	525	62.32	500	59.35	1,450	172.12	220	57.09			600	71.22
Sheeting, 7-4 cotton, yds.....	1,000	428.19	550	224.23	225	91.76	850	346.63	900	367.41	400	163.12	140	57.09			600	244.08
Sheets.....number.....																		
Towels:																		
Bath.....do.....	750	148.88	500	99.25					200	33.34	950	158.38	250	49.63			600	119.10
Hand.....do.....	1,100	191.71	275	45.84	200	35.58	200	82.26	100	41.13	850	349.63					200	33.34
Roller.....do.....	1,180	74.06	150	61.70	50	20.56	200	82.26									100	41.13
Total.....		1,246.32		573.06		590.52		580.51		908.80		1,882.73		277.06		11.87		1,883.44

Statement of amount and value of fabricated articles and material transferred to the several Branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

HEAD OF CLOTHING.

Articles.	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.		Western.		Pacific.		Marion.		Danville.		Mountain.	
	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.
Blouses.....number..	2,845	85,728.98	1,744	83,511.89	1,645	83,312.55	2,244	84,518.78	2,542	85,118.83	2,105	84,288.85	1,068	82,190.91	1,680	83,383.01	1,260	82,537.26
(Costs: Dress.....do.....	740	3,028.46	684	2,799.27	980	3,806.04	19	77.76	1,380	5,443.04	760	3,069.38	250	1,028.13	560	2,291.80	1,200	4,911.00
Great.....do.....	525	2,138.07	1	4.07	111	452.05	200	814.50	700	2,850.75	25	101.81	198	798.22	55	425.88	300	1,221.75
Drawers: Canton flannel, pairs..	5,650	2,159.99	3,013	1,151.87	3,390	1,296.00	3,594	1,373.98	4,100	1,567.43	2,935	1,122.05	1,270	485.52	4,080	1,540.67	2,628	1,004.69
Red flannel.....do.....					40	9.28											50	52.62
Flannel, coating yds..					40	9.28												
Overall, denim.....pairs..	122	53.84	175	77.23	115	50.76			420	185.35	280	123.56	16	7.06	106	46.78	24	10.59
Paper, carbolized, rolls..															4	19.60	20	99.00
Shirting, cotton.....yards..					131	9.18												
Shirts: Cotton.....number..	600	293.28	75	36.67	140	63.43	132	64.52	460	224.85	144	70.38	690	337.28	130	63.54	380	185.74
Red flannel.....do.....																	50	57.50
Silks: Black.....yards..					45	3.31												
Slate.....do.....					45	3.80	51	4.30			10	85			3	16.98		
Silk, twist.....pounds..					1	1.33												
Straps, "s u s p e n d e r																		
double pairs..	200	5.06																
Stripes, white: Captain.....pairs..	60	18.99	36	11.04	59	18.26	50	15.96	50	15.55	48	14.65	74	22.57	60	19.21	20	6.09
Sergeant.....do.....			46	9.00	30	7.08			50	9.69	20	3.87	28	5.69	36	6.97		
Corporal.....do.....			52	10.27														
Suspenders.....do.....	2,868	414.14	1,500	216.60	1,476	213.14	1,644	237.39	2,042	296.30	972	140.36	1,272	183.68	1,464	211.40	1,200	173.28
Type.....dozen..	10	1.40													11	1.54		
Thread: Black cotton.....do.....	10	4.46	5	2.23	12	5.36	19	8.48			24	10.71	6	2.68	7	3.12		
White cotton.....do.....	46	20.53	9	4.01	14	6.25	13	6.79	15	6.69	27	12.08	12	5.86	11	4.91	6	2.68
Linen.....do.....					4	2.96			4	2.96					3	2.21		
Trousers.....pairs..	5,945	10,439.42	3,241	5,691.19	3,080	5,408.48	3,120	5,478.73	5,700	10,009.20	2,237	3,928.17	1,728	3,025.59	3,614	6,416.87	1,280	2,247.53
Vests.....number..	2,405	2,999.42	1,641	2,089.77	1,955	2,430.07	1,405	1,746.42	2,340	2,908.63	645	801.74	620	770.66	1,880	2,336.84	1,200	1,491.60
Total.....		27,298.04		15,555.11		17,104.32		14,846.56		28,639.26		13,638.44		8,858.35		16,791.38		14,001.48

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 395

Number and value of manufactured articles received in general depot during the year ending June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF CURRENT EXPENSE.

Articles.	Number.	Value.
Blank forms.....	4,130	\$129.25
Books.....	1,101	2,756.17
Envelopes.....	500	4.00
Transportation tickets.....	34,289	130.07
Total.....		2,019.49

Statement of manufactured articles on hand July 1, 1903, purchased, expended, and transferred during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF SUBSISTENCE.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1903.		Purchased.		Expended.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1904.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bottles:										
Pepper.....	188	\$9.40	1,500	\$75.00			923	\$46.15	765	\$38.25
Salt.....			1,196	149.50			500	62.50	696	87.00
Vinegar.....	422	105.50	2,005	501.25			1,295	323.75	1,132	283.00
Bowls.....	29,512	2,385.55	14,890	1,481.80			34,350	2,867.33	10,042	1,000.02
Cups.....	1,331	42.15	1,620	96.86			1,403	46.46	1,548	92.55
Dishes, vegetable.....	5,354	1,276.03	10,624	2,945.50			6,840	1,549.40	9,638	2,672.13
Forks, table.....	13,944	2,202.69					2,724	430.28	11,220	1,772.81
Knives, table.....	5,488	969.65					3,348	591.48	2,140	378.07
Ladles, soup.....	103	56.65	200	110.00			110	60.50	193	106.15
Pitchers, sirup.....	356	222.49	500	312.50			708	442.49	148	92.50
Plates:										
Butter and cheese.....	2,499	102.04							2,499	102.04
Bread.....	9,560	455.53					1,710	81.48	7,850	374.05
Butter, individual.....	6,085	96.63					3,060	48.59	3,025	48.04
Butter, 6-inch.....	5,203	195.11					3,020	113.25	2,183	81.86
Cheese.....	7,366	301.11					3,502	132.37	4,464	164.74
Dinner.....	35,494	2,184.79					25,100	1,547.83	10,894	640.96
Soup.....	17,497	1,156.39	4,984	410.14			13,350	890.91	9,181	675.62
Platters, meat.....	4,579	1,345.54					1,964	577.13	2,615	768.41
Pots, mustard.....	735	44.71	300	30.00			491	32.35	544	42.36
Salt cellars.....	419	26.18					369	23.06	50	3.12
Saucers.....	1,643	52.02	1,000	59.78			1,611	51.00	1,032	60.80
Spoons:										
Dessert.....	16,596	3,518.35					2,400	508.80	14,196	3,009.55
Tea.....	5,100	651.06					1,068	136.33	4,032	514.73
Tureens, soup.....	142	596.40	250	1,050.00			214	898.80	178	747.60
Overalls, white cotton.....			600	220.00			278	101.93	322	118.07
Casks.....				92.60		\$92.60				
Iron and nails.....				12.50		12.50				
Lumber.....				1.25		1.25				
Straw.....				16.00		16.00				
Total.....		17,999.77		7,564.68		122.35		11,564.17		13,877.93

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1903.		Purchased.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1904.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Bedsteads.....	1,541	\$6,977.52	1,860	\$8,193.90	1,467	\$6,625.46	1,934	\$8,545.96
Blankets, G. W.....	2,579	6,408.88	7,000	22,662.46	4,985	14,206.20	4,594	14,863.14
Counterpanes, linen.....	3,148	2,408.68	2,090	1,619.12	3,533	2,706.93	1,705	1,320.87
Pillows.....	1,857	2,168.08	2,000	2,500.00	1,616	1,886.71	2,241	2,781.37
Total.....		17,963.16		34,975.48		25,427.30		27,511.34

a 860 bedsteads, value \$1,552.65, from head of hospital.

396 NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Statement of manufactured articles on hand July 1, 1903, purchased and transferred during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF HOSPITAL.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1903.		Purchased.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1904.	
	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.
Bedsteads.....	520	\$2,242.70	500	\$2,333.76	a 520	\$2,242.70	500	\$2,333.76
Blankets, W. W.....	2,090	5,864.99	1,003	3,761.25	1,001	2,809.02	2,092	6,817.22
Counterpanes, cotton.....	2,673	2,021.24			1,146	866.56	1,527	1,154.68
Pans, bed.....	509	235.01			25	11.54	484	223.47
Pillows.....	1,149	1,342.80	500	625.00	525	613.55	1,124	1,354.25
Total.....		11,706.74		6,720.01		6,543.37		11,883.38

a 360 bedsteads, value \$1,562.65, to head of household.

HEAD OF CLOTHING.

Cape, uniform.....	10,061	\$3,409.70	3,798	\$1,443.24	6,496	\$2,215.86	7,363	\$2,637.06
Chevrons:								
Sergeant.....pairs.....			431	107.40	211	51.74	220	55.66
Corporal.....do.....			100	18.00	52	9.36	48	8.64
Gloves, white.....do.....	32,884	3,876.44			3,684	434.29	29,200	3,442.15
Hats:								
Black.....	516	362.83			492	345.97	24	16.86
Drab.....	22,140	14,817.50	10,000	7,500.00	17,514	11,828.59	14,626	10,488.91
Jumpers.....			1,201	562.97			1,201	562.97
Sashes.....	7	10.50	10	15.00	9	13.50	8	12.00
Shirts, K. W.....	49,778	21,154.99	27,492	12,162.35	38,175	16,300.14	39,096	17,017.20
Shoes.....pairs.....	23,196	30,965.05	25,300	33,332.75	24,246	32,291.11	24,250	31,996.69
Slippers.....do.....	1,429	788.78	550	269.50	694	388.09	1,285	675.19
Shoulder straps:								
Captain.....do.....	131	296.23	75	170.00	143	323.49	63	142.74
Lieutenant.....do.....	28	53.20	50	95.00	47	89.30	31	58.90
Stockings.....do.....	93,417	22,507.04	71,500	17,899.89	63,432	15,377.17	101,485	25,029.76
Total.....		98,232.26		73,576.10		79,668.61		92,144.75

Statement of amount and value of manufactured articles transferred to the several Branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF CURRENT EXPENSE.

Branch.	Blank forms.		Books.		Transportation tickets.		Envelopes.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Northwestern.....	406	\$3.73	107	\$220.05				
Southern.....	26	15.48	147	368.91	2,800	\$9.31		
Eastern.....	168	9.74	101	272.25	10,400	42.18		
Western.....	408	9.94	155	318.28	750	2.30		
Central.....	616	17.29	147	493.44	3,000	12.17		
Pacific.....	242	13.02	123	214.67	1,750	6.33		
Marion.....	198	10.14	94	217.91	4,589	17.42		
Danville.....	819	21.65	180	400.09				
Mountain.....	162	9.09	154	437.81	1,400	5.66		
Total.....		115.08		2,943.41		95.37		
General treasurer.....			9	11.62	1,452	7.02	1,600	\$4.53
Grand total.....		115.08		2,955.03		102.39		4.52

Statement of amount and value of manufactured articles transferred to the several branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

HEAD OF SUBSISTENCE.

Articles.	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.		Danville.		Marion.		Pacific.		Western.		Mountain.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bottles:																		
Pepper.....	215	\$10.76	50	\$2.50	55	\$2.75	108	\$5.40	100	\$5.00	120	\$6.00	115	\$5.76	100	\$5.00	60	\$3.00
Salt.....	100	12.50	200	12.50	60	12.50	180	45.00	125	31.25	180	45.00	150	37.50	200	25.00	60	15.00
Vinegar.....	250	62.50	500	125.00	600	150.00	1,200	300.00	1,500	375.00	1,800	450.00	1,500	375.00	2,000	500.00	600	150.00
Bowls.....	9,700	784.08	5,500	475.24	1,500	139.95	2,900	241.91	1,500	121.25	1,750	146.15	7,500	634.37	2,800	236.84	1,200	97.00
Cups.....	75	2.88	50	1.92	140	5.60	120	4.80	192	7.68	210	8.40	95	3.80	400	16.00	120	4.80
Dishes, vegetable.....	900	226.16	425	104.22	875	218.75	1,100	282.16	1,000	250.00	400	100.00	1,300	325.00	600	150.00	240	60.00
Forks, table.....	156	24.64	84	12.60	84	12.60	1,000	250.00	1,000	250.00	144	36.00	504	126.00	972	243.00	996	249.00
Knives, table.....	108	19.08	240	42.40	84	14.84	1,000	250.00	1,000	250.00	144	36.00	504	126.00	972	243.00	996	249.00
Ladies' soup.....	30	16.50	68	30.62	68	42.50	108	67.50	120	75.00	110	68.75	148	92.50	172	106.25	70	35.00
Pitchers, sirup.....	45	28.12	49	30.62	68	42.50	108	67.50	120	75.00	110	68.75	148	92.50	172	106.25	70	35.00
Plates:																		
Bread.....	950	35.62	350	13.12	150	7.15	160	7.62	900	42.88	400	19.06	250	9.38	3,000	47.64	100	4.77
Butter, individual.....	450	17.01	100	3.78	100	3.78	702	26.53	1,000	37.80	1,020	38.25	250	9.38	3,000	47.64	100	4.77
Cheese.....	3,800	234.83	2,800	172.68	2,200	135.65	4,250	282.07	3,800	283.50	1,250	77.09	2,500	187.50	4,000	296.67	1,000	61.67
Dinner.....	1,400	96.10	1,500	100.56	700	47.63	2,200	145.34	3,300	222.94	400	26.50	2,250	143.34	600	39.50	1,000	65.00
Soup.....	15	1.17	175	51.42	100	29.38	544	159.85	500	146.98	150	44.09	275	80.81	300	85.50	120	36.00
Platters, meat.....	25	1.56	100	3.16	200	8.23	421	13.33	144	4.56	170	5.38	96	3.04	300	9.50	120	3.80
Pots, mustard.....	108	22.90	240	50.89	100	42.00	100	42.00	72	15.26	816	172.99	72	15.26	996	204.00	70	29.40
Saltcellars.....	10	42.00	100	420.00	54	19.80	200	84.00	24	9.60	24	9.60	24	9.60	24	9.60	24	9.60
Sauces.....	108	22.90	240	50.89	100	42.00	100	42.00	72	15.26	816	172.99	72	15.26	996	204.00	70	29.40
Spoons:																		
Dessert.....	108	22.90	240	50.89	100	42.00	100	42.00	72	15.26	816	172.99	72	15.26	996	204.00	70	29.40
Tea.....	10	42.00	100	420.00	54	19.80	200	84.00	24	9.60	24	9.60	24	9.60	24	9.60	24	9.60
Tureens, soup.....	108	22.90	240	50.89	100	42.00	100	42.00	72	15.26	816	172.99	72	15.26	996	204.00	70	29.40
Overalls, white, cotton.....	108	22.90	240	50.89	100	42.00	100	42.00	72	15.26	816	172.99	72	15.26	996	204.00	70	29.40
Total.....		1,623.90		1,498.17		588.88		1,283.28		1,164.38		684.31		1,852.90		1,419.31		1,448.97

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Bedsteads.....	200	\$898.50									80	\$392.25	250	\$1,131.96	60	\$271.67	876	\$3,966.45
Blankets, G. W.....	700	2,267.60									100	\$24.50	750	\$1,875.00	680	\$1,656.00	2,628	\$6,580.80
Counterpane, linen.....	1,150	881.83	250	\$191.76	100	77.47	200	\$233.50	56	\$43.19	250	\$191.26	450	\$344.31	400	\$306.06	876	\$6,770.27
Pillows.....													330	\$385.28	210	\$245.19	876	\$1,022.75
Total.....		4,038.03		191.76		325.97		233.50		127.50		877.76		3,725.84		2,838.44		13,061.21

General treasurer, samples, \$7.79.

Statement of amount and value of manufactured articles transferred to the several branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 - (Continued).

HEAD OF HOSPITAL.

Articles	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.		Danville.		Marion.		Pacific.		Western.		Mountain.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bedsteads, W	60	\$45.87	100	\$75.61	124	\$98.77	80	\$22.06	50	\$215.64	82	\$24.19	100	\$215.64	60	\$256.77	600	\$1,688.78
Comptroling, cotton							25	11.54					100	290.62	800	941.86	600	81,688.78
Pine, bed							75	87.65					100	75.62	100	75.62	600	453.70
Pillows													100	175.80	100	116.86	200	238.74
Total		45.87		75.61		98.77		121.87		215.64		24.19		747.15		1,288.11		2,871.17

General treasurer, samples, \$2.81. To head of household, 360 bedsteads, \$1,552.65.

HEAD OF CLAYTON.

Articles	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.		Danville.		Marion.		Pacific.		Western.		Mountain.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Cape uniform	380	\$372.20	695	\$27.08	90	\$61.80	1,000	\$425.47	349	\$121.99	450	\$152.50	266	\$91.12	1,005	\$346.78	1,200	\$406.68
Chacoons			46	11.64	80	6.00			36	9.11	24	7.06	20	5.06	50	12.65		
Coats	394	45.27																
Black	116	109.69	78	54.85	21	14.77	14	9.45	144	101.28	13	9.14	1,038	1,239.58	2,566	1,784.96	1,200	808.12
Black	3,467	2,352.21	1,080	1,095.93	2,007	1,861.79	1,085	1,027.82	1,922	1,594.15	1,859	909.58	1,038	3.00	2	3.00	2	3.00
Black	7,828	8,180.59	4,169	1,778.71	4,770	2,096.14	4,811	1,855.62	5,190	2,238.86	1,740	740.80	3,132	1,337.82	6,303	2,684.25	1,340	627.89
Black	4,178	6,677.37	2,250	8,000.87	2,668	8,561.76	3,159	4,205.94	2,722	8,616.91	1,570	2,045.17	2,778	3,693.49	3,634	4,689.09	1,236	1,728.07
Black																		
Black	30	67.85	6	18.57	2	4.62	20	45.25	16	36.21	19	42.97	14	31.66	82	72.39	4	9.05
Black	6	11.40	4	7.60	4	7.60	10	19.00	6	9.50	8	15.20	8	15.20	10	19.00	10	19.00
Black	12,120	2,941.96	7,980	1,981.80	8,992	2,092.74	6,096	1,476.66	7,020	1,712.65	4,416	1,065.81	4,800	1,160.57	9,960	2,416.79	2,446	667.00
Total		14,498.42		8,140.91		9,217.79		9,284.75		9,109.94		6,061.51		7,662.47		12,869.69		4,268.04

General treasurer, samples, \$0.09.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 399

Average quantity of goods used in the manufacture of each article of bedding, clothing, etc.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Aprons, denim:		Overalls, duck—Continued.	
Denim	1.2633	Buttons, fly	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tape .....	.0365	Buttons, suspender	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aprons, white:		Pillowcases:	
Muslin, bleached	1.2630	Sheeting	1.1019
Tape .....	.0361	Sheets:	
Blouses:		Sheeting	2.7359
Flannel, d. b., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce	1.5113	Shirts, cotton:	
Drill, unbleached	1.0146	Shirting	2.8121
Jeans, Kentucky	1.4299	Buttons	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wigan .....	.2644	Stripes, white, captain:	
Buttons, coat	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cloth, white .....	.0968
Caps, white:		Stripes, white, sergeant and corporal:	
Duck, cotton .....	.3000	Cloth, white .....	.0649
Coats, dress:		Suspenders:	
Cloth, d. b., 20-ounce	1.5416	Webbing	1.6823
Canvas, French .....	.5243	Binding .....	.0021
Drill, unbleached	1.5543	Buckles	$\frac{1}{2}$
Flannel, coat lining	1.8791	Double-pair straps	1
Interlining	1.2370	Towels, bath, household:	
Silesia .....	.0436	Crash, unbleached	1.2527
Wadding .....	.0900	Towels, hand, household:	
Buttons, coat	$\frac{1}{2}$	Crash, unbleached	1.0000
Buttons, vest	$\frac{1}{2}$	Towels, roller, household:	
Coats, great:		Crash, unbleached	2.9963
Kersey, s. b., 20-ounce	2.3332	Towels, bath, hospital:	
Canvas, French .....	.6198	Crash, bleached	1.2604
Drill, unbleached	1.5387	Towels, hand, hospital:	
Flannel, coat lining	2.1502	Crash, bleached	1.0000
Interlining	1.2032	Towels, roller, hospital:	
Wadding .....	.1267	Crash, bleached	2.9963
Buttons, coat	$\frac{1}{2}$	Trousers:	
Drawers, canton flannel:		Kersey, s. b., 20-ounce	1.2636
Flannel, canton	2.4873	Drill, black .....	.0641
Tape .....	.0080	Drill, unbleached .....	.5396
Buttons	$\frac{1}{2}$	Buttons, fly	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gowns, hospital:		Buttons, suspender	$\frac{1}{2}$
Homespun, n. e.	6.6821	Vests:	
Buttons	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cloth, d. b., 16-ounce .....	.3464
Hooks and eyes	$\frac{1}{2}$	Buckram .....	.8611
Jackets, white:		Silesia, black .....	.6263
Duck, cotton	2.2505	Silesia, slate .....	.8692
Mattresses, 30 inches:		Buckles	$\frac{1}{2}$
Filling	1	Buttons, vest	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tickling	4.2200	The following old materials were	
Batting, cotton .....	.0020	used in the fabrication of the follow-	
Twine .....	.0030	ing articles:	
Mattresses, 36 inches:		Coats, great:	
Filling	1	Buttons, coat	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickling	4.4529	Drawers, canton flannel:	
Batting, cotton .....	.0020	Buttons	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twine .....	.0030	Overalls:	
Overalls, denim:		Buckles	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denim	3.0302	Buttons, fly	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buckles	$\frac{1}{2}$	Buttons, suspender	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buttons, fly	$\frac{1}{2}$	Vests:	
Buttons, suspender	$\frac{1}{2}$	Buckles, vest	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Overalls, duck:		Buttons, vest	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duck, cotton	2.6667		
Buckles	$\frac{1}{2}$		

INDEX.

	Page.
Academic instruction:	
Military Academy.....	60
Accounts:	
Military Academy.....	33
Administration:	
National Home.....	313
Adjutants-general:	
Militia reports.....	124
Amusements:	
Soldiers' Home.....	305
Ancient chartered military organizations:	
List.....	234
Annual report:	
Vicksburg National Military Park Commission.....	271
Appropriation:	
Militia apportionment.....	138
Arms:	
Military Academy.....	20
Militia issue.....	138
Army officers:	
Militia details.....	224
Artillery Board:	
Subjects considered.....	88
Artillery School:	
Clerical force.....	85
Department of artillery.....	80
ballistics.....	75
electricity.....	76
seacoast engineering.....	75
General remarks.....	87
Lectures.....	80
Library.....	84
Master gunners—	
Legislation recommended.....	84
School.....	82
Work of.....	83
Report of commandant.....	73
Student officers.....	81
Subjects reported on.....	88
Text-books.....	79, 81
Athletics:	
Military Academy.....	16, 62
Ballistics:	
Artillery school.....	75
Barracks:	
Improvements, Military Academy.....	15
Beneficiaries:	
Soldiers' Home.....	279
Board of Managers:	
List of, National Home.....	314
Boats for mine work:	
Submarine defense.....	102
Buildings:	
Military Academy.....	15
Shiloh National Park.....	268
Soldiers' Home.....	304

Buildings and grounds:	Page.
Military Academy.....	65
Cadet allowances:	
Military Academy.....	59
Cadet hospital:	
Military Academy.....	52
Cadet laundry:	
Military Academy.....	39
Cadet mess:	
Military Academy.....	35
Cadet store:	
Military Academy.....	37
Cadet supplies:	
Military Academy.....	59
Camps of instruction:	
Militia.....	219
Cannon:	
Vicksburg National Park.....	274
Cavalry and Field Artillery School:	
Bridge across Kansas River.....	72
Drill and instruction.....	71
Progress.....	71
Report of commandant.....	69
Riding hall.....	72
Rifle practice.....	71
Central Branch, National Home:	
General depot.....	385
Report of inspection.....	334
Cession of jurisdiction:	
Vicksburg National Park.....	276
Chapel, Military Academy:	
Removal.....	12
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission:	
Dedications.....	251
Executive force.....	251
Expenditures.....	250, 253
Grass seeds.....	250
Hygiene.....	249
Inscriptions.....	252
Labor.....	251
Military occupation.....	249
Monuments.....	251
Park uses.....	249
Receipts.....	253
Report of.....	247
Road maintenance.....	250, 252
Stone gutters.....	251
Trees.....	250
Visits.....	252
Clerical force:	
Artillery School.....	85
Clearing land:	
Vicksburg National Park.....	273
Clothing:	
Soldiers' Home.....	305
Completion of mine equipment:	
Submarine defense.....	107
Constitution Island:	
Purchase.....	14
Corinth:	
Road from Shiloh to.....	268
Cost per capita:	
Soldiers' Home.....	303
Current expenditures:	
Soldiers' Home.....	280
Danville Branch, National Home:	
Report of inspection.....	360

	Page.
Dedications:	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	251
Shiloh National Park.....	267
Disbursing officer, Military Academy:	
Report of.....	40
Disbursements:	
Soldiers' Home.....	306
Discipline:	
Military Academy.....	16, 59
Soldiers' Home.....	303
Drill:	
Cavalry and Field Artillery School.....	69
Drills:	
Militia.....	218
Duke, Gen. Basil W.:	
Appointment.....	268
Electricity:	
Artillery School.....	76
Employees:	
Soldiers' Home.....	310
Employment of civilian labor:	
National Home.....	316
Encampments:	
Aid to militia.....	139
Engineer officer, Military Academy:	
Report of.....	44
Enlisted men's division:	
Submarine defense school.....	96
Enlistments in militia:	
Physical examination.....	236
Equipment:	
Military Academy.....	20
Militia issue.....	138
Estimates:	
Cadet hospital.....	52
Military Academy.....	67
Submarine defense.....	112
Vicksburg National Park.....	276
Examinations:	
Military Academy.....	16
Executive force:	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	251
Expenditures:	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	250, 253
Shiloh National Park.....	269
Soldiers' Home.....	309
Vicksburg National Park.....	276
Farm:	
Soldiers' Home.....	303
Field instruction:	
Militia.....	218
Fire protection:	
Soldiers' Home.....	304
Fiscal Affairs:	
Military Academy.....	9
Fort Putnam:	
Early history.....	12
General conditions:	
Soldiers' Home.....	302
General fund:	
Soldiers' Home.....	307
Gettysburg National Park Commission:	
Acquisition of lands.....	258
Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	260
Guards and laborers.....	259
Military avenues.....	257
Monumental and other works.....	258, 261

Gettysburg National Park Commission—Continued.	Page.
Report of.....	255
Trees.....	259
Visitors.....	260
Grass seed:	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	250
Guards:	
Gettysburg National Park.....	259
Gun carriages:	
Vicksburg National Park.....	274
Health:	
Military Academy.....	58
Historic landmarks:	
Military Academy.....	11
Hospital, Military Academy:	
Contagious ward.....	15
Hospital:	
Soldiers' Home.....	304
Hygiene:	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	249
Improvement of the post:	
Submarine defense school.....	100
Inscriptions:	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	252
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa monuments, Shiloh National Park.....	267
Inspections:	
Militia.....	140, 219
Instruction:	
Military Academy.....	16
Kansas River:	
Bridge across.....	72
Labor:	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	251
Laborers:	
Gettysburg National Park.....	259
Lands:	
Gettysburg National Park.....	258
Shiloh National Park.....	266
Lectures:	
Artillery School.....	80
Library:	
Artillery School.....	84
Military Academy.....	23, 62
Soldiers' Home.....	282
Louisiana Purchase Exposition:	
Exhibit, Shiloh National Park.....	268
Submarine defense exhibit.....	104
Maps:	
Shiloh National Park.....	268
Marion Branch, National Home:	
Report of inspection.....	367
Master gunners:	
Artillery School.....	82
Material:	
Submarine defense equipment.....	116
Medical department:	
Military Academy.....	49
Medical director:	
National Home.....	317
Membership qualifications:	
National Home.....	316
Messing:	
Soldiers' Home.....	305
Military Academy:	
Board of Visitors—	
Address of the president.....	26
Appendix A—	
Letter from superintendent to board.....	31

	Page.
Military Academy—Continued.	
Board of Visitors—Continued.	
Appendix B—	
Pay of associate professor of mathematics.....	32
Appendix C—	
Report of treasurer.....	33
Appendix D—	
Report of quartermaster and disbursing officer.....	40
Appendix E—	
Report of engineer officer.....	44
Appendix F—	
Report of surgeon.....	49
Arms.....	20
Athletics.....	16
Committees.....	8
Constitution Island.....	14
Cuisine.....	9
Discipline.....	16
Examination.....	16
Equipment.....	20
Fiscal affairs.....	9
Fort Putnam.....	12
Historic landmarks.....	11
Increase of plant.....	10
Instruction.....	16
Isolation ward.....	15
Library.....	23
Membership.....	7
Modern improvements in present barracks.....	15
Modern sea-coast battery.....	20
Needed arms.....	21
New buildings.....	15
New establishment.....	11
Pay of engineer.....	10
Post school.....	17
Removal of old chapel.....	12
Report of.....	5
Committee on graduating exercises.....	25
Sessions.....	8
Subjects discussed.....	8
Target ranges.....	20
Water system.....	14
Superintendent—	
Academic instruction.....	60
Athletic.....	62
Buildings and grounds.....	65
Cadet allowances and supplies.....	59
Discipline.....	59
Estimates.....	67
Health.....	58
Library.....	62
Personnel.....	57
Practical military instruction.....	59
Report of.....	55
Military avenues:	
Gettysburg National Park.....	257
Military hygiene:	
Military Academy.....	49
Military occupation:	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	249
Military organizations:	
Ancient chartered.....	234
Militia:	
Adjutants-general—	
Summary of reports—	
Arkansas.....	124
Connecticut.....	125
Delaware.....	125

Militia—Continued.	Page.
Adjutants-general—Continued.	
Summary of reports—Continued.	
District of Columbia.....	125
Florida.....	126
Hawaii.....	126
Illinois.....	127
Indiana.....	127
Iowa.....	127
Louisiana.....	127
Maine.....	128
Maryland.....	128
Massachusetts.....	129
Michigan.....	129
Minnesota.....	129
Mississippi.....	130
Missouri.....	130
Nebraska.....	131
New Hampshire.....	131
New Mexico.....	131
North Dakota.....	132
Oklahoma.....	132
Oregon.....	132
Pennsylvania.....	133
Rhode Island.....	133
South Dakota.....	134
Tennessee.....	134
Utah.....	134
Vermont.....	135
West Virginia.....	135
Wisconsin.....	135
Admission of officers to service schools.....	216
Aid to State encampments.....	139
Ancient chartered organizations—	
Connecticut.....	234
Georgia.....	235
Massachusetts.....	235
New York.....	235
Pennsylvania.....	235
Rhode Island.....	235
South Carolina.....	236
Applicants for commissions—	
Examinations.....	227
Applicants for enlistment—	
Physical examination.....	236
Appropriation apportionment.....	138
Armories.....	227
Army officers—	
List of detailed.....	224
Reports from.....	225
Drills.....	218
Field instruction.....	218
Gratuitous issue of arms and equipments.....	138
Instruction at State encampments—	
Alabama.....	220
Arizona.....	220
Delaware.....	220
District of Columbia.....	220
Florida.....	220
Idaho.....	220
Indiana.....	220
Kansas.....	220
Louisiana.....	221
Maryland.....	221
Massachusetts.....	221
Michigan.....	221
Minnesota.....	221
Mississippi.....	221

Militia—Continued.	Page.
Instruction at State encampments—Continued.	
Missouri.....	221
Nebraska.....	222
New Hampshire.....	222
New Jersey.....	222
New Mexico.....	222
New York.....	222
North Carolina.....	222
North Dakota.....	222
Ohio.....	222
Oklahoma.....	223
Oregon.....	223
Pennsylvania.....	223
Rhode Island.....	223
South Carolina.....	223
South Dakota.....	223
Tennessee.....	223
Virginia.....	223
Washington.....	223
West Virginia.....	223
Wisconsin.....	224
Organizations—	
Changes—	
Alabama.....	228, 231
Arizona.....	231
Arkansas.....	228, 231
California.....	231
Colorado.....	229, 231
Connecticut.....	229, 232
Delaware.....	232
Florida.....	232
Georgia.....	229, 232
Idaho.....	229, 232
Illinois.....	229, 232
Indiana.....	229, 232
Iowa.....	229, 232
Kansas.....	229, 232
Kentucky.....	229, 232
Louisiana.....	229, 233
Maine.....	233
Massachusetts.....	229, 233
Michigan.....	229, 233
Minnesota.....	230, 233
Mississippi.....	230, 233
Missouri.....	230, 233
New Jersey.....	230, 233
New Mexico.....	230, 233
New York.....	230
North Carolina.....	230, 233
Ohio.....	230
Oklahoma.....	230, 233
Oregon.....	230, 233
Pennsylvania.....	230
Rhode Island.....	233
South Carolina.....	230, 233
South Dakota.....	231, 234
Tennessee.....	231, 234
Texas.....	234
Utah.....	231, 234
Virginia.....	231, 234
West Virginia.....	231, 234
Wyoming.....	234
Organizations inspected.....	219
Organized strength, States and Territories.....	136
Purchase of supplies.....	217
Report of The Military Secretary.....	121

Militia—Continued.	Page.
Reports—	
States and Territories.....	124
Small-arms firing—	
Practice.....	241
Reports of.....	242, 245
Classification table.....	244
Special inspections—	
Alabama.....	140
Arizona.....	144
Arkansas.....	145
California.....	146
Colorado.....	148
Connecticut.....	149
Delaware.....	151
District of Columbia.....	152
Florida.....	153
Georgia.....	154
Hawaii.....	156
Idaho.....	157
Illinois.....	158
Indiana.....	161
Iowa.....	163
Kansas.....	165
Kentucky.....	166
Louisiana.....	167
Maine.....	168
Maryland.....	169
Massachusetts.....	170
Michigan.....	173
Minnesota.....	174
Mississippi.....	175
Missouri.....	176
Montana.....	178
Nebraska.....	179
Nevada.....	180
New Hampshire.....	181
New Jersey.....	182
New Mexico.....	184
New York.....	185
North Carolina.....	190
North Dakota.....	191
Ohio.....	192
Oklahoma.....	195
Oregon.....	196
Pennsylvania.....	197
Rhode Island.....	201
South Carolina.....	202
South Dakota.....	204
Tennessee.....	205
Texas.....	206
Utah.....	208
Vermont.....	209
Virginia.....	210
Washington.....	212
West Virginia.....	213
Wisconsin.....	214
Wyoming.....	215
Strength—	
States and Territories.....	136
Target practice.....	218
Target ranges—	
Data concerning.....	245
Monuments:	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	251
Gettysburg National Park.....	258, 261
Shiloh National Park.....	266
Vicksburg National Park.....	275

	Page.
Mountain Branch National Home:	
Report of inspection.....	373
Movable torpedoes:	
Submarine Defense School.....	104
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers:	
Administration.....	313
Bands.....	318
Barracks.....	320
Clothing.....	323
Commissary department.....	321
Dates of inspections.....	313
Deaths.....	322
Disbursements.....	322
Discipline.....	318
Employment of civilian labor.....	316
Farms.....	318
Fires.....	321
General condition.....	314
fund.....	319
treasurer.....	323
Ice plants.....	321
Libraries.....	318
Lighting plants.....	321
Medical director.....	317
Net gain.....	317
Organization.....	313
Pensioners.....	320
Per capita cost.....	320
Population.....	317
Post funds.....	320
Qualifications for membership.....	316
Religious services.....	318
Report of inspection.....	311
Service uniform.....	317
Sick.....	322
Steam plants.....	321
Storehouses.....	320
Theaters.....	318
Central Branch—	
Band.....	335
Beer hall.....	336
Discipline.....	335
Engineer department.....	337
Farm.....	339
Fire department.....	337
General depot.....	385
Hotel.....	336
Library.....	335
Medical department.....	338
Quartermaster's department.....	336
Religious services.....	336
Report of inspection.....	334
Restaurant.....	336
Store.....	336
Subsistence department.....	337
Theater.....	336
Treasurer.....	339
Danville Branch—	
Band.....	362
Beer hall.....	363
Discipline.....	362
Engineer department.....	364
Farm.....	365
Fire department.....	364
Hotel.....	363
Library.....	362
Medical department.....	365

